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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1886.

Colombo:
GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON

1887.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS, 1886.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1886.

THE valuation of the year's trade during 1886 gives—

		R.	c.
Imports ...	...	47,855,787	63
Exports ...	...	34,899,798	66
	Total ...	82,755,586	29

and deducting specie—

		R	c.
Imports ...	...	42,795,187	13
Exports ...	...	33,639,198	66
	Total ...	76,434,385	79

The contrast of the last-mentioned amount with the results of commerce during 1884 and 1885 is as follows :-

Imports, less Specie.		R.	c.	*Exports, less Specie.*		R.	c.
Decrease, 1884	...	689,163	32	Increase, 1884	...	130,909	6
Increase, 1885	...	2,005,868	17	Decrease, 1885	...	204,926	69

IMPORTS.

The following is a statement showing the value of imports and specie into each of the Provinces in the Colony :—

			R.	c.	R.	c.
Value of Imports :—						
Eastern Province	...	...	597,791	73		
Northern Province	...	...	1,863,724	99		
Southern Province	...	...	3,148,722	61		
Western Province	...	...	37,184,947	80		
					42,795,187	13
Value of Specie :—						
Northern Province	...	...	13,000	0		
Southern Province	...	...	100	0		
Western Province	...	...	5,047,500	50		
					5,060,600	50
			Total ...		47,855,787	63

Arms and Ammunition, compared with 1885, shows an increase in duty of R6,910.

Cotton Manufacture.—Cotton goods, twist, and thread show a total value of R4,572,917, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to R224,296, which shows an increase of R48,945 on the amount collected in 1885 and a decrease compared with 1884 of R33,920. The amounts set opposite to each country represent the increase and decrease in the value of the cotton goods therefrom as compared with 1885 :—

	Value. R.	The Duty collected was in— 1885. R.	1886. R.
United Kingdom, increase ...	690,120	114,043	140,331
British and Foreign Possessions in India, increase ...	429,171	54,589	78,186
France, Hamburg, Italy, and Trieste, decrease ...	17,049	6,719	5,779

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo as Government stores, of the value of R123,910).—There is an increase as compared with last year to the value of R79,294, and in quantity of 22,655 cwt.

Coal and Coke.—There is a decrease in the quantity imported, being 185,511 tons, against 201,107 in 1885. The landings at the two principal ports are as follows :—

Colombo, 143,837 tons ; Galle, 41,674 tons.

Kerosine Oil, chiefly from the United States, gives an increase compared with 1885 of R208,171 in value, and in duty of R13,483.

Food Articles, as compared with 1885, show an increase on—

		R.		R.
Biscuit,	in value of	1,512	and in duty	87
Cheese,	do.	403	do.	20
Ham and Bacon,	do.	4,638	do.	193
Oilmanstores,	do.	34,767	do.	2,829

and a decrease on—

Butter,	do.	3,577	do.	98
Fish, dried,	do.	140,846	do.	8,520
Flour, Wheat,	do.	16,474	do.	1,115
Curry Stuffs,	do.	90,769	do.	3,580
Potatoes,	do.	4,743	do.	289

Grain.—There is a decrease in the importation of rice and paddy, resulting in a decrease in the revenue therefrom of R111,548, and in value of R864,540.

The following is a statement of the importation of rice for home consumption for three years, viz.:—

	Bushels.
1884	5,430,597
1885	5,780,675
1886	5,492,166

Live Stock of all kinds.—There is a decrease in value of R345,401.

Manure.—A decrease in value of R19,686.

Machinery.—An increase in value of R100,849.

Malt Liquor.—The receipts on account of duty amount to R22,140, and the duty refunded on the consumption by the troops to R3,931.

Metals and Metalware.—An increase in value of R135,043.

Opium.—A decrease in quantity of 332 lb.

Poonac shows an increase of 3,289 cwt.

Spirits of all kinds show an increase in value of R90,413, and in duty of R59,970. The quantity entered for home consumption was 50,858 gallons, against 37,156 gallons in 1885.

Specie shows an increase of R717,581 :—

	R.	c.	R.	c.
Increase :—				
Australia	53,880	0		
Alexandria	2,900	0		
British India	440,560	0		
Straits Settlements ...	233,671	0		
Suez	8,875	0		
			739,886	0
Decrease :—				
United Kingdom ...	22,255	0		
France	50	0		
			22,305	0
Total increase ...			717,581	0

Tobacco shows a decrease in quantity of 21 cwt., *Cigars* an increase of 1,698 lb., and *Snuff* a decrease of 3 lb.

Wines of all kinds show an increase of R21,826 in value and R2,757 in duty.

There is a general increase in value of imports from the United Kingdom, Australia, British Possessions in India, as well as from foreign countries, viz., France, Germany, Trieste, French Possessions in India, Japan, and the United States.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports in 1886 amounted to R34,899,798·66, contributed in the following propotion by the several Ports in the Island, viz. :—

	R.	c.
Western Province	31,714,940	19
Southern Province	1,718,184	70
Northern Province	1,330,568	27
Eastern Province	136,105	50
	34,899,798	66
Less Specie :— R. c.		
Colombo 1,245,600 0	1,260,600	0
Galle 15,000 0		
Total value of Goods ...	33,639,198	66

	R.	c.
Of this sum total, the value of Ceylon produce amounted to ...	32,257,917	88
And Imports exported	1,381,280	78
Total value of Goods ...	33,639,198	66

These two different totals, when compared with the same for the last two years, give the following result :—

Ceylon Produce.	R.	c.	*Imports Exported.*	R.	c.
Increase, 1884 ...	2,701	15	Increase, 1884 ...	128,207	91
Decrease, 1885 ...	507,430	87	Increase, 1885 ...	302,504	18

while specie exported shows an increase of R1,048,755 over 1884 and a decrease of R677,679·87 as compared with 1885.

The foregoing figures, representing the state of the Export Trade for the last three years, do not call for much comment, as it will be apparent, from the comparative statement of most of the articles of Ceylon produce appended, that the chief cause in the falling off in value is the decline of coffee, the one article which hitherto contributed to maintain the value; but while the falling off in the quantity exported during the year was unprecedented, it would appear that better prices were realised, thus in a measure compensating for the shortness of the outturn.

The figures for cacao and tea are significant, the quantity of tea exported in 1886 being nearly twice as great as that exported in the previous year.

The statement above referred to shows the increase in quantity and value of produce exported in 1886, as compared with 1884 and 1885 :—

	1884.				1885.			
		Quantity.		Value. R.		Quantity.		Value. R.
Arecanuts ...	cwt.	61,152	...	639,363	cwt.	9,952	...	58,376
Cinchona Bark ...	lb.	2,810,383	...	218,681	lb.	939,492	...	396,371
Cardamoms ...	"	161,784	...	135,241	"	54,805	...	88
Cinnamon ...	"	126,433	...	63,217	"	219,781	...	109,891
Cacao ...	cwt.	3,815	...	224,910	cwt.	5,590	...	249,704
Coffee, Native ...	"	decrease	...	54,489	"	decrease	...	decrease
Coffee, Liberian ...	"	422	...	39,711	"	decrease	...	decrease
Cocoanut ...	No.	115,062	...	113,724	No.	2,960,657	...	143,679
Coir, Fibre ...	cwt.	4,817	...	36,126	cwt.	decrease	...	decrease
Hides and Skins ...	"	—	...	18,838	"	—	...	21,380
Horns, of sorts ...	"	—	...	4,269	"	decrease	...	decrease
Oil, Cocoanut ...	"	decrease	...	decrease	"	12,128	...	150,920
Oil, Citronella ...	oz.	2,619,263	...	22,967	oz.	1,115,665	...	127,996
Other Essential Oils	"	69,537	...	5,451	"	97,538	...	21,090
Plumbago ...	cwt.	59,385	...	593,343	cwt.	45,361	...	453,604
Poonac ...	"	2,957	...	20,415	"	34,903	...	95,110
Salt ...	"	24,436	...	9,060	"	decrease	...	decrease
Tea ...	lb.	5,456,915	...	3,666,644	lb.	3,477,167	...	2,360,158
Timber, Ebony ...	cwt.	23,484	...	128,845	cwt.	21,463	...	76,592
Timber, Sapan ...	"	170	...	3,872	"	decrease	...	decrease

And a decrease as compared during the same period :—

Coffee, Plantation ...	cwt.	118,346	...	3,888,040	cwt.	125,875	...	4,189,185
Coffee, Native ...	"	1,840	...	increase	"	10,565	...	163,643
Coffee, Liberian ...	"	increase	...	increase	"	1,491	...	18,118
Coir, Fibre ...	"	increase	...	increase	"	1,148	...	8,613
Coir, Rope ...	"	3,764	...	47,058	"	1,348	...	16,861
Coir, Yarn ...	"	9,779	...	58,675	"	5,404	...	32,423
Copperah ...	"	45,684	...	266,931	"	5,191	...	increase
Horns, of sorts ...	"	—	...	increase	"	823	...	24,211
Oil, Cocoanut ...	"	106,644	...	1,327,130	"	increase	...	increase
Salt ...	"	increase	...	increase	"	2,900	...	1,069
Spirits, Arrack ...	gal.	74,665	...	181,305	gal.	73,835	...	166,188
Soap ...	cwt.	1,710	...	26,697	cwt.	2,417	...	23,832
Timber, Sapan ...	"	increase	...	increase	"	1,967	...	11,980
Timber, Ironwood ...	logs.	1,317	...	22,753	logs.	854	...	12,009
Tobacco, unmanufactured	cwt.	7,763	...	192,324	cwt.	10,087	...	230,027

The total amount of duty collected under the Medical Wants Ordinance in the year was, from—

		R.	c.
Colombo	...	52,714	76
Galle	...	119	12
Total	...	52,833	88

The shipments of the articles on which the amount was collected since the duty was first levied are as follows :—

Coffee, Plantation.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.		Rate, R.		R.	c.
1883	...	290,593	1	1	...	45	...	13,076,696	65
1884	...	287,509	3	12	...	40	...	11,500,394	28
1885	...	295,038	1	27	...	40	...	11,801,539	64
1886	...	169,163	1	21	...	45	...	7,612,354	69

Coffee, Native.

1883	...	14,823	2	16	...	30	...	444,709	28
1884	...	11,886	0	6	...	25	...	297,151	34
1885	...	20,611	1	12	...	25	...	515,283	93
1886	...	10,046	3	13	...	35	...	351,640	31

Coffee, Liberian.

1883	...	1,827	1	24	...	35	...	63,961	25
1884	...	3,412	1	25	...	25	...	85,311	83
1885	...	5,325	2	13	...	25	...	133,140	40
1886	...	3,834	0	11	...	30	...	115,022	95

Cacao.

1883	...	3,376	3	20	...	45	...	151,961	78
1884	...	9,241	1	26	...	35	...	323,451	87
1885	...	7,466	1	22	...	40	...	298,657	86
1886	...	13,056	0	24	...	42	...	548,361	0

Cinchona.

			lb.		Rate. c.			
1883	...		7,489,005	...	60	...	4,493,403	0
1884	...	Trunk	10,063,636	...	40	...	4,025,454	40
		Br. & Tg.	1,801,644	...	7	...	126,115	8
1885	...	Trunk	10,861,065½	...	35	...	3,801,372	92
		Br. & Tg.	2,875,106	...	6	...	172,506	36
1886	...	Trunk	12,033,486	...	35	...	4,211,720	10
		Br. & Tg.	2,642,177	...	6	...	158,530	62

Tea.

	lb.	Rate, c.	R.	c.
1883 ...	1,665,768 ...	55 ...	916,172	40
1884 ...	2,392,973 ...	60 ...	1,435,783	80
1885 ...	4,372,721¾ ...	65 ...	2,842,269	14
1886 ...	7,849,888 ...	45 ...	5,102,427	20
		Total ...	74,605,394	8

And the total duty realised during the above period is as follows :—

	Colombo. R.	c.	Galle. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
1883 ...	22,957	14	10	0	22,967	14
1884 ...	52,389	22	66	37	52,455	59
1885 ...	61,147	63	137	81	61,285	44
1886 ...	52,714	76	119	12	52,833	88
Totals ...	189,208	75	330	30	189,542	5

The amount of royalty realised from plumbago is R60,440·40, from—

	R.	c.
Colombo ...	56,858	29
Galle ...	3,582	11
Total ...	60,440	40

This is an increase of R14,833·58 over 1884 and an increase of R11,339·84 over 1885. The shipment of this article in 1886 shows a steady increase in production since 1884, as will be seen by the following table commencing with 1874 :—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.	R.	c.
1874 ...	149,938	1	3 ...	47,209	94
1875 ...	110,023	1	0 ...	55,011	79
1876 ...	117,361	1	2 ...	58,680	55
1877 ...	96,792	1	21 ...	48,396	32
1878* ...	84,634	3	15 ...	21,546	81
1879 ...	162,495	2	24 ...	40,624	15
1880 ...	205,738	2	9 ...	51,434	94
1881 ...	259,909	0	16 ...	65,028	4
1882 ...	260,166	1	6 ...	65,042	3
1883 ...	262,773	3	1 ...	65,693	94
1884 ...	182,425	3	10 ...	45,606	82
1885 ...	196,399	2	23 ...	49,100	56
1886 ...	241,760	0	13 ...	60,440	40

A noticeable feature in the return is the exportation of malt liquor of Ceylon manufacture, for the first time apparently, amounting to 115,183 gallons, most of which went to Burmah.

SHIPPING.

The dues collected at the Port of Colombo during 1886 amount to R234,143·93, paid on steamers, sailing vessels, and native craft, in the following proportions, viz.:—

	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	Dues paid for entering Harbour.			Dues paid on Tonnage of Cargo.			Dues paid on Tonnage of Cargo.			Dues paid for remaining over hours.		
	No.	Amount. R.	c.	No.	Amount. R.	c.	No.	Amount. R.	c.	No.	Amount. R.	c.
Steamers	965	98,007	50	491	52,929	1	478	18,289	13	73	2,787	50
Sailing Vessels ...	53	4,390	0	36	17,954	53	28	4,830	50	58	4,320	0
Native Craft	1,031	7,015	0	991	10,582	25	638	2,121	56	399	1,718	75

Recapitulated, the contributions stand thus :—

	R.	c.
Steamers	172,013	14
Sailing Vessels ...	31,495	3
Native Craft ...	21,437	56
	224,945	73
Add collection on Live Stock ...	9,198	20
Total ...	234,143	93

The appended returns of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports in the Island show the number and tons from each Province :—

Ports.	*Entered Inwards.* No.	Tons.	*Cleared Outwards.* No.	Tons.
Western Province ...	1,834 ...	1,619,596	1,848 ...	1,658,931
Southern Province ...	212 ...	250,220	190 ...	218,340
Northern Province ...	986 ...	75,067	1,024 ...	83,378
Eastern Province ...	56 ...	7,407	91 ...	10,542

* The royalty imposed in April, 1874, was reduced from 50c. per cwt. to 25c. per cwt. in December, 1877.

And the total *inwards* (No. 3,088, 1,952,290 tons) and *outwards* (No. 3,153, 1,971,191 tons) made up as follows :—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British Vessels	816	1,405,561	819	1,430,094
Colonial	2,068	183,184	2,125	178,834
American	5	5,255	10	10,323
Austrian	60	107,939	62	106,342
Dutch	19	32,429	19	32,174
French	69	147,498	67	140,865
German	22	34,531	25	37,868
Italian	8	19,703	8	19,703
Maldivian	9	320	7	269
Norwegian	8	8,155	7	7,004
Russian	1	1,093	1	1,093
Spanish	3	6,622	3	6,622

Compared with 1885, as regards inwards—

	Increase.		*Decrease.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	42	63,124	—	—
Colonial	34	1,312	—	—
American	2	2,859	—	—
Austrian	24	40,532	—	—
Dutch	—	—	9	11,081
French	—	—	2	1,961
German	12	23,263	—	—
Italian	1	8,960	—	—
Maldivian	—	—	6	311
Norwegian	3	2,843	—	—
Russian	—	—	2	3,540
Spanish	2	4,747	—	—

Inwards.—Compared with 1884, there is an increase in tons of 193,845, but a decrease of 206 in the number of vessels; and compared with 1885 an increase in tonnage of 129,173, and an increase in the number of vessels of 100.

Outwards.—Compared with 1884, there is an increase of 219,070 tons, and compared with 1885 an increase of 233,116 tons.

In 1886, 136 vessels, aggregating 279,138 tons, called at Colombo to coal, as against 148 vessels, aggregating 244,131 tons, showing a decrease of 12 vessels and an increase of 35,007 tons as compared with 1885. At Galle, there is a decrease of 19 vessels and 1,248 tons, viz.:—

	No.	Tons.
1885	238	313,677
1886	219	312,429
Decrease	19	1,248

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared in 1886, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders, at Colombo and Galle are as follows :—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo	Inwards	780	1,361,150	962	253,984	1,742	1,615,134
	Outwards	777	1,355,497	962	298,270	1,739	1,653,767
	Total	1,557	2,716,647	1,924	552,254	3,481	3,268,901
Galle	Inwards	162	237,114	40	12,465	202	249,579
	Outwards	139	204,062	44	13,612	183	217,674
	Total	301	441,176	84	26,077	385	467,253

Customs, Colombo,
March 29, 1887.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
Principal Collector of Customs.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

IN January Mr. Fisher was engaged in supervising the Road Ordinance labour employed in repairing the damage done by the floods to the sluices at Kaláwęwa, and steps were taken by him to restore the village tanks breached in Vilachchiya and Eppawala kóralés. February and March were chiefly devoted to circuits in the south of the province and sale of rents, with inspection of works in the neighbourhood of Anurádhapura. The examination of ruins and archæological work was carried on up to the end of June under the superintendence of Mr. S. M. Burrows. The repair of the Mihintalé Maha Sáya and Abhayagiri dágobas was decided on and commenced later in the year.

In April a circuit was made in Tammankaḍuwa district, and excavations were made, and jungle cleared at the principal ruins at Polonnáruwa.

In May I resumed charge of the province. Meantime some important changes in administration were made: (1) the restoration of the Yóda-ęla, which was almost completed, was transferred to the Public Works Department; (2) the works on village tanks were divided, all earthwork and maintenance of bunds and channels remaining in charge of the Government Agent, while all construction and masonry repairs were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

In May I visited the works at Kaláwęwa, and made a circuit for general revenue duty in Kalágam palata. Much-needed sanitary arrangements were provided for by the erection of two latrines in the town of Anurádhapura. Dry fish, from the fish-curing yard started at Karatívu, was procured, hoping it could be sold nearly as cheaply as the inferior fish which comes from Trincomalee, and that the food-supply of the people could be improved; but the experiment was not a success. The boutique-keepers do not care to have such well-cured fish; they can make sufficient profit out of half-cured fish; while the villager, being used to the latter, rather prefers the strong smell.

In June the rents for the maha harvest were sold throughout the province, and all village tanks within the circuit were inspected. The harvest was but moderate in yield, and the extent sown was rather limited, owing to a large távalu (tank-bed) cultivation earlier in the year. The persons who were liable to labour under the Road Ordinance performed their labour on the principal roads, and the results were most satisfactory, and of this I shall speak later.

In July a temporary prison was erected by prison labour on the hill at Mihintalé for the prisoners engaged in working on the repair of the dágoba, and although the Anurádhapura prison is one of the most healthy in Ceylon, this will serve as a sanatarium hereafter whenever cholera or small-pox appears. The much-needed channels to distribute the water of the Tisáwęwa and Basawakkulama tanks over the lands recently sold, were commenced, and excavation of ruins was continued by a gang of convicts.

The month of August was almost entirely spent by me in visiting the tanks which are fed by the Kaláwęwa-Yóda-ęla irrigation system. My journey was most instructive in showing the admirable system of irrigation which existed when these works were executed, and the possibilities of extension of rice cultivation under the Yóda-ęla. The chains of tanks lie in depressions with slightly elevated ridges between them, while the lands slope gently towards the Kalá-oya. The soil is magnificent, and hardly a stone is to be seen for miles. The timber on most of the land would almost repay the purchase, and the western minor road and its feeders, the pinpáras, supply an easy means of transport of timber and produce. My notes have been published as a Sessional Paper (No. XXIX. of 1886), so I need give no further details of my inspection; but I may add that the necessity for a survey of this irrigation district was urged by me, and the survey is to be carried out in 1887. The works at Kaláwęwa were visited, and the settlement of the villagers, who now inhabit thirteen villages in the beds of Kaláwęwa and Balaluwęwa tanks, on lands allotted to them below the tanks, was carried out in August. About 800 persons must be deported, and having laid down an equitable and acceptable scheme for the transfer, in 1884, the lands were surveyed the following year, and the people were in August put in possession.

In September the village tanks in the northern and eastern divisions were visited, and the progress of earthwork inspected; the contents of the timber depôt of the North-Central Province at Trincomalee were verified. Several minor works were carried out at Anurádhapura: the building of a new resthouse was commenced, and the timber in and about the town was thinned. The sales of the yala harvest were finished.

The tanks in the western division were inspected in October.

November and December, the real wet months of the year, caused much anxiety owing to the failure of the usual rains. The chena crops, on which so many depend, almost universally perished; in many kóralés only the highest tank in a chain filled, leaving the lower ones empty, and the prospects for the maha harvest of 1887 were very bad. It is curious to note that although a rainfall of 54·56 in. was recorded, which is only 6·05 in. under the average, although 25·30 in. under that of 1885, yet this rainfall was so erratically distributed through the year that it was almost

useless for tank-filling purposes. To however great perfection village tanks may be restored within the dry zone, we cannot depend on the rainfall to ensure regular harvests, and it is in such cases that the great storage tanks prove their necessity. Had Kaláwęwa been finished early in 1886, this drought would have been unfelt over an irrigated district of nearly 200 square miles; and if Nuwarawęwa, Huruluwęwa, and other great tanks were in working order, anxiety would be spared as to prospects of famine and suffering.

However, the want of rain proved beneficial to the progress of the works at Kaláwęwa, which were so energetically carried on that it is hoped they will be completed by the middle of 1887.

Note on Revenue Collections.—The required details of receipts and expenditure are annexed.

STATEMENT of Revenue from 1877 to 1886.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Arrears of Revenue ...	36	105	—	—	943	61	49	473 78	—	32 48
Land Sales ...	—	1,438	2,921	2,528	4,503	3,626	8,715	9,236 74	10,846 68	10,125 85
Land Revenue ...	19,856	46,193	13,834	24,883	29,515	29,265	42,427	26,654 56	43,909 72	41,992 56
Rents exclusive of Lands	1,362	1,860	2,032	1,936	1,436	1,757	1,836	1,911 84	1,857 37	1,833 79
Licenses	17,410	16,750	15,050	10,292	9,025	7,249	6,975	8,414 19	11,497 56	14,938 35
Stamps	5,887	4,994	5,643	4,750	3,073	3,390	6,515	3,917 75	5,896 83	6,329 82
Postal	81	52	75	71	1,077	1,181	1,031	1,198 12	65 97	70 88
Fines and Forfeitures ...	2,090	1,238	934	1,466	757	1,025	659	711 40	528 75	686 71
Sale of Govt. Property	17,349	49,562	94,120	58,002	26,047	12,774	40,182	42,015 54	87,209 17	89,560 6
Reimbursements ...	165	861	280	375	1,387	1,092	1,567	2,239 19	2,189 33	2,977 3
Interest	4	19	990	38	62	12	13	24 11	112 63	183 81
Miscellaneous ...	1,962	1,252	67	1,632	969	715	1,690	513 49	997 95	1,592 19
Special Receipts ...	—	14	20	21	145	44	181	289 14	146 30	446 52
Total ...	66,202	124,338	135,966	105,994	78,939	62,191	111,840	97,599 85	165,258 26	170,770 5

STATEMENT of Expenditure from 1877 to 1886.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R. c.	R. c.
Fixed Salaries ...	19,545	19,589	19,819	19,458	19,749	19,537	19,160	18,766	19,200 77	18,971 96
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	17,526	20,163	23,379	27,735	28,004	25,045	20,746	22,403	22,051 93	22,831 12
Office Contingencies	1,255	650	710	535	768	793	549	542	937 28	872 77
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	240	240	240	240	91	800	800	800	800 0	800 0
Revenue Services ...	10,487	26,129	56,162	31,834	19,964	27,573	40,238	46,643	28,039 60	59,585 49
Administration of Justice ...	433	1,007	737	5,880	7,403	5,971	6,356	7,055	6,074 11	5,867 8
Charitable Allowances ...	152	61	—	—	—	—	—	10	17 0	138 0
Hospital and Sanitation ...	3,997	440	3	611	443	217	157	236	180 0	34 31
Prison Services ...	2,894	1,221	1,244	2,203	3,319	3,176	4,608	6,278	8,463 7	11,383 75
Transport ...	5,786	5,064	4,854	6,289	6,052	4,835	3,883	4,748	6,103 78	5,534 15
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Mails	—	9,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	11,162	—	10,616	5,895	5,354	4,740	3,278	3,398	3,441 75	3,433 30
Refund of Duties ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lands taken for Govt. purposes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigration ...	12,443	13,027	11,266	8,551	9,033	9,026	7,816	8,174	8,894 82	9,296 10
Total ...	85,920	97,016	129,030	109,231	100,180	101,713	107,591	119,057	104,204 11	138,751 6

It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding an unfavourable year for agriculture, the revenue of 1886 was the highest on record, and exceeds that of 1885, the next highest, by R5,511·79. Had the rainfall and crop-yield been normal, I have no doubt R200,000 would have been reached.

The rice crops were so severely damaged by an almost unprecedented attack of flies and beetles that, although of excellent quality and sown over a very extensive area, not more than one-half or two-thirds of the customary yield was obtained.

The sale of timber must be allowed to be the chief item in swelling the revenue, which without this source would have been about R100,000. Land sales still continue to give a very satisfactory sign of progress, and so numerous have been the applications, that the Surveyor-General has sent an additional staff to deal with them. The much-needed appointment of a Chief Surveyor for the province was made at the close of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads, &c.—The principal roads were, with the exception of the Anurádhapura-Kurunégala-road, well kept up during the year. Eighteen miles of the Anurádhapura-Trincomalee-road have been completed, and the work is most creditable to the officers concerned. A deviation required on the Anurádhapura-Puttalam-road near Tisáwęwa was completed, and some

additional bridges for water-way near Tirapané were constructed. The re-erection of the bridge over the Kalá-oya was commenced in the middle of the year, but its completion has been delayed, it is said, by the peculiar difficulty of repairing the wrenched ironwork of so large a structure, and the parts destroyed by the flood. Meantime, the traffic with Puttalam has been much embarrassed. An additional spill, rendered necessary by the restoration of the Yóda-ęla, has been constructed at Tisáwęwa. Channels were made under Tisáwęwa and Basawakkulama, and plans and estimates were submitted for the restoration of Nuwarawęwa.

Forty-seven leaking tank sluices were repaired, and three tanks were sluiced with pipe-sluices. The sluices and materials for sluicing nineteen village tanks were procured, but the execution of the works was unavoidably postponed to 1887. The building of a large association ward and outhouses in the jail was commenced late in the year. The road to Kurunęgala was in a wretched state owing to neglect in late years. The importance of this road has been so often noted that I am reluctant to add more than that it continues to be the chief route by which the trade in cocoanuts, chillies, &c., is supplied. I am of opinion that there is almost as much traffic on it as there is on the Puttalam-road in salt and dried fish. I am glad to find that my representations have been approved, and that in 1887 the road is to be made in sections. A few miles of real road made every year would be an appreciable benefit.

I am very anxious that Kaláwęwa should now be connected with the road from Anurádhapura to Kurunęgala. There are at present two direct roads: (1) the principal road above referred to, of which about forty-five miles may now be said to be a natural road; (2) a mere track through the villages and jungle. The former meets the Kurunęgala-Puttalam-road at Pádeniya, seventeen miles from Kurunęgala; the latter goes direct. I think the best route will be found by joining the road from Kękiráwa to Kaláwęwa to the latter of the above-mentioned roads; or it may be found that a trace from Kaláwęwa due south until it meets the Dambulla-Kurunęgala-road, somewhere near Galwela, may be better. I annex the usual statement of expenditure on Public Works and Irrigation Works.

EXPENDITURE on Public Works from 1877–1886.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	c.
Amounts placed in deposit and expended in 1882 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,378	—	—	—	—	
Balances of former years ...	124,566	83,361	88,592	8,157	—	—	11	—	42,866	14,674	23
Supply Bill ...	158,875	272,067	152,985	137,399	82,758	66,978	72,282	132,170	158,667	153,334	30
Supplementary Supply Bill ...	60,050	21,575	12,027	300	—	—	—	7,623	—	7,719	61
Road Ordinance ...	15,065	14,581	12,917	11,450	9,797	13,020	9,300	11,955	10,539	11,331	51
Surplus Funds Ordinance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Loan Board Vote ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,328	52
Savings Bank Loan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207,417	65
Total ...	358,556	391,584	266,521	157,306	92,555	81,376	81,593	151,748	212,072	398,805	82

EXPENDITURE on Irrigation Works from 1877–1886.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	c
Restoration of Bassawakulam ...	11,312	—	10,292	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Restoration of Madawachchy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Restoration of Tisáwęwa and Yóda-ęla ...	—	33,154	52,944	3,332	—	—	—	—	72,642	50,611	22
For Kaláwęwa sluices ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,000	86,256	71
Providing masonry works for Village Tanks ...	31,696	57,789	60,682	43,669	19,612	—	19,978	25,232	13,099	3,001	39
Surveys ...	8,767	11,536	5,701	3,701	—	70	151	2,882	400	408	27
Salaries and other charges ...	18,131	23,966	19,381	29,325	9,456	14,711	15,450	15,490	6,299	8,208	51
Maintenance of large works, &c. ...	1,345	1,321	2,993	3,813	4,107	4,117	3,891	3,959	3,980	15,226	67
Maintenance of Village Tanks ...	—	608	828	1,500	1,468	2,079	1,039	2,048	2,303	2,680	21
For Channels, Repairs, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	4,559	—	1,497	3,125	7,816	40
Spill-wall across Kalá-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,958	14
Rebuilding sluices at Baláuwęwa...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,608	79
Restoration of Nuwerawęwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,063	51
Total ...	71,251	128,374	152,821	85,562	34,643	25,536	39,509	51,108	150,848	257,839	82

Minor Roads, Resthouses, &c.—About the middle of the year the charge of the minor roads was transferred to the District Engineers, and I expect that this will procure more economical and scientific working. The Provincial Road Committee proposes to devote the main portion of the sum available for the minor roads to the proper construction of one road, or portion of a road, merely keeping the rest open for traffic. This plan was successfully adopted on the western minor road, where it is several times crossed by the Yóda-ęla, and where a considerable deviation was required. Several improvements and additions were made to the resthouses, and the building of a new and enlarged resthouse for Anurádhapura was commenced on a more convenient site than that of the old building.

Amended Thoroughfares Ordinance.—I cannot speak too highly of the satisfactory working of this system. The excellent results noted in the previous year have been maintained, and it will be seen from the annexed statement that better results under any system could hardly be

expected. Only twelve men were imprisoned, and that not for inability to pay, but as a punishment for escape from custody or working party; eighty-two men alone remain in default, and these form part of the shifting population living on the borders of other provinces.

STATEMENT illustrative of the working of the Amended Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, during 1886.

Number of Persons.	Nuwara-kalawiya.	Tamankaduwa.	Total.
1 Shown in return prepared under section 3	17,636	1,241	18,877
2 Noticed to labour under section 13 ...	2,432	35	2,467
3 Responded to notice under section 13 ...	2,315	11	2,326
4 Noticed to perform double labour under section 14	141	-	141
5 Responded to notice to perform double labour under section 14 ...	—	...	-
6 Punished under section 15 ...	..	—	—
7 Received subsistence money or food under section 23	-	...	
8 Amount of subsistence money, and value of food supplied under section 23 ...	...	—	—
9 Exempted under section 7 ...	769	8	777
10 Arrested under section 16 ...	77	—	77
11 Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment under section 18 ...	12	.	12
12 Found guilty and fined under section 18	2	—	2
13 Amount of fines recovered and credited to Government under section 19 ...	R20	..	R20
14 Commuted single labour under section 25	14,486	923	15,409
15 Amount of commutation of single labour paid under section 26 ...	R21,729	R1,384·50	R23,113·50
16 Commuted double labour under section 25	445	52	497
17 Amount of commutation of double labour paid	R1,335	R156	R1,491
18 In default, and remaining unarrested under section 16, on December 31, 1886	—	82	82

Abstract.

1 Exemptions (including deaths and absentees) ...	1,734
2 Double entries and erroneous entries ...	199
3 Paid at single rate	15,409
4 Worked	942
5 Paid at double rate	497
6 Imprisoned	12
7 Fined	2
8 Balance unaccounted for ...	82
Total ...	18,877

I annex a statement of the local revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee, during 1886 :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Balance on January 1, 1886 ...	8,579 48	
Advances outstanding ...	5,951 16	
		14,530 64
Collected for the year 1886 under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861 and 1884 :—		
Commutation realised in money ...	24,604 50	
Do. labour ...	1,413 0	
Do. of previous years collected in 1886 ...	404 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	661 14	
		27,082 91
Resthouses.		
Balance under this head on January 1, 1886 ...	—	1,795 55
Collections in 1886 ...	—	1,255 17
Market.		
Balance under this head on January 1, 1886 ...	—	1,011 13
Collections in 1886 ...	—	1,184 8
Total ...		46,859 48

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from commutation money, during the year 1886, under the provisions of the Road Ordinances of 1861 and 1884 ...	11,298 26	
Minor Roads ...	7,703 51	
		19,001 77
General Charges.		
Pay of the establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads ...	2,048 20	
Percentage to Division Officers ...	2,973 30	
Petty expenses ...	336 95	
Value of tools, &c. ...	1,074 61	
		6,433 6
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1886 ...		1,200 42
Market.		
Payments made in 1886 ...	—	635 87
Balances of 1885 and previous years :—		
Balance on Road Ord. Funds...	3,486 43	
Advances outstanding ...	12,692 29	
		16,178 72
Balance to the credit of resthouses	—	1,850 30
Do. market ...	—	1,559 34
Total ...		46,859 48

Agent to have the knowledge required, or find time to apply his knowledge did he possess it; the present system merely "kills the goose that lays the golden egg," and I trust that in 1887 the entire system may be remodelled and the sales proceed along with the replanting and maintenance of the forests at their highest capacity of production.

Reserved forests should now be proclaimed, and a large portion of Tamankaḍuwa should be reserved and re-forested, as the transport by the river is easy and inexpensive.

I annex extracts from a report furnished by Mr. Alexander, the Forester, and I forward a statement of receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department :—

Timber Sales.—At Trincomalee four successful sales have been held and over 1,000 logs of ebony sold, fetching splendid prices, from R80 to R150 per ton. The demand for this wood remains brisk, and good prices will be obtained for our present stock. All the ebony was felled after March, and sold whenever it reached the depôt. More open competition regulates our sales since the Moor traders were opposed in their combined designs. The sales of other woods were limited, but prices good. The Anurádhapura depôt became of service, but the stock is almost exhausted to meet the requirements of the Public Works Department for new buildings, replanking of bridges, &c. A fresh supply of palu logs was contracted far late in the season to satisfy the demands of that Department. The fine halmilla cut from Nágashéna forest, near Dambulla, was sold at a remunerative price to a Colombo cask contractor.

Extent of Forests.—I am now in a position to give a full report of the principal forests in the province, having explored them all during the year

I have ascended the principal hills, which are in most instances surrounded with belts of forests, containing mostly valueless timber trees. In the Kalagampalata there are several small village forests covering the hilly ridges, and must become valuable reservations, having every facility for transport. In Hurulupaláta the undulated ground is covered with useful forests, but have been largely worked upon and almost exhausted of serviceable timber. Still, with careful conservation, in a few years will prove of value. The Tammankaḍuwa division of the province contains our most valuable and extensive forests, which have chiefly supplied the Trincomalee depôt for a number of years, most conveniently situated with the ganga on the east and Kandy Trincomalee-road on the west. Of the four divisions the Nuwaragampaláta contains the smallest extent of forests, extending along detached ridges from Maḍawachchiya by Anurádhapura to Puttalam northwards. Two-thirds of the Vilachchiya kóralé is covered with worthless scrub, a considerable acreage being annually cleared for chena cultivation. Within the Eppáwala kórale are found several small but valuable village forests, which have for a number of years supplied the Anurádhapura depôt with timber A gang of prisoners were occasionally employed during the year in forest clearing within the Outer Circular-road and west of Mirisawęṭi. I regret the small extent we have parked out, but trust in the coming year, should a prison gang be available, to see many acres completed. The small teak nursery of 4,150 plants was cleared in November and December, planting up a piece of open ground south of Basawakkulam. But owing to the absence of north east rains many plants have died off. To form permanent hedges, seed and young plants of Madras-thorn were carefully planted within the stick fences that surround the public buildings, but have suffered greatly through the unusual prevailing dry weather.

I have pleasure in stating that all my assistants have given me every satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

I cannot but bring to the notice of Government the great absence of game. When travelling ten years ago through this province our forests and open glades abounded with game. Reform of our game laws would be simply dealt with in an annual shooting license of R5 or R10, amending Ordinance No. 6 of 1872. Prohibiting the export of hides and horns for a few years would command beneficial results and drive that class of Moor hunters to better occupation I would suggest that Government proclaim the forests marked on my plan, for I am prepared to undertake the defining of boundaries, &c., at any time.

Owing to the limited supply of timber required for our depôts and other public purposes, the work for 1887 will be of a miscellaneous character

During my wanderings in the forests I have discovered several achæological ruins, but these I leave to others more devoted to that interesting science

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber, for 1886.

RECEIPTS	Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Value of timber sold at Anurádhapura	2,472	57		
Do Trincomalee ..	69,495	81		
Do. Dambulla ..	3,171	43		
			75,139	81
Value of sleepers supplied to Railway Department ...			12,745	13
Value of timber felled on bunds and communal roads ..	199	73		
Value of timber destroyed in hen and felled without license	422	63		
Royalty on timber licenses issued	682	72		
			1,305	8
Value of timber sold in 1886 and outstanding on December 31, 1886 ...			2,891	61
Estimated value of timber in depôt on December 31, 1886, less cost of felling and removing ...	87,383	54		
Estimated value of cut timber in jungles, less cost of felling and removing	6,600	0		
			93,983	54
Total ...			186,065	17

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. R.	c.	Total R.	c.
Pay of Forester for 1886 ...	3,500	0		
Allowance	750	0		
			4,250	0
Pay of Second Forester ..	1,500	0		
Allowance	360	0		
			1,860	0
Pay of Head Overseer ...	840	0		
Pay of Second Overseer ...	600	0		
			1,440	0
Allowance to Disáwa for supervising Forests in Tamankaḍuwa district ...	—		360	0
Pay of kanganies and guides	305	0		
Do. coolies ...	2,399	72		
Do. two peons ...	420	0		
			3,124	72
Cost of felling and removing timber paid to contractors, &c., and other expenses ...	—		51,868	98
Gain on actual transactions ...	—		26,286	32
To amount to be recovered ...	—		2,891	61
Estimated value of cut timber in hand on December 31, 1886, less cost of felling and removing, as per contract ...	—		93,983	54
Total ...			186,065	17

NOTE.—The value of timber on hand on December 31, 1885, less cost of felling and removing, was R55,849·21.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

This, as in other provinces, threatens to become an important matter for settlement in the near future. Clearing is allowed on permit only, and there is no title to waste land or jungle

vesting in any individuals; so it will not be difficult to restrict it and regulate it according to the necessities of the villagers. I estimate that at least one-half of the population live on the produce of chenas and do not eat rice. Many cultivate their fields and sell the produce to the tavalam men and Jaffna and Mátalé carters, as I have already remarked. When the village tanks are fully restored in all districts where the water-supply is sure, chena clearing must be restricted to the narrowest bounds, if not altogether prohibited. It would perhaps be proper in such cases to tax the hén produce at half share, and this can legally be done, as all the land is Crown property and the "tax" is a "rent." This would to a certain extent restrict the clearing, though it would not prohibit it, for the yield being generally forty-fold or more, it would still pay the cultivator.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths registered was 2,329 and of births 2,577. The death-rate was consequently about 33 per thousand, and the birth-rate 36 per thousand. The death-rate is high, but cannot be considered abnormally so, while the registered birth-rate must be considered satisfactory when compared with averages of this and other countries. The birth-rate is, I think, somewhat higher, but it must be remembered that there is great mortality among children from worms, fever, and erroneous treatment, and this again tends to swell the death-rate.

	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Nuwaragam Kóralé	47	7	213	308
Eppáwala Kóralé	68	—	123	113
Wellachchiya Kóralé	30	6	180	181
Kęndé Kóralé	96	—	152	117
Kanadara Kóralé	50	—	187	148
Kadawat Kóralé	122	—	185	141
Kalpe Kóralé	—	—	126	113
Kunchuṭṭu Kóralé	7	—	164	159
Mahapoṭána Kóralé	6	—	71	80
Uḍḍiyankulama Kóralé	31	—	133	130
Ulagalla Kóralé	6	—	140	102
Mátambuwa Kóralé	14	—	96	74
Undurâwa Kóralé	3	—	102	90
Kiralawa Kóralé	4	—	128	114
Nęgampaha Kóralé	38	-	68	65
Mámíniya Kóralé	11	—	126	87
Kalagama Kóralé	129	—	176	158
Kalagampaláta	8	—	—	—
Tammankaḍuwa	31	—	207	149
Total	701	13	2,577	2,329

I think the introduction of itinerant medical assistants, who might be of the same class and stamp as the native vaccinators, would be productive of much benefit to the people. They need only be trained to administer the ordinary well-known remedies for malarial fever, worms, &c. I do not think the people would refuse the treatment or medicine, as they have but few vedarálas of any reputation, and consequently are not so averse to European remedies as in more civilised parts of Ceylon.

Paraṇgi has undoubtedly decreased very much owing to the restoration of the tanks and clearing of jungle.

Although there were a few sporadic cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, there was no epidemic, and the health of the people and cattle was normal. Measles appeared in several villages, and a few cases of small-pox were imported from other provinces. Prompt treatment prevented any spread of the disease.

PRISONS.

A large force of convicts from Kandy and Colombo jails was usefully employed in various public works and in clearing jungle both at Anurádhapura and Mihintalé. By erecting sheds within the jail I was able to keep a much larger number of prisoners than the jail is certified to hold. I must repeat my conviction that prisoners are not properly fed. The diet supplied is far too appetising, and is luxurious compared with what most of them would procure by honest labour outside. I would give them more rice and salt and less of the condiments which are worked up into delicious curries.

Two men escaped from the temporary prison at Mihintalé by the neglect of a jail guard, who was duly punished.

PROPOSED PUBLIC WORKS.

I have no new works to propose, as the principal works at present required are either in progress or about to be undertaken. In compliance with circular No. 17, of January 27, 1887 (paragraph 5), I submit the works which should be undertaken whenever funds are available:—

1. The making of the road from Anurádhapura to Kurunęgala in sections.
2. The repair of the Yáda-ęla leading from Balaluwęwa to Kurunęgala.
3. The restoration of Huruluwęwa.
4. A resthouse on the road from Puttalam to Trincomalee near Horawapotana.
5. The clearing of forest round the town of Anurádhapura, and formation of a park of 500 acres to expose and preserve the ruins and structures still buried in the jungle.
6. Erection of a drinking fountain at Anurádhapura to be supplied from Tisáwęwa.
7. The erection of houses for the staff of the Surveyor-General, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and several Kachchéri officers.
8. Building a new hospital.
9. Building a wall round the General Cemetery.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Remarks on this subject hardly fall within the scope of an administration report, but as one of the duties of a Government Agent of this province is to superintend the clearing and excavation of ruins about Anurádhapura, and see to their preservation as far as possible, I annex some extracts from my diary bearing on these matters. The chief works carried out during the year were repairs to two dágobas; survey of the buildings and enclosures on the outer circle, called "streets" in Mr. Burrows' report; the clearing of jungle from the ruins west of the Mirisawęti dágoba; the excavation and opening up of the north chapel of the Jétawanáráma dágoba; the clearing and excavation of the great enclosure north of Jétawanáráma, supposed to form part of the Mahá Viháré; and the formation of a local museum. Several villagers were punished during the year for digging into and destroying ancient buildings and dágobas in search of treasure.

June 24.—Out early with Mr. Burrows searching for ruins in the jungle north of the Kuṭṭanpokuna, and guided by some coolies to where they had found ruins—a huge statue of a Hindu eight-armed goddess and an inscription. The latter were ordered for removal to Anurádhapura. The inscription is in mediæval Siṇhalese. Then to Mihintalé (eight miles). In the evening, with Mr. Burrows climbed the hill south of the Kaludiyapokuna, and found some caves, natural and artificial. The jungle was very dense, and the ascent and descent very difficult; the caves being now only tenanted by bears added a zest to the climb. We saw nothing of them except recent traces of occupation. There were no inscriptions over these caves, such as are generally found in the Asóka alphabet; so the age is unknown, but the brickwork looked very ancient.

July 1.—Went out early with Mr. Burrows to see some places he had marked for work, and went on to inspect the gang clearing the north chapel of Jétawanáráma. A tremendous fall of *débris* has ruined this chapel, and the handsome stones lie about in all directions among the bricks. While we were there a prisoner turned up a piece of gold, part of a small dágoba; so we set to work like gemmers, sifted the rubbish, and found a beautiful little crystal dágoba, a quantity of beads and pebbles, agate, &c., and almost all the pieces of the gold dágoba and fragments of a metal karanḍuwa, and a painted chatty. The work was so interesting we sent home for breakfast, and returned about 4 o'clock P.M., after unearthing some very finely-moulded stones and carved corbels (elephants' heads). The mouldings were fine specimens of trefoil: "Buddhist window," "lotus leaf," &c. This chapel seems to have suffered only from the fall of *débris*, and not to have been ruined by wilful damage, and is, I think, well worth restoration; but a great deal of clearing must be done before a decision can be arrived at.

July 2.—Visited the same working party. Found they had uncovered a beautiful piece of stone carving—a square marble slab about 4 ft. by 4 ft.—having elephants' heads carved all round the four sides. The small dágoba at Ruwanwęlsáya stands on a platform of similar shape, and I am in hopes of finding one like it here.

July 3.—Mr. Burrows left for Badulla this afternoon: a great loss to the promotion of archæological work here, as I have scarcely time to attend much to it.

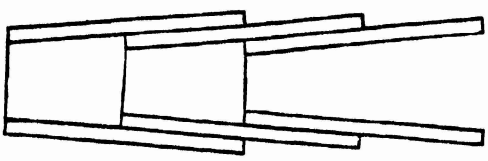
July 27.—Walked to Jétawanáráma, and inspected the gangs clearing and excavating. Remained about three hours at north chapel, and saw some fine stones taken out—two elephant corbels, but no "treasure-holes" in them. About fifteen feet under the *débris* we came upon the bones of a cheetah, evidently buried a long time. It must have been overwhelmed when the "slip" came down from the north of the platform.

September 8.—In the morning rode out to Jétawanáráma, and inspected prison gang at north chapel: good work done, and the "procession-path," or "ambulatory," at back cleared; found a crystal top of small dágoba and the lower half of a stone karanḍuwa, with an inscription in old letters on it.

September 22.—The jungle west of Mirisawęṭiya, now being cleared, is full of ruins. I propose to cut a broad avenue from the Puttalam-road to the huge monoliths, which remain on a mound facing the west chapel. Excavations here would be interesting if one had labour and time.

September 26.—Went to Mihintalé with Mr. Murray to see the quarters for the prisoners, and the work done. Found all satisfactory, and the prisoners can now occupy the camp. The buildings are well thatched, water-tight, and well drained. The work on the dágoba has exposed the three ambulatories, which are of brick and in much better preservation than I expected. The *débris* has, in some places, damaged them in falling, and some parts are out of plumb, but can be easily reset. About a quarter of the entire length has been cleared. We then took a party of prisoners to examine the curious underground passage or water channel, which is visible on the path from the top of the steps to the Nágapokuna. The earth and stones have in some places slipped or fallen in, and showed a cavity which we desired to examine, as it was possibly a means of determining the water-supply, if this conduit could be traced. After a few hours' work a hole was made large enough, into which Mr. Murray descended, and I was surprised and pleased to see the pluck with which the Kórála (Nuwarawęwa Baṇḍá) tucked up and immediately followed him. They found the passage was blocked by fallen stones and earth, and it was impossible to judge what it was without further excavation from above. But we had delayed too long, and were caught in a very severe storm as we hastened down; the long steps had become the bed of a torrent, and it was a matter of great difficulty to keep one's feet on the sloping stones. It was now clear the reason why the steps, huge stones as they are, are so inconveniently placed at a slope;—the rush of water has undermined them until they got to such an angle that the torrent ran clear without obstruction. Got to the Public Works Department bungalow drenched, but determined to pursue the excavation to-morrow.

September 27.—Up the hill early and continued clearing the earth and stones from the top of the passage. We opened in three places, about ten yards apart, and by midday had got some entrances. Finding that there was a cave below the terrace, evidently the abode of some ancient ascetics—for it has the "kattararya," or rain-drip cutting—we set a party to clear the earth and brick *débris* which have nearly filled it, hoping that the cave may be connected with this passage. This clearing will take another day or two. Meantime Mr. Murray and I descended with a lamp, and examined the passage so far as we could. The falling in of the stones, and the way they now lie, prevent us from being certain whether this was a natural or artificial passage. But we are sure it was not a conduit, for curiously enough we found, above the cover stones, earthenware piping made in conical sections, fitting one into the other as shown below. This piping probably was supplied from the pokuna, but we were unable to trace it beyond a few yards' distance. (I have secured the unbroken pipes for the local museum.) These pipes fit each other. The small end fits into the larger mouth of the next pipe, like the travelling tumblers which pull out. Ended work about 3 o'clock, as heavy rain was coming up, and descended,—both objects of much amusement to the villagers of Minintalé, being covered with earth, which the rain made into mud!



November 6.—Had a note early from Mr. Murray saying he had got to the top of the pinnacle (kota) of Abayagiriya, and was surveying and laying down the bearings. Went there at once, and climbed up a ladder to the base of the pinnacle, but did not venture up. Mr. Murray reported the standing room on top to be about four feet square, and hardly enough for himself, a prisoner, and theodolite. He found an iron bar, which probably supported

a flag, and must be comparatively modern, probably placed there when the dágoba was first cleared early in the present century. Mr. Murray found the dágoba placed exactly facing the cardinal points, and the chapels at each side of the square are in the centre. A line cut straight from each would meet at the exact centre. Descending, and after setting out the line, a space was measured above the highest ambulatory to make an excavation to serve to take bricks for the building on the top, and as a commencement of the tunnel, should it be afterwards carried on.

November 21.—Since my last visit to Mihintalé the west chapel, a small brick structure, has been opened up, and a broken image and door-steps and pillars laid bare; about a quarter of the ambulatory paths still remain to be cleared. No inscribed bricks have been found.

December 9.—Mr. Murray, Provincial Engineer, returns and brings a piece of rock crystal magnifying-glass, found in excavating the structure on the level ground below the Nága Pokuna at Mihintalé. He visited the caves recently cleared. I desired the jailer to clear on the hill opposite Nága Pokuna, and see if there were any inscriptions on the caves, and he has found several. They are cut as usual, at the kattaraya (or rain-drip cutting), and are in the Asóka alphabet, and from their form must date from B.C., and are very interesting.

December 21.—In the morning went up to the Et Vehera, the path having now been well cleared. The steps are in better condition than the lower ones leading to Ambastella dágoba, and the rock-cut steps and holes for balustrades at the top are very curious. The places I ordered to be cleared have all been well done. The big stone water-receptacle on the way up is in good preservation. The circular bath at Nága Pokuna has been cleaned out, and the stones put in position. I desired the jailer to have the ruins at the foot of the steps cleared. There is a large terrace on the left-hand side (ascending) surrounded by a massive stone wall, and built up at the lower side by a retaining wall. It encloses a number of structures, probably veherus and ambalams, and does not appear to have been cleared before.

REMARKS.

I may conclude my report with a few general observations on the condition of the people. The natives are most law-abiding, and not nearly so quarrelsome as in some other Kandyan districts; there has been no serious crime, but several cases of highway robbery occurred, and there was undoubtedly cattle-stealing on the borders of the Kurunégala and Trincomalee districts. Large public works usually attract bad characters from the maritime districts, and I have had some trouble in apprehending and punishing criminals, who were almost invariably "low-country" men. The work in the minor courts has greatly increased with the growth of a town population and the influx of Tamils and Moors who have settled along the roads.

The condition of the villagers is improving, and I was glad to find in the villages which I visited on circuit that gardens were being extended, and cocoanuts, plantains, and arecanuts were flourishing, and looking well and healthy wherever restoration of the tank allowed sufficient irrigation for the gardens.

I had numerous applications on the part of villagers to remove their houses to higher grounds. The villages are usually situated just below the tank bund, and now that the tanks hold up water nearly all the year, the land below becomes damp and unsuitable for houses. I am glad to see the villagers are beginning to recognise that a change is necessary, and it may be taken as a proof that the restoration of the tanks has well advanced. In all such cases they were allowed to build on waste land.

I must, however, point out that the temple villages are in a miserable condition, and it is to be hoped their management will be soon dealt with by the proposed legislation. I annex here copy of two remarks in my diary regarding the temple villages:—

Thence (half mile) to Kiwulégama—low caste people (tom-tom beaters). Village belongs to the Bó-tree Viháre (Udamáluwa.) It was at once seen that it was a temple village by its appearance of neglect and squalor; the gaṇgoḍa was uncleared, the bund neglected, and no earthwork done, and only sufficient to hold up a small pool of water. I spoke to the villagers and pointed out the result of their neglect in the miserable sickly looking children. The vel-durayá who was with me told them they were sick because the wind did not blow through their village, without my having said so. (I was very glad to see that villagers under our regulations and orders have come to see this.) But the villagers did not seem to care about having air, and said something about demons producing sickness. As it was hopeless to argue, I suggested that the jungle growing up close to the house was a fine roosting-place for yaksayó and perétayó; this they cheerfully admitted, and said it would be better not to give them this "cover," and that they would clear the land round. I said I would see next time I come.

It is instructive to go and see a temple village, for here one can gauge the difference that exists between the Kóralé-gaṇ, which are under the Gaṇsabháwa regulations, and those which exist in the same state as all the villages of this province were before 1875. Temple villages are a miserable survival of the unfittest.

November 22, 1886.—Went out early with Mr. McDonnell, Superintendent of Village Tanks, Northern Division, to see some temple villages on the south-west side of Mihintalé. Their condition is deplorable. The bunds, so far as they remain, are covered with forest and thick undergrowth, the houses miserable and dirty, and the Gaṇgoḍas uncleared. I had a long talk with the villagers, especially at Hiskannia, as to this state of things; they have a good sized tank and plenty of water from the Mihintalé range; yet their bund was uncleared, breached in half a dozen places, and a few miserable stick and mud "fences" held up a couple of feet of water; the fields are nearly out of cultivation and overgrown with jungle. I contrasted their state with that of the non-temple villages (Kóralé-gaṇ), and they fully admitted the difference, but said it was not their fault, as the priests would not let them repair the bund and open up fields, thinking this would give them a claim or title against the title of the viháre, and that where they were máruwena paṇgukárayó they would lose the fruit of their labour by ejectment, as the priests would sell the paṇgu to others when improved. There may be some truth in all this, and it is high time that the temple property was put into responsible hands. The temple villages are a disgrace to the province.

Later on it will, I hope, be possible to plant the channels leading to the fields with arecanuts, which in this climate require to have their roots constantly moist. At present I cannot well force this on the villagers, as they have other and heavy work to perform, and the necessary fencing would be too much to give them in addition.

There is fine land for cocoanuts in the plain below Kaláwewa, and the land which cannot be actually irrigated for rice-growth would, I am sure, suit cocoanuts. This is especially the case in parts of Tammankaḍuwa, and it is a pity to see the fine stream which flows all the year round from Minnériya tank almost unutilised. Here cocoanuts can be seen growing to perfection wherever a small patch has been cultivated, and I cannot see anywhere a more promising field for the speculator than is to be found where the soil is excellent, water-supply unfailing, and water carriage to Trincomalee perfect and inexpensive.

This brings me to the question of whether it would be possible to increase the resources, revenue, and population of a district in some such manner as was found practicable by the Dutch. Their records show that where there were natural advantages of soil and water they planted small

colonies, supported them by advances, and relieved them of taxation until they were able to repay the expenditure, and their Government then recovered the outlay either in annual instalments or in tax in perpetuity.

It seems to me that much might be done without any excessive outlay. I would not advise planting a colony of Tamils among a Siṅhalese population, but the extent of waste land is so great, and there are so many fine tanks without population under them, that I think both races might live without interference with each other.

Take the case of a tank like Minnériya or Tópáwewa. There need be hardly any expenditure on the tank by Government until the colony had so far increased, that sluices to regulate the water-supply, now going to waste, were found necessary. An arrangement could, I am sure, be easily made with the Madras Government, by which some of the villages which are poor or overcrowded could be induced to settle under a tank, giving them advances to come over, supplying rice and seed-paddy for three years until the land was brought under cultivation, and then recovering the expenditure by taxation. If planters can work a system similar to this, I do not see why Government could not do so. It may be objected that the coolies that come to work on plantations return, as a rule, with their earnings, but undoubtedly a considerable number of immigrants do settle in Ceylon, wherever they find facility and good prospects. Again, it might be said this would, if successful, interfere with the labour-supply of Ceylon. I do not think so, for it would be ludicrous to say that the surplus population of South India would be absorbed by the North-Central Province or any other tank district, and the successful planting of immigrant colonies would induce labour to follow. The subject is too large to be discussed here: I merely throw out these suggestions as to utilising some of the fine abandoned tanks, for every such experiment, if successful, would undoubtedly tend to increase the wealth of the Island.

R. W. IEVERS,
Acting Government Agent.

Anurádhapura, *April*, 1887.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

THE comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for 1885 and 1886 are as follows :—

Revenue.	1885. R.	1886. R.
Arrears of Revenue	49,552 ...	28,977
Land Sales	29,731 ...	3,460
Land-Revenue	192,959 ...	124,552
Rents, exclusive of Lands	61,161 ...	42,791
Licenses	259,605 ...	214,162
Stamps	194,644 ...	165,763
Taxes	19,062 ...	16,108
Postal	2,805 ...	2,509
Fines and Forfeitures	11,576 ...	10,524
Sale of Government Property ...	4,950 ...	5,781
Reimbursements	44,639 ...	36,551
Interest	17,780 ...	7,750
Special Receipts	630 ...	118
Miscellaneous	6,307 ...	10,160
	895,401 ...	669,206
Railway Receipts	965,618 ...	989,194
Total ...	1,861,019 ...	1,658,400

Expenditure.	1885. R.	1886. R.
Fixed Salaries	193,352 ...	153,580
Provisional Salaries	79,170 ...	71,429
Office Contingencies	9,055 ...	6,521
Pensions	28,449 ...	27,130
Revenue Services	40,484 ...	31,404
Administration of Justice	44,563 ...	35,481
Hospitals and Sanitation	5,675 ...	2,924
Charitable Allowances	3,117 ...	3,630
Prison Services	75,632 ...	57,656
Transport	11,022 ...	8,661
Miscellaneous Services	9,529 ...	10,067
Lands taken for public purposes ...	3,997 ...	3,102
Immigration	2,298 ...	2,178
Total ...	506,343 ...	413,763

The only satisfactory feature is the increase under railway receipts. This head of revenue has been steadily increasing since 1883, as will appear from the following statement :—

	R.		R.
1883 ...	921,047	1885 ...	965,618
1884 ...	937,857	1886 ...	989,194

And I venture to think that as regards all items of revenue, the lowest point has been reached, and that the increase in railway receipts is an indication of the turn of the tide generally.

The severance of Uva, which became a separate province on February 1, accounts for much of the decrease. The decrease under expenditure, from R506,343 to R413,763, is due to the same cause.

The following is a comparative statement of arrears outstanding on December 31, 1886, as compared with those at the close of the previous year :—

On December 31, 1885.	Kandy. R.	Nuwara Eliya. R.	Mátalé. R.	Total. R.
Paddy commutation	972 ...	1,656 ...	316 ...	2,944
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	1 ...	5 ...	1 ...	2
Taxes	988 ...	317 ...	245 ...	1,550
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	14 ...	4 ...	10 ...	8
Road Ordinance Collections :—				
Value of labour, whether commuted or not ...	1,642 ...	2,230 ...	1,734 ...	5,606
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	3 ...	14 ...	7 ...	6
Planters' contribution to grant-in-aid roads	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Percentage to one year's contribution ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—

On December 31, 1885.	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
Municipal Taxes :—	R.	R.	R.	R.
Police Assessment ...	7,526	—	—	7,526
Percentage to one year's revenue	35	—	—	35
Water-rate ...	3,045	—	—	3,045
Percentage to one year's revenue	13	—	—	13
Local Board Taxes :—				
Local rate paid by assessment and commutation tax for roads ...	431	192	—	623
Percentage to one year's revenue	9	9	—	9
On December 31, 1886.				
Paddy commutation ...	—	1,058	—	1,058
Percentage to one year's revenue	—	3	—	1
Taxes	1,036	294	348	1,678
Percentage to one year's revenue	15	3	11	9
Road Ordinance Collections :—				
Value of labour, whether commuted or not ...	1,009	—	57	1,066
Percentage to one year's revenue	2	—	—	1
Planters' contribution to grant-in-aid roads ...	1,678	—	—	1,678
Percentage to one year's contribution	5	—	—	5
Municipal Taxes :—				
Police assessment ...	6,448	—	—	6,448
Percentage to one year's revenue	30	—	—	30
Water rate ...	3,737	—	—	3,737
Percentage to one year's revenue	16	—	—	16
Local Board Taxes :—				
Local rate paid by assessment and commutation tax for roads ...	531	150	—	681
Percentage to one year's revenue	12	5	—	10

The following statements show the progress made in carrying out the system of, as far as possible, making the collection of the year under each head within the year, and the general results of the year's work as compared with the preceding one under each head :—

PADDY COMMUTATION, 1885.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matalé.	Total.
	R.	R.	R.	R.
One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption, 1885 ...	57,835	29,798	23,529	111,162
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1884	1,895	9,818	137	11,850
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	5	31	1	10
Collected in 1885 ...	58,758	37,960	23,350	120,068
Percentage of collection to one year's revenue	101	127	99	108
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1885	972	1,656	316	2,944
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	1	5	1	3

PADDY COMMUTATION, 1886.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
	R.	R.	R.	R.
One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption, 1886 ...	57,484	29,721	23,523	110,728
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1885	972	1,656	316	2,944
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	1	5	1	2
Collected in 1886 ...	58,456	30,319	23,839	112,614
Percentage of collection to one year's revenue	101	102	101	101
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1886	—	1,058	—	1,058
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	—	3	—	1

POLICE ASSESSMENT, 1885.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
	R.	R.	R.	R.
One year's assessment tax, 1885 ...	7,058	7,415	2,289	16,762
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1884	475	934	622	2,031
Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment	6	14	24	12
Collected in 1885	6,485	8,141	2,666	17,292
Percentage of collection to one year's assessment	71	109	116	92
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1885	988	317	245	1,550
Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment	14	4	10	8

POLICE ASSESSMENT, 1886.

	Kandy. R.	Nuwara Eliya. R.	Mátalé. R.	Total. R.
One year's assessment tax, 1886 ...	6,714	7,980	3,092	17,786
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1885	988	317	245	1,550
Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment	14	4	7	9
Collected in 1886	6,666	7,686	2,989	17,341
Percentage of collection to one year's assessment ...	99	96	96	97
Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1886	1,036	294	348	1,678
Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment	15	3	11	6

GRANT-IN-AID ROADS.

	1884. R.	1885. R.	1886. R.
Amount due	35,284	19,008	33,639
Amount collected	35,248	19,008	31,961
Arrears of 1883 collected ...	80	—	—
Arrears of 1884 collected ...	—	36	—
Arrears of 1885 collected ...	—	—	—

The following statements show recoveries under the Road Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, for 1885 and 1886:—

		Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Total
1885.	Number of men	33,414	9,978	15,050	58,442
	Number paid and worked	27,960	8,064	12,492	48,516
	Number exempted, including absentees, &c.	4,359	427	1,402	6,188
	Balance	1,095	1,487	1,156	3,738
	Percentage of arrears on amount due ...	3	14	7	6
	Value of labour outstanding on Dec 31...	R1,642	R2,230	R1,734	R5,606
1886.	Number of men	33,053	10,187	14,474	57,714
	Number paid and worked	27,806	8,759	12,475	49,040
	Number exempted, including absentees, &c.	4,574	1,428	1,961	7,963
	Balance	673	—	38	711
	Percentage of arrears on amount due ...	2	—	—	1·23
	Value of labour outstanding on Dec. 31 ...	R1,009	—	R57	R1,066

RECEIPTS of each District from Road Ordinance Collections in Labour and Money during 1885, as compared with 1884.

District.	Recovered in Money on account of 1885. R.	Arrears of former years recovered in Money. R.	Value of Labour furnished. R.	Total for 1885. R.	Total for 1884. R.
Kandy	36,789	2,266	9,729	48,784	55,480
Nuwara Eliya ...	9,295	1,045	2,526	12,866	13,350
Mátalé	16,873	740	2,371	19,984	19,914
Total ...	62,957	4,051	14,626	81,634	88,744

RECEIPTS of each District from Road Ordinance Collections in Labour and Money during 1886, as compared with 1885.

District.	Recovered in Money on account of 1886. R.	Arrears of former years recovered in Money. R.	Value of Labour furnished. R.	Total for 1886. R.	Total for 1885. R.
Kandy	39,335	1,525	8,219	49,079	48,784
Nuwara Eliya ...	12,577	886	2,285	15,748	12,866
Mátalé	16,698	42	2,700	19,440	19,984
Total ...	68,610	2,453	13,204	84,267	81,634

LAND SALES during 1885 and 1886.

District.	1885. No. of Lot.	1885. Extent. A. R. P.	1885. Amount. R. c.	1886. No. of Lot.	1886. Extent. A. R. P.	1886. Amount. R. c.
Kandy	77	630 2 31·61	9,599 76	43	204 0 8·75	2,361 88
Badulla	50	432 2 8	7,274 72	—	—	—
Matalé	37	411 3 6	4,168 73	10	22 3 26	251 50
Nuwara Eliya	40	141 3 17	5,373 10	12	13 1 16	138 47
Total ...	204	1,616 3 22·61	26,416 31	65	240 1 10·75	2,751 85
Average per Acre ...	—	—	16 44	—	—	11 46

CLAIMS inquired into and how disposed of, during 1885.

	Kandy.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Number of lots at R10 per acre, &c. ...	48	3	1	4	56
Number of lots at half improved value ...	4	0	15	2	21
Number of lots on certificate of quiet possession ...	214	9	68	13	304
Number of lots for sale, &c. ...	20	14	20	0	54
Total ...	286	26	104	19	435

CLAIMS inquired into and how disposed of, during 1886.

	Kandy.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Number of lots at R10 per acre, &c. ...	1	—	—	10	11
Number of lots at half improved value ...	6	—	—	—	6
Number of lots on certificate of quiet possession ...	108	—	28	3	139
Number of lots for sale, &c. ...	2	—	3	—	5
Total ...	117	—	31	13	161

RECOVERY of Survey Fees on Certificates of Quiet Possession issued during 1885 and 1886.

District.	1885.						1886.					
	No. of Lot.	Extent.			Amount of Survey Fees.		No. of Lot	Extent.			Amount of Survey Fees.	
		A.	R.	P.	R.	c.		A.	R.	P.	R.	c.
Kandy	154	405	3	38·25	1,016	70	136	167	0	36·50	574	0
Badulla	9	26	1	5	77	0	—		—		—	
Mátalé	68	186	1	2·75	532	80	18	23	1	19	82	50
Nuwara Eliya	5	10	1	30	30	0	3	1	2	22·62	10	0
Total ...	236	628	3	36	1,656	50	157	192	0	38·12	666	50

STATEMENT of Land purchased by Europeans and Natives in 1886.

	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	
		A.	R.	P.	R.	c.
Europeans ...	13	121	3	27·75	1,375	94
Natives	52	118	1	23	1,375	91
Total ...	65	240	1	10·75	2,751	85

RETURN of Lands sold during 1886, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of May 14, 1875.

How disposed of.	No. of Lots	Extent.			Amount.	
		A.	R.	P.	R.	c.
By sale	64	239	0	23·75	2,736	85
By half-improved value ...	1	1	0	27·	15	0
By certificate of quiet possession	157	192	0	38·12	—	
Total ...	222	432	2	8·87	2,751	85

STATEMENT of Stamps sold at the several Kachchéries during 1885 and 1886.

Kandy.

	1885.		1886.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.
General	34,048	45	30,589	80
Foreign Bill	196	20	387	0
Judicial	49,408	0	45,410	50
Telegraph	8,758	58	5,894	37
Postage	40,998	90	33,888	90
Total ...	133,410	13	116,170	57

Nuwara Eliya.

General	4,246	55	3,346	15
Foreign Bill	—		—	
Judicial	1,966	50	1,931	35
Telegraph	3,912	88	9,358	2
Postage	31,148	53	43,172	21
Total ...	41,274	46	57,807	73

Mátalé.

	1885. R.	c.		1886. R.	c.
General	3,014	40	...	3,319	96
Foreign Bill	—			—	
Judicial	2,746	45	...	2,753	62
Telegraph	1,125	81	...	1,342	68
Postage	4,441	1	...	4,355	35
Total ...	11,327	67	...	11,771	61
Total for the Province ...	186,012	26	...	185,749	91

ARRACK FARM.

The arrack rent of the province, as now constituted (Kandy, Mátalé, and Nuwara Eliya), for the year from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, sold for R215,650, against R225,100 for the preceding year, in which was included the whole of the present Province of Uva.

The following statement for the districts which now comprise the province—Kandy, Mátalé, and Nuwara Eliya—will be useful for purposes of comparison :—

Year.	Badulla.	Mátalé	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kandy.	Total without Badulla.	Remarks.
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	
1876-77 ...	112,250	99,000	151,250	548,500	798,750	
1877-78 ...	103,500	86,000	150,750	525,500	762,250	
1878-79 ...	83,000	77,000	109,000	454,400	640,400	
1879-80 ...	75,000	58,000	109,000	339,500	506,500	
1880-81 ...	56,750	40,500	190,000	164,150	394,650	Nuwara Eliya, Uḍa Paláta, and Uḍa Bulatgama were sold together.
1881-82 ...	64,800	40,100	211,000	164,400	415,500	Do. do.
1882-83 ...	60,000	30,000	243,000	131,500	404,500	Do. do.
1883-84 ...	55,900	—	281,050	—	281,050	Mátalé, Nuwara Eliya, and Kandy were sold together.
1884-85 ...	57,000	—	253,000	—	253,000	Do. do.

MUNICIPALITY AND LOCAL BOARD.

The annexed statement shows the recoveries of Police assessment and water-rate in Kandy by the Municipal Council during the year :—

	Police Assessment. R.	Water-rate. R.	Total. R.
Total of one year's tax, 1886 ...	21,368 ...	23,021 ...	44,389
Arrears on December 31, 1885 ...	7,526 ...	3,045 ...	10,571
Percentage of arrears on one year's tax ...	35 ...	13 ...	23
Arrears collected in 1886 ...	5,348 ...	2,351 ...	7,699
Amount collected on account of 1886 ...	17,096 ...	19,978 ...	37,074
Total collections, 1886 ...	22,445 ...	22,329 ...	44,774
Arrears at end of 1886 ...	6,448 ...	3,737 ...	10,185
Percentage of arrears on one year's tax ...	30 ...	16 ...	23

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each institution in 1885 and 1886 :—

	1885. Revenue.	1885. Expenditure.	1886. Revenue.	1886. Expenditure.
	R.	R.	R.	R.
Kandy :—				
General Account	50,468 ...	47,314 ...	46,695 ...	43,891
Police	23,028 ...	32,348 ...	22,396 ...	25,292
Water	24,989 ...	17,706 ...	22,973 ...	21,994
Gampola	4,778 ...	3,589 ...	4,604 ...	4,540
Nuwara Eliya	7,446 ...	8,873 ...	7,093 ...	7,476
Total ...	110,709	109,830	10,376	103,193

To show the true revenue and expenditure of the province it is necessary to include the accounts of the various local authorities. The accounts stand thus :—

	1885. Revenue.	1885. Expenditure.	1886. Revenue.	1886. Expenditure.
	R.	R.	R.	R.
Government Accounts ...	1,861,019 ...	506,343 ...	1,658,400 ...	413,763
Municipality and Local Board	110,709 ...	109,830 ...	103,671 ...	103,193
Road Committees ...	172,439* ...	136,505 ...	123,446* ...	87,806
Gaṇsabháwas and Irrigation Council	4,793 ...	4,939 ...	6,378 ...	5,408
Total ...	2,148,960	757,617	1,891,985	610,170

* Includes balance brought forward. The balance of January 1, 1885, was larger than the balance of January 1, 1886. In 1885 certain resthouses were sold ; in 1885 recoveries of arrears were greater.

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AREA OF THE PROVINCE.

The following statement, for which I am indebted to the Hon. the Surveyor-General, shows the area of the several divisions of the province as now constituted :—

			Square Miles.	
Kandy :—				
Yaṭinuwara			44¼	
Uḍunuwara			21⅛	
Háriṣpattu			28¾	
Tumpané			67¼	
Uḍapaláta	78⅝		111⅛	
Do. Doloshágé	32½			
Uḍa Bulatgama		139	323	
Do. Maskeliya and Bogawantaláwa		99		
Do. Southern part of Dimbula and Agra		85		
Upper and Lower Dumbara			340½	
Lower Hewaheta			53	
				988
Nuwara Eliya :—				
Uḍa Héwáheṭa			93	
Walapané			94	
Kotmalé, including northern portion of Dimbula			151	
Nuwara Eliya			15	
				353
Mátalé (not completed separately)				981
			Total ...	2,322

POPULATION.

The population on December 31, 1886, after making the necessary corrections since the census, are, being estimated, thus :—

Population on census night :—	
Kandy	288,521
Mátalé	86,655
Nuwara Eliya	98,682
	473,858
Add births to end of 1886	68,663
	542,521
Deduct deaths to end of 1886	67,301
Total ...	475,220

FOOD SUPPLY.

The population of the province being thus set down as 475,000, the rice grown in it may be set down, as calculated by Mr. Dickson, at three bushels per head of the resident population. The rice carried on the railway in the year 1886 was, I am informed by the General Manager, 48,284 tons 11 cwt., which, at thirty-five bushels to the ton, would give 1,689,640 bushels, and deducting probable proportion for Uva, we would have 1,254,029 bushels for the existing province; or, taking the immigrant population as 150,000, we would have an average of 4·70 bushels of rice per head for the year, which would be, of course, largely supplemented in the outlying divisions of Dumbara, Mátalé, and Walapáne, with kurakkan, Indian-corn, and fine grain, and in all parts of the country with vegetables, yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoanuts.

The price of paddy, as of all native products, was low throughout the year. Paddy may be valued at one rupee a bushel. The harvests were fairly good, and food abundant; but for want of regular occupation the class accustomed to earn wages on estates was poorly off. On the other hand, this class is increasing in numbers throughout the country, the want of money to pay their tithe and road-tax inducing an increasing number of villagers in the vicinity of European plantations to seek employment thereon. Several planters have brought to my notice this interesting fact, which, we may hope, will prove a safeguard against failure of labour when the sudden increase in the cultivation of tea begins to tell, as it must very soon, on our labour supply from India. Siṇhalese labourers are easily managed and give no trouble, if paid weekly wages and allowed to return at the close of each day to their homes outside the estate.

TEA ENTERPRISE.

The rapid conversion of abandoned coffee estates into tea gardens is a notable fact in every part of the hill country. Vast expanses of tea now meet the eye in every direction. The crop was last year, perhaps, less than was expected, owing to an exceptionally wet and prolonged south-west monsoon. Factories are being rapidly erected everywhere, giving remunerative employment to large numbers of sawyers, carpenters, and masons. New bazaars are springing up along the lines of roads, and there is every appearance of returning prosperity. The yield of tea throughout the province, and the high prices realised in the London market, have been most encouraging.

A gentleman in Maḍulkeḷé writes—

"In three years' time the number of tons of produce sent from these districts will probably equal that of coffee in former times. Of cinchona, there is probably 600,000 lb. of bark, which will be harvested during the next three years."

A gentleman in Maturata writes—

"It may be anticipated that a year or two hence will see all the opened acreage under tea."

Of Maskeliya, a well-known resident writes—

"Of the total uncultivated acreage of this district about four-fifths is now under tea, which has everywhere so far done well."

A planter of Pussçlláwa writes—

"With regard to tea cultivation, on which the future prosperity of this district must depend (*i.e.*, from a planting point of view). In the immediate neighbourhood of the Peacock, including Hellebodde estate on the one side to Sanquhar on the other, there will probably be, by the middle of this year, upwards of 4,000 acres planted land. This is not inclusive of the Nilambe district and estate. Two large factories—viz., Helbodde and Sogamma—have for some time past been manufacturing tea, but the bulk of the land above mentioned will not yield any appreciable quantity of tea for another year at least. When all is bearing, the exports from these estates might be estimated at one million pounds yearly."

Of Mátalé, a resident superintendent writes—

"*Coffee.*—There is now little coffee left in this district, and on only one or two estates does it receive systematic cultivation; in these instances it has responded to the care bestowed upon it, and a good paying crop has been gathered.

"As a rule, coffee is merely tolerated where it does not interefere with other products, and cannot be said to be cultivated; it receives no pruning worthy of the name, and suckers are often allowed to grow. Even under these circumstances it has borne fairly well, and wherever it is at all in heart there have been fair blossoms for the current year. This general abandonment of coffee is due to the attacks of black bug, which in places has quite wiped out hundreds of acres. It appears now, however, to have done its worst, and leaf-disease is also less virulent.

"*Liberian Coffee* hardly receives the attention it deserves. Plants from carefully-selected seed grow vigorously, and when in bearing yield four to five hundredweight an acre. This variety of coffee has recently sold in London for sixty shillings, and is sought for by Moor traders for use in the northern provinces. The growth on poor soils is generally good, but the possibility of black bug and leaf-disease proving too much for even Liberian partially prevents its cultivation being seriously undertaken.

"*Tea.*—The acreage under cultivation has been greatly increased: there are now few estates in the district that have not a portion of their acreages in tea.

"Mátalé East may be said to be entirely given over to tea (although there is a good deal of cinchona still growing there). In Mátalé West and the centre of the valley, tea has been planted where elevation and soil are unsuitable for cacao. Speaking generally, the growth is favourable; and when the soil has not been exhausted by previous cultivation, there is a fair prospect of success. The low lying estates, such as Wáriyapola and Hapugahalanda, perhaps make the best show for their age.

"The Vicarton group of estates in Mátalé West have recently changed hands, with a view to cultivation in this product. Land has been purchased from natives, and Crown land applied for with, I believe, the same object.

"*Cinchona* does not receive much attention, owing to the low prices ruling at present. Succirubra grows extremely well in almost all parts of Mátalé East, but there will be no extension to speak of while prices remain as they are.

"*Cardamoms* do well wherever they have been carefully planted all over the district, and even at present prices pay moderately well. A rise in prices would probably cause an extension in the acreage under this product.

"*Cacao.*—The cultivation of this product has not been much extended, but confidence, which was shaken by the drought of 1884 and attacks of *Helopeltis*, has entirely revived. Crops, as a rule, have exceeded estimates, and there is now no doubt as to the success of cacao in the rich soil in the centre and north of Mátalé.

"It ought always to be borne in mind, however, that no crop to speak of can be looked for before the fifth year, and nothing large enough to give a profit before the seventh. Attention ought, therefore, to be devoted to products suitable for cultivation with cacao, which gives an earlier return.

"If Siphalese could only be brought to give care to the cultivation of cacao, it would more than supply the place of coffee with them; but I fear that the natural apathy of the Siphalese villagers will always be an insuperable objection to the introduction of this product as a plant to be grown round their houses. Cacao to be successful must be protected from cattle and kept free from suckers and weeds, and this amount of attention is more than the villagers will bestow.

"It is worth notice that villagers now offer their services on estates, and in one case that I know of a gang of Siphalese are now resident in lines, and are treated in every way as Tamil coolies are. At some works they are quite able to compete with the Tamil; but they are not to be relied on in bad weather, and lack the power of adapting themselves to circumstances which a cooly has. In time, however, they may prove a valuable addition to the labour force of the district, an event much to be desired for all parties."

A visiting agent of great experience in the Kandy district writes—

"*Coffee.*—Planters have rightly turned their chief attention away from the cultivation of the old staple of the Colony. Years of continued disappointment in resisting leaf-disease have been followed by the attacks of green bug, so well described by Mr. Green, of Pundalu-oya, in his able pamphlet, added to which they have had to contend with low prices. Now there are rifts in the cloud of depression that has assailed the old favourite. The harvesting of a fairly good crop in Dumbara in 1886, followed now by one of the best blossoms that have been seen in the district for many years, and the likelihood of good prices for coffee for some time to come, have influenced planters to stay their hands in eradicating coffee, and they will probably carefully cultivate what bushes are now left. In this connection I may instance what was done by the late Mr. R. B. Tytler, the well-known pioneer of planting in Ceylon. In 1856, he bought the Deegalle and Pallekelle estates, which were then abandoned, and cleared out a hundred acres of what he knew had been previously fine coffee. He cultivated the suckers growing on the stems, as there were no primaries, and as they yielded crop cut them off, allowing fresh suckers to take their place. He, in fact, secured good, continuous crops from suckers instead of primaries. This, I believe, is now being done in the higher districts where primaries have been cut off, to allow of the growth of tea, and where planters are now induced to let both products grow together for a little longer.

"*Cacao.*—Dumbara, one of the leading Kandy districts, is the home of this product. No estate has come up to Pallekelle for extensive and productive cultivation. I must leave the Mátalé and Kurunégala planters to deal with cacao in their respective districts. It is also profitably cultivated in Wattégama and Pérádeniya.

"The first attack of *Helopeltis*, accompanied by an unusually dry hot season for two years, threw cold water, if I may so express it, on the cacao enterprise. Wise men shook their heads, and prophesied failure: 1886 has, I am glad to report, dissipated this pessimist view, and the success of cacao, materially assisted by the growth of shade and shelter belts, may now be looked on as a well-established fact.

"On one estate I know 700 acres of bearing cacao will give 3,500 cwt. (1886–87); and as that cultivation is one that requires but a very moderate annual outlay (say, R50 or R60 per acre), the capitalist may thus reckon what returns he may expect from a well-chosen cacao property. At first starting other products should be continued, say, coffee raised from Mysore seed, tobacco, Liberian coffee, and (as a shade) rubber, which in many instances has served the purpose and will be subsequently a source of revenue.

"*Tobacco.*—This product is now receiving the close attention of careful and skilled planters in the Dumbara district. The exports of tobacco in 1887 will, I hope, effectively prove that this is one of the rising industries in the Island. The year 1886 has to these gentlemen been one of education, but they are now, I believe, reaping the benefit of their attention. If the annual exports of Dumbara tobacco can be raised to 100,000lb. in the course of two or three years, that means no small addition to the prosperity of the districts near Kandy.

"*Tea.*—It is quite cheering to see the way the fine old estates of Uḍuwęlla, Hantana, Hunasgeria, Pérádeniya, Mount Pleasant, Hopewell, &c., are being turned into productive tea gardens. The rainfall is sufficient and the climate forcing. On Sundays the bazaars of Kandy are again well frequented by the coolies, spending their money freely. I firmly believe we shall see the trade of Kandy in a year or two fairly prosperous, and, what is of so much

Returning to the cart-road, went on to the end of the Rangala-road (which is, I should think, the steepest in Ceylon). There saw the other end of the above scheme (in very heavy rain), and returned to Uḍispattu (at the third mile-post on the cart-road), and thence walked to the Raṭémahatmayá's walauwa, where we spent the night (twenty miles).

March 15.—By 11.20 A.M. train to Mátalé, and on by coach to Náula (four miles beyond Nálanda). Rode from this to Kóṇgahawela—six miles on the road to Elahẹra—with the Provincial Engineer and Mr. Creasy. The road is in some places very boggy, and in wet weather must be impassable. Stayed the night at Kóṇgahawela.

March 16.—Rode early in the morning to Elahẹra (nine miles), when Mr. Moysey met me and showed me the proposed works. The site of the dam over the Kuḍá-gaṇga (which is really only the remains of the old inlet to the ẹla which now runs round again into the Amban-gaṇga) is on rock; but the rock is full of fissures, and will, I fancy, prove troublesome. Walked along the old bund—which is now on an island formed by the Kuḍá and Amban-gaṇga, and which is all faced at the bottom with dressed stones, and has in one place a landing stair—to one end of the proposed anicut. Here there is a great "swirl" of water and a considerable fall over rocks, which make a crossing here impossible now. Walked back to the junction of the Amban-gaṇga and the Kuḍá-gaṇga, and, stripping, waded and swam across the former at the point where the dam is to be put up while the anicut is being constructed. Then walked up to other end of the anicut which is close to the site of the old spill. The latter is still almost perfect, and so is the revetment wall, which is constructed of dressed and fitted stones, almost all of which are marked either with Páli numerals or workmen's marks. The Public Works Department are casting longing eyes upon the stones with which the old spill is built, but I begged Mr. Vine not to touch them without special permission. Left Elahẹra at 12.45 P.M. and rode back to Kóṇgahawela (nine miles) and, after a short rest, on to Náula (six miles), as I was anxious to catch the coach on Wednesday morning and go into Kandy with Sir William Gregory. Reached Náula at 5.15 P.M.

March 17.—Returned to Kandy by coach and train, meeting Sir William Gregory at Mátalé at 9 A.M.

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March 22.—In the afternoon to Aṇgamuwa.

March 23.—In the morning rode along Walala-Vávuniné-road. The villagers are anxious to have the portions between the junction with the Léwẹlla-Maḍawala-road and Walala made into a cart-road. It is in places very steep, and much raising would have to be done over the fields at Nápanne. It might be improved and widened in places with Road Ordinance labour, so as to serve as a cart-road in fine weather; but I am opposed to making expensive cart-roads which the District Road Committee is afterwards unable to keep up, and in many cases even to complete. Horse lost a shoe at Walala; so I had to walk on to the Uḍugoḍa Baṇḍára-ẹla, and so come out at Vavuuna (nine and a half miles on the Panwila-road). (Notes on the ẹla made in circuit diary.) The present arrangement, by which charge of the ẹla is given to the árachchies, will not do. The ẹla is much neglected and in several places blocked with rubbish. Raṭémahaṭmayá will hold election for appointment of irrigation headmen, each of whom will have a section of the ẹla to look after. Got back about 10.30 A.M. In the afternoon renewed Headmen's Acts, &c. In the evening visited the Degaldoruwa Vihára, a rock temple containing a recumbent figure of Buddha carved out of the solid rock 18 ft. long. It has been plastered over and painted! A vulgar and most incongruous brick-and-plaster arcade has been built in front of the Vihára, and completely hides the rockwork. The incumbent priest, a youth of about twenty-two, inhabits a villa residence close by, furnished in the modern style (including a bed with mosquito curtains) and decorated with photographs.

March 25.—Drove in the afternoon to Butawatta by the Ampiṭiya-road, which is in a shocking condition. In places it is hardly drivable at all. Wrote to Provincial Engineer, Central Province, on the subject as soon as I got in.

March 26.—Busy all day with headmen. Rode in the evening along the new Minor-road to Kanḍákapaputeru (a little this side of Haṇguranketa), and inspected the bridge put up by Mr. MacDonald, the Superintendent of Minor Roads. Very good work. The road is quite drivable in fine weather, and I do not think anything should be attempted. Got back about 7 P.M.

March 27.—Drove to the Talátu-oya bridge, and from there by the Minor-road to Kershaw's bridge, and into Kandy by the Haragam-road (thus avoiding the Ampiṭiya-road).

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March 29.—In the morning to Nugawela (Hárispaṭṭu). Busy with headman till 4 P.M. Went in the afternoon to visit the Aladeniya-ẹla, which rises in Yaṭinuwara and supplies several tracts of fields (altogether about forty amunams). The people want four or five masonry dams or spills in places where the ẹla gives way in flood time. Will ask Provincial Engineer for plans and estimates. Caught in a very heavy thunderstorm on my way back.

March 30.—Drove this morning to Ambatenna on the Mátalé-road, and walked thence to Kahawatta amuna, about a mile from the Bakkawela Minor-road. The amuna is a temporary dam made up of old trees and rubbish thrown across the Kahawatta-oya. It is not high enough even if it would stand, which of course it will not do, to throw the water into the two ẹlas, on which about thirty amunams of paddy land depend, and the crops consequently fail. This year they have been almost entirely abandoned. The dam wants raising in masonry about four feet; the stream is only twenty feet wide with a large rock in the middle. The ground is very favourable, there being a rock all through the bed of the stream and on both banks, which are high on both sides. (Will ask Provincial Engineer for plan and estimate.) Walked back to Ambatenna and drove on to Kandy.

REPORT ON THE KANDY DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

THE revenue collected at the Kandy Kachchéri in 1886 was in all R531,255.

The annexed table gives a comparative statement of the revenue of the Kandy district collected in each of the years 1884, 1885, and 1886:—

	1884. R.	1885. R.	1886. R.
Arrears of Revenue ...	28,244	36,708	27,641
Land Sales ...	13,557	15,671	3,065
Land Revenue ...	61,267	63,767	65,159
Rents, exclusive of Land ...	73,835	55,851	41,441
Licenses ...	316,997	259,605	214,152
Stamps ...	76,071	79,872	72,629
Taxes	7,032	6,070	5,679
Postal and Telegraphs ...	45,845	49,917	40,546
Fines and Forfeitures ...	8,850	6,415	6,660
Sale of Government Property ...	3,050	2,927	4,322
Reimbursements ...	32,718	37,790	33,387
Interest ...	3,902	17,746	7,383
Special Receipts ...	513	310	94
Miscellaneous ...	3,543	3,580	9,097
Total ...	675,424	636,229	531,255

There is a decrease under nearly every one of the heads of revenue, and especially under Licenses, the collections of which are on account of the whole province, and not the Kandy district only; the heavy decrease under this head is partly due to the separation of Uva from the Central Province in February, 1886.

The arrack rent of the Central Province for 1886–87 sold for R215,650, as against R225,100 for 1885–86, when Uva was a part of the province.

LAND SALES.

Settlements of claims to land are no longer profitable to the Government, and the number of settlements has greatly declined.

The following statement shows the number of claims inquired into, and how disposed of, during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, in the district of Kandy proper :—

How disposed of.	1884.	1885.	1886.
To be granted at R10 per acre ...	38	48	1
To be granted at half-improved value ...	17	4	6
To be granted on certificate of quiet possession	504	214	108
Recommended for sale	116	20	2
Total ...	675	286	117

Only 204 acres of land were sold in the course of the year. Large areas of uncultivated or partially cultivated land in the hands of private individuals are awaiting a market, and in view of this, land offered for sale by Government not only interferes with the sale of land in the market, but fails to realise in any case more than the upset price.

Land Revenue was R65,159, as against R63,767 in 1885.

The state of the collection of the paddy-tax commutation is shown in the annexed table. There are now no arrears. There were more purchases by the original owners of land which had been bought in by the Crown in previous years than there were sales.

	1884. R.	1885. R.	1886 R.
One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption ...	58,325	57,835	57,484
Arrears outstanding on December 31 of previous year	2,930	1,895	972
Percentage outstanding on December 31 ...	5	5	1
Collected during the year	59,429	58,758	58,456
Percentage of collections to one year's revenue ...	102	101	101
Arrears outstanding on December 31 ...	1,895	972	—
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue ...	3	1	—

The following statement shows for Kandy proper the number of sales held for arrears of tithe, and the extent. All were bought in by the Crown, which has been our policy for some time, as it allows of the owner in default redeeming the land within a reasonable time; and there were 79 lands redeemed as against 68 lots sold in 1886 :—

Division.	Number of fields sold for arrears of tithe in 1886.	Extent. A.	P.	K.	Number bought in for the Crown.	Number of fields previously bought by the Crown which were redeemed by the owners in 1886.
Udunuwara ...	2	0	2	5	2	—
Lower Dumbara ...	—	—			—	7
Uḍa Dumbara ...	21	5	1	9	21	65
Uḍapalata ...	39	7	1	1	39	3
Uḍa Bulatgama ...	6	1	2	6	6	4
Total ...	68	15	0	1	68	79

The Police assessment collections are shown below :—

District.	Ones year's assessment tax, 1886. R. c.	Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1885. R. c	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment. R. c	Collected in 1886. R. c	Percentage of collections to one year's assessment. R. c.	Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1886. R. c.	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment. R. c
Deltoṭa	738 37	—	—	738 37	100 0	—	—
Dikoya	1,041 92	—	—	1,037 90	99 0	4 2	1 0
Maskeliya	499 28	—	—	478 69	96 0	20 59	4 0
Náwalapiṭiya	1,679 4	225 81	13 0	1,690 67	101 0	214 18	13 0
Kaḍiyanlena	554 40	100 35	18 0	588 25	105 0	74 50	13 0
Pusełláwa	1,017 48	209 49	25 0	969 31	96 0	257 66	25 0
Gampola	1,184 48	452 73	38 0	1,171 77	99 0	465 44	39 0
Total ...	6,714 97	988 38	14 0	6,666 96	99 0	1,036 39	15 0

MEDICAL AID.

The medical aid collections are affected by the separation of Uva.

The increase in the amount remaining uncollected at the end of 1886 is owing to an increase

of the amount recoverable on account of the last quarter of 1886, which is of course irrecoverable in the year, the bills not being rendered until December 31 :—

	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Amount collected during the previous year	7,698	78	20,101	93	23,362	60
Amount due for previous year and remaining uncollected on December 31	6,741	56	9,367	79	7,947	60
Amount collected during the year	20,101	93	23,362	60	21,377	91
Amount remaining uncollected on December 31	9,367	79	7,947	60	9,854	59 *

GAṆSABHÁWAS.

The return of the revenue and expenditure of the Gaṇsabháwas of the Kandy district show that, with the exception of Uḍa Dumbara, they now pay their way. This result has been attained without pressure on the people; the fines not having increased in severity, but the work done in matters of irrigation, upkeep of schools, roads, &c., being greater than it was, and the expenditure having been reduced to the lowest possible level.

The return of work done is creditable to the Presidents, and show that their whole time is not devoted, as some people seem to suppose, to the encouragement of trivial litigation.

The Gaṇsabháwas have given great assistance to the irrigation works of the province.

RETURN of Communal Labour done under the Gaṇsabhawas of the Kandy district during 1886.

Division.	Mileage of roads repaired.	Number of wells, tanks, spouts, elas, &c., repaired.	Number of edandas, bridges, &c., repaired.	Number of ambalams repaired.	Number of schools repaired.
Uḍunuwara	79¾	9	6	35	6
Yaṭinuwara	35¼	—	—	—	—
Tumpané	65½	37	8	16	—
Hárispattu	95	10	6	27	1
Páta Dumbara	114	29	8	49	7
Uḍa Dumbara	77½	—	3	23	4
Páta Héwahęṭa	102	257	—	1	—

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

The usual returns are appended. There was a reaction in favour of registering Kandyan marriages in the year, which will I trust continue :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Kandyan marriages under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870	618	426	1,175
General marriages under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1863	210	170	258
Births	7,790	7,004	6,697
Deaths	7,245	8,246	6,402

Divorces under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Pending on January 1	27	33	67
Instituted	90	109	104
Divorces allowed	54	33	22
Divorces disallowed	6	3	1
Cases dismissed	18	23	59
Cases settled	6	16	17
Pending on December 31	33	67	72

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Generally speaking, the health of the people has been satisfactory. Fever, measles, and chicken-pox appeared in almost all the divisions. Small-pox was reported in the divisions of Uḍunuwara, Yaṭinuwara, Tumpané, Hárispattu, Páta Dumbara, Uḍa Paláta, and Páta Héwáhęṭa, but there were very few fatal cases.

Except the native vedarála, the villagers have no means within their reach of obtaining treatment for sickness; and even in places where there are Government dispensaries, the people prefer their own practitioners, whose fees are paid in kind and are within their means, to paying even the few cents for which they can get European medicines.

Cattle-stealing is not on the increase; but where, as is usually the case, the animal is stolen for the purpose of being eaten, and is at once killed and cut up, the headmen find it extremely difficult to bring the offenders to justice. The difficulty of identifying an animal the skin of which has been hacked into small pieces, and the fact that cattle are so often left to wander at large,—the owner being frequently ignorant of his loss for days after his animal has been killed and eaten,—render it nearly impossible to obtain convictions for this offence.

Other and more serious crimes are of frequent occurrence, and attention has been called by the chiefs to the inadequate punishments awarded of late by the courts to offenders.

Further, the cases of decisions by the courts adverse to the interference by headmen who are without magistrates' warrants are growing in frequency. It is not sufficiently remembered by the higher courts that it is only prompt action by the headmen, *i.e.*, action immediately on complaint and before there has been time to conceal the booty, that can lead to the detection of offenders. The thief does not exist who, between the time when a theft is committed and the time when a complainant can return from the nearest court with a search warrant, is unable to conceal his booty in the nearest jungle.

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* This balance has been since December 31 reduced to R2,376·99.

The courts seem to have overlooked the express provisions of section 7 of Ordinance 4 of 1841, which require a headman "to arrest ..... and forthwith to take or send him ..... before the District Court ..... and to search his house, if charged with theft ..... and in case any such ..... headman shall ..... delay, refuse, or neglect to take such offender into his custody ..... or to search his house ..... it shall be deemed a neglect of duty and be punished ....."

The utter uselessness of search warrants executed, as they must necessarily be, twenty-four hours at least after the offence, is well known to every magistrate in the Civil Service.

The position of the headman, who is liable to censure or imprisonment by the courts, or to an action for damages, if he searches for, but fails to find, stolen goods in the possession of a scoundrel, and to censure, or perhaps dismissal, by the Government Agent if he fails to search for stolen goods when a case of robbery has occurred, or is remiss in detecting theft, is by no means a pleasant one. The law expressly compels him to do with one hand what the administrators of the law punish him for doing with the other. This evil calls for a remedy.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather was normal during the year. The paddy crop was an average one, but less hén cultivation was carried on than usual.

WORKING OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE OF KANDY, FOR 1886.

Revenue.—The following is a statement of the revenue of the District Road Committee, Kandy, for 1886, as compared with 1885 :—

	1885. R. c.	1886. R. c.
Commutation.		
Balance on January 1	13,525 76	11,020 52
Commutation recovered in Cash	36,789 97	39,335 50
Arrears recovered in Cash	2,266 62	1,286 25
Recovered in Labour	9,729 0	8,219 0
Unexpended Two-Thirds Commutation ...	384 14	257 84
Miscellaneous Receipts	64 69	12 35
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1	2,046 54	2,122 73
Resthouse Collections	2,923 25	1,286 25
Resthouses	6,300 0	—
Resthouse Furniture	300 14	31 56
Total ...	74,330 11	63,572 0
The liabilities to be charged against the balance that remained on January 1 were ...	11,451 98	9,662 26

This represents unpaid commission and expenditure incurred about the end of the year, and not paid up to December 31.

An increase in the recoveries in cash of R2,545 was made, against a decrease of R1,510 in the value of labour recovered.

The decrease of R637 under the head Resthouse Collections was due to the closing of the resthouses of Craigie-Lea and Nuwara Eliya.

Expenditure.—The comparative statement of expenditure for 1885 and 1886 is as follows :—

	1885. R. c.	1886. R. c.
Roads and Ferries	42,259 14	30,102 73
Resthouses :—		
Repairs and Equipment	2,875 90	647 65
Resthouse-keepers' Salaries	1,571 30	1,466 50
Establishment and General Charges ...	8,819 50	12,166 12
Commission on Collections	5,653 20	6,139 77
Total ...	61,179 4	50,522 77

The average rate of expenditure per mile for the ordinary upkeep of the different classes of roads was : cart-roads, R125 ; bridle-roads, R20 ; foot-paths, R10 ; in addition to which R2,942·77 was spent on permanent works on minor roads, and R8,529·47 in the construction of cart-roads.

The reason of the reduction of R12,156·41 in the expenditure on roads is, that in 1885 a sum of R6,300 was available for expenditure by the sale of resthouses, and that a large increase to the expenditure under the head General Charges was made necessary owing to the withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid of minor works. This grant had hitherto been R10,000, and its withdrawal seriously cripples the Committee.

This reduction, however, did not affect principal roads. The expenditure of commutation on principal roads for 1885 and 1886 was as follows :—

	1885. R. c.	1886. R. c.
Cash...	9,304 0	11,040 25
Labour	2,926 50	2,332 50
Total...	12,230 50	13,372 75

The reduction in the expenditure under the head Resthouses is owing to the reduction in their number, Craigie-Lea and Nuwara Eliya resthouses having been sold in 1885.

In addition to the R5,000 allowed by the Government towards Bintenna-road for converting it into a cart-road, the Committee expended last year on this road a sum of R3,529·47 in cash and labour.

The total expended on this work is now R26,936. Five miles of the road are complete and fit for wheeled traffic, and all earthwork has been done on a further section of about five miles.

The following votes were allowed as contributions to planters' roads on the grant-in-aid principle, viz.:—

	R.	c.
Agras to Horton Plains	300	0
Bathford cart-road to top of Queenwood-gap	150	0
Udispattu to Angruwella	100	0
Kotiyágala to Agrapatnas	87	50
Nitre Cave-road	300	0
Arambekada-Bokawela-road to Kurunégala main road	50	0
Bridge over Situl-gauga between Forres and Laxapana	200	0
Rangala to Udispattu	200	0
Alawatugoda to junction of road from Ankumbura to Mátalé	100	0
Total...	1,487	50

The following is a comparative statement of the work, under the Ordinance No. 31 of 1884, for 1885 and 1886 :—

	Percentage on the number liable for one year. 1885.	1886.
Paid single rate	62	62
Exempted	3	5
Paid double rate	3	7
Worked six days	17	16
Worked twelve days	0·70	0·32
Committed and paid fine	2	1
Absentees, deaths, &c.	10	7
Balance on December 31 of each year ...	3	2

The decrease in the percentage of the number who worked is made up for by the increase in the percentage of the number who paid double commutation, which also reduced the percentage in the number committed. This is the result of allowing defaulters who were able to make some good excuse to pay double commutation.

It was remarked last year that it was difficult to make the labourers on principal roads do their full task of work of stone-breaking, and that the men who went to jail consisted principally of those who shirked that work. As a partial remedy it was suggested that all defaulters in jail should be employed at stone-breaking, and this suggestion was adopted by Government with excellent effect.

The result of the year's work is in effect to show that the new Ordinance has been in great part successful, and that the strictest possible working of the penal clauses of it is the greatest kindness to the people in the end.

It contains one flaw—the liability to double labour under Section 14, which is merely a loophole through which defaulters of the single rate evade or postpone punishment.

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the Mátalé district for the year 1886 was R56,588·86, or R533·97 more than in 1885. The expenditure was R33,765·58, or R964·64 less than in 1885. The receipts on account of the arrack rent are not included in these figures, the farm of the province having been sold in one.

It is satisfactory to note an increase of R2,086·90 in *Land Revenue*, due to the larger area of uncommuted paddy fields cultivated in the year. Under the head *Rents, exclusive of Land*, there was an increase of R3,057·57, the result of better prices paid for tolls. *Taxes* produced R700 more than in the previous year. *Fines and Forfeitures* fell by R700. The other items in the account call for no remark.

For, I believe, the first time in the history of Mátalé, the whole of the commuted tax on paddy was collected within the year. This satisfactory result is mainly due to the improved system of issuing printed receipts filled up, instead of blank forms to be written up by the kórálas; but I have much pleasure in acknowledging the punctual and steady work done by these officers, without whose active support the tax could not be collected with such ease. There were but few lands sold for non-payment of tax, and these were all uncultivated lands, and their sale caused no hardship. Thirty-seven pieces in all were sold, and of them seven were bought by the Crown in the absence of bidders. None of the land so acquired has been sold again.

The present term of commutation ends this year, and the district will have to be re-settled under the Grain Tax Ordinance.

Of the Police assessment tax, 11 per cent. remained uncollected at the close of the year.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The revenue raised under the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the year amounted to R20,471·91; a grant of R5,000 was allowed from the General Revenue for the continuation of the Galewela-road; the Yatawatta toll-rent sold for R210, and the unexpended balance at the end of 1885 was R5,908·27. Out of R31,590·18 thus available, a sum of R27,571·2 was spent, leaving R4,019·16 as the balance on December 31, 1886.

From the following statement it will be seen that the strict enforcement in 1885 of the provisions of the new Road Tax Ordinance produced good results in 1886 :—

	Percentage to Amount due.			
	1885.		1886.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.
Paid single rate	70	21	72	23
Worked six days	9	30	10	74
Paid double rate	2	28	2	37
Worked twelve days	1	21	0	85
Imprisoned and fined	1	76	0	53
Exempted	3	77	5	44
Absentees, &c.	10	67	7	57
Balance	0	80	0	27
Total ...	100	0	100	0

Only 78 men were imprisoned and fined in 1886, as against 266 men in 1885.

I may incidentally mention that the single rate collections for the present year show a further steady advance, having reached 75·82 per cent. of the total amount due.

It is evident, therefore, that the new Road Tax Ordinance is a success as far as the Mátalé district is concerned ; and if its provisions are rigidly adhered to, it may be confidently anticipated that in another year or two nearly every man in the district will fulfil his liability without coercion.

The work done on the minor roads during the year consisted of the upkeep of all the roads in the district, as far as funds would allow ; but this in many places means only cutting back the jungle, it being quite impossible for the Committee to keep up as cart-roads, or even as good bridle-paths, more than a few lines of communication. On the Galewela-road much good work was done, and with the exception of one bad place, at Akuramboḍa, the road is now a fairly good cart-road as far as Kirioruwa, seven and a half miles from the commencement of the road. At Kirioruwa, owing to the dishonesty of a contractor, a serious check occurred, the bridge which was nearly completed showing signs of giving way. The work was taken out of the hands of the contractor and given to another, and it has been found that, with certain modifications and additions, the bridge can be rendered safe and completed at very little additional cost.

Beyond this point one very steep place was avoided by a diversion of the trace, and much work was done in cutting back and rooting out the jungle so as to admit a free current of air.

This road is of great importance, and should be carried through to the main road from Kurunégala to Dambulla as soon as possible. The Committee can do no more than a very small piece each year, and I strongly recommend that a complete survey and estimate be made with a view to the gradual completion of the work with the help of an annual grant from the general revenue.

The Yaṭawatta-road, which was in 1885 completed as a carriage-road to the boundary of the Central Province, was kept in good order. It is to be hoped that the District Committee of Kurunégala will be able at an early date to put their portion of the road into similarly good repair. The distance from Mátalé to Kurunégala by this road is only about thirty-three miles.

It will be convenient here to mention the new roads which I recommend to the attention of the Government and the District Road Committee for construction in the near future.

The most important of these is the road from Náula to Pallégama, to which I have referred year after year. From Náula to Elaḥera a fair-weather cart-road, twelve miles long, has already been opened for the transport of materials to the headworks of the Elaḥera irrigation channel. At Elaḥera, above the headworks, a ferry-boat should be provided to cross the Ambaṇ-gaṇga, and an easy trace can be obtained to the village of Kalu-gaṇga, about eight miles distant. From Kalu-gaṇga to Pallégama is about twelve miles, over almost level country, except close to the latter village, where a deviation from the present bridle-path would be necessary to avoid a steep hill. This line of road presents no engineering difficulties, and there are no rivers of any magnitude to cross ; the only streams between the Amban-gaṇga and the Kalu-gaṇga at Pallégama being the Kiri-oya, where a good ford is easy, and the Maha-oya, which would require a paved ford, similar to the one across the stream of the same name between Náula and Elaḥera. The formation of this road would open up the now very inaccessible division of Laggala, and confer inestimable benefit on a long-suffering people.

Another road which I have long wished to see opened is one from a point on the North-road, near the 38th mile-stone, to about the 9th mile-stone from Dambulla on the road to Kurunégala. This would cut off the angle between the North-road and the Kurunégala-Dambulla-road, and be of great service to several well-populated villages.

A third road recommended is close to the town of Mátalé. It would commence at the junction of the Hulangamuwa-road and the Wiltshire Estate-road, and skirting the hill would pass though the populous villages of Harasgama, Pannagama, and Agalawatta, cross the North-road between the 17th and 18th mile-stones, and run on to to meet the Rattoṭa-road not far from the Sudu-gaṇga bridge.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS AND GAṆSABHÁWAS.

The following statement shows briefly the work done by the two Presidents and by the Disáwa as Chairman of the Committees of Mátalé South :—

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Mátalé South.
Number of cases pending on December 31, 1885...	163	26	—
Number of cases instituted in 1886 ...	2,036	1,784	242
Number of cases settled amicably ...	244	402	44
Number of cases tried	1,816	1,389	131
Percentage of appeals to decisions to Government Agent affirmed	1·87	2·01	4·58
Percentage of appeals to decisions to Government Agent set aside	·11	·28	—
Percentage of appeals to decisions to Governor affirmed	·11	—	—
Percentage of appeals to decisions to Governor set aside	—	—	—

Good work was done during the year in opening up the village paths and roads, and in Kandapalla kóralé in clearing the bunds of the tank for survey, and opening wide tracks for roads to connect the tanks with one another and with the main road.

A new school was established at Kuriwela in Mátalé Medasiyapattu of the southern division.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year under review was on the whole a prosperous one for the people. They had sufficient food, and were, as a rule, healthy. At the same time, in certain parts of the district, chiefly in the extreme north and extreme east, the people get but little rice to eat, and have to depend chiefly upon kurakkan and other dry grain, and upon the various vegetables which are grown in the chenas. Very little imported rice is eaten by the natives of the country, but estate coolies and labourers in the employ of Government usually eat Indian rice. The principal articles of food imported from other parts of the Island are salt, chillies, and onions. Salt is sold at 12c. a quart, chillies at about 15c. a lb., and onions at about 5c. a lb. The paddy grown locally may be said to be worth about R1 a bushel, and the rice made from it is about R2 a bushel. Kurakkan is said to be worth about R1 a bushel when cleaned.

I have said that the people were generally healthy; but in the parts of the district where there is little paddy procurable, and where the water is scarce and bad, there are always many cases of that loathsome disease called paraṇgi. There is a special paraṇgi ward in the Dambulla hospital, and every attention is paid to the people who go there; but I believe it is seldom, if ever, that a cure is effected, and it is impossible to turn the hospital ward into a house for incurables. The people, however, do not understand this, and I have sometimes had complaints made to me of men being discharged from hospital without cure.

The people in the extreme east are furthest away from any hospital, but there paraṇgi is comparatively rare, though the food is often scarce and indigestible. I attribute this to the fine rivers which flow through the eastern division.

I have been in the habit of carrying some simple drugs on circuit, and giving them to the people with instructions as to their use. Fever-powders are the most sought after, and much good has been done with santonine, a medicine unknown to the vedaralas, in curing children suffering from worms—a disease which causes many deaths from convulsions.

It is very difficult to induce the people to go to the Government hospitals until they have become so bad as to be nearly incurable, and it is astonishing that even in cases of fractures and dislocations they still prefer to have their limbs tied up without setting, and to be crippled for life, to undergoing the pain of having an arm or leg pulled into place. In some places it is generally supposed that a European doctor always cuts off the broken limb.

Taken as a whole, the people of the Mátalé district are law-abiding and peaceable. With the exception of a few places, the district was free from serious crime in 1886. On the border between Mátalé and Kurunégala there were several cases of cattle-stealing; and a system of forging cattle vouchers was discovered, in which two arachchies were the chief culprits. The thieves in these cases have lately been convicted, and the two arachchies have been charged before the Police Court. At a village called Tenna, only a few miles from Mátalé town, several cases of cattle-stealing occurred, and the remains of a number of animals were found in an abandoned well. In this case also the principal offenders were convicted. It is a good thing for the district that the police magistrate is again able to devote all his time to Mátalé. When he had to work Urugala and Paṇwila in addition, the Mátalé work was falling into arrear: postponements were frequently unavoidable, and trials deferred longer than was good. It is clear that one officer cannot satisfactorily work these three courts.

To loss by theft, loss by cattle murrain was not added in 1886. A few cases of hoof-disease were, however, reported in Mátalé North.

With the exception of a few acres, there has been no increase in the extent of land cultivated with paddy, nor will there be any appreciable increase until some of the irrigation works in course of construction and in contemplation have been completed. Among Europeans there has been considerable activity in re-opening abandoned estates for the cultivation of tea, and there is a very marked difference in the appearance of the hills. Inquiries are also being made for land in the Mátalé valley, which is believed to be suitable for tea and cacao. The natives, however, have not yet taken to the cultivation of any product to replace the worn out coffee.

The new ploughs supplied to me for experimental purposes have not been successful in stimulating the people to adopt modern improvements. I have, however, at last had an application for one from a schoolmaster in the Asgiriya valley. The kórála of that part of the district is a very intelligent man, and the plough is likely to have a fair trial there. It is but very slowly, however, that the Kandyan can be induced to consent to innovations.

I would suggest, for the consideration of agriculturists, that some attempt should be made to improve the system of cultivating kurakkan and other dry grain. Any one who looks at a chena when the kurakkan is half grown will see that the multitude of weeds must absorb two-thirds of the nutriment from the soil, besides choking the kurakkan plants and checking the development of the heads. If the people could be induced to weed their chenas thoroughly with the hand, I believe that the crops now obtained would be given by one-third of the extent of land now required. The following is a note in my diary on the subject:—

February 9.—The arachchi of Dombawala walked with me the greater part of the way here to-day, and I spoke to him about kurakkan cultivation, pointing out that if the people would take as much care of their kurakkan as they do of their paddy fields, they would probably get three times as much crop. He said it was *not the custom* to weed kurakkan. I have steadily refused permission to the people to cut down jungle of any value for kurakkan, and they have fallen back on their old appurtenances, which are covered with lantana. When it is cleared, there is much hulantala, or goat-weed, which comes up with the kurakkan and chokes it. If this were regularly weeded out before the kurakkan came well up, I am sure that the result would be good; but it is very hard work to get new ideas into these Kandyans.

In my report for 1885 I made some remarks about the paddy-bug, and the following extract from my diary may be of interest in connection with the subject:—

February 8.—The people say they have tried Hulugalle Raṭémahátmayá's kerosine remedy for paddy-bug without success. They say it *burns* the young grain. I heard the same about Wáriyápola village.

The idea is, that the remedy against this pest is simultaneous cultivation; for the bugs being short-lived, if a large tract is fit for their food at one time, they will do much less damage than if the separate holdings in the tract gives the young paddy at short intervals. There is much sense in this, and the ancient rules direct that whatever paddy is sown it shall be sown at such a time that the whole yáya shall ripen at the same time. Whether damage from these bugs was then contemplated no one knows. The general idea is, that the rule was made only to prevent the fence of the yáya falling down in parts before the whole had been reaped. If the rule were extended to larger areas, good might be done. I have often been told that there are no more paddy-bugs than there were years ago. The kórála tells me that in Uḍugama, a village where the irrigation rule is strictly followed, there is little damage done, while in Ambana, a large tract owned by several Moormen of Goṇgáwala (Mátalé), whose tenants cultivate irregularly, there is considerable damage yearly.

As regards other measures for the good of the people, I would refer to my report for 1885, in which I advanced a land settlement as a measure of incalculable benefit to the people and the Crown.

I also referred in that report to the necessity for legislation in the matter of temple land revenues; and the subject has lately been forcibly impressed upon me by extensive timber transactions which have been going on in the large temple forests of Mátalé North. The people have no means of knowing what the amount of the temple revenue from this and other sources is, and the money paid to the incumbent for the trees lies without control at his disposal.

IRRIGATION.

I have again to refer to the remarks made by me last year on the subject of irrigation :—

Elahera.—The work at Elahera has proceeded satisfactorily. The dam across the Kuḍá-gaṇga has been finished, and on my last visit the water was going down the new channel, and work on the Amban-gaṇga dam has been commenced. I have recommended that the water be carried over the Konçeṭé-oya to irrigate the land surveyed during 1886. I further recommend a complete survey of the whole work to Minnériya for the purpose of ascertaining the cost and capability of the restoration section by section.

In connection with Elahera I wish to place on record my appreciation of the energy and perseverance of the District Engineer, Mr. Creasy, in carrying on the work so successfully in the face of many difficulties.

Kandépiṭawela.—Some blasting was done at the intake of the ela at Kandépiṭawela, about five miles from Elahera in Gangala Uḍasiyapattu, and the people used the stone under the directions of the Disirict Engineer to improve their dams.

Minipé-ela.—I regret that I was unable to carry out my intention of completing the examination of the ancient system of irrigation in the Melándura-raṭa.

Talakolawela.—The work mentioned by me last year at Talakolawela has been examined and reported upon, and the cost has been shown to be out of all proportion to the benefit to be derived from a permanent dam across the Maha-oya.

Kalu-gaṇga.—The ela referred to in my last report has not been examined yet.

Kaṭumane-ela.—The small ela near Pallégama, taken off the Kaṭumane-ela, still remains for inspection by an engineer.

Atirahapiṭiya-ela.—In Mátalé South the work estimated for on the Atirahapiṭiya-ela was satisfactorily completed, and a small supplementary estimate has been sanctioned for some blasting required to protect the estate lines from floods. This ela has many branches, and a complete survey of it would, I think, be advisable. There are a few places below the masonry work already done where professional assistance is required.

Kohilaweçwa.—A small tank in Asgiriya Pallésiyapattu, between Mahawela and Yaṭawatta, was surveyed during the year, and its restoration is still under consideration.

Biridewela-oya.—A survey was also made of land required for the purpose of diverting the Biridewela-oya, in order to protect a valuable spring and to save the fields of Dorakumbura and Toṭagomuwa from annual damage. This matter is also under consideration.

Rajgammana-ela.—At Rajgammana, in Gampahasiyapattu, the village ela was much improved by some blasting and masonry to stop leakage.

Manduwella-ela.—A survey was made of this ancient work, and the cost of restoration was found to be out of all proportion to the extent of irrigable land.

Karawilahéna.—In Mátalé North, Karawilahéna tank has been surveyed for repair, but I have not yet received the plans and estimate. This is supposed to be a promising work.

Kandapalla Village Tanks.—Seventeen village tanks in Kandapalla kóralé had been surveyed by the end of the year. The people are actively employed in clearing their bunds and in opening roads for transport, and it is hoped that in course of time this kóralé will be as well supplied with water as the adjoining division of Nuwarakaláwiya. I trust that the whole system will be thoroughly surveyed and examined, as the tanks are in groups—one tank being dependent on the spill of another, and that in the anxiety to do something quickly the very important work of thoroughly rooting and clearing the bunds will not be hurried.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS REQUIRED.

I repeat, as regards other public works wanted, the recommendations made in my report for 1885, viz. :—(1) Efficient drainage of Mátalé town; (2) Culverts between Dambulla and Beligomuwa; and (3) A new house for the Assistant Agent.

As regards these works, it is unnecessary that I should make any remarks this year.

I add to this list a strong recommendation, that water be laid on to the houses of the Assistant Government Agent and the Police Magistrate. The cost of the work is very small. Estimates were submitted in 1886, and I trust that they may be sanctioned during 1887.

It remains for me to give a short account of my work during the year. The number of miles travelled on circuit duty was 1,860. The work consisted of the usual routine of inspection and examination of claims to land, and I had in addition to this the, to me, interesting duty of directing and superintending the work on the minor roads. The demands of the district call for unremitting attention on the part of the Assistant Agent, and I have not been able to do nearly as much as I have wished. Yet, on the eve of my departure for England, I feel that I can say I have tried to do my best for the Mátalé district and its people.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

THE revenue of 1886 showed a decrease over that of 1885 of R606·34; but this decrease is due, first, to the fact that there were scarcely any arrears of revenue to collect in 1886, whereas in 1885 the amount collected was R10,435; and, second, to the small amount of land brought forward for sale in 1886. There was a large increase under the head of Postage Stamps.

The expenditure was R6,927·8 less than in 1885, the principal decrease being under the head of Revenue Services.

I annex a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the district for 1885 and 1886:—

REVENUE.

	1885. R.	c.	1886. R.	c.
Arrears of former years	10,435	95	704	17
Revenue of current year:—				
Land Sales	5,372	60	138	47
Land Revenue	31,199	39	31,881	5
Rents, exclusive of Lands	7,216	74	8,280	57
Licenses	—		10	0
Stamps	6,213	5	5,277	50
Postal	31,148	53	43,172	21
Taxes	7,098	7	7,685	88
Fines and Forfeitures	1,572	13	3,005	43
Sale of Government Property	1,511	91	746	69
Reimbursements	1,468	62	1,668	12
Miscellaneous	556	63	272	82
Special Receipts	32	95	7	70
Interest	28	64	398	26
Total...	103,855	21	103,248	87

EXPENDITURE.

	1885. R.	c.	1886. R.	c.
Salaries	19,863	98	19,726	54
Office Contingencies	1,123	81	933	44
Allowances	—		—	
Pensions	1,877	22	1,877	22
Revenue Services	10,110	35	4,318	86
Administration of Justice	3,338	74	2,826	87
Charitable Allowances...	210	3	30	0
Immigration	540	0	540	0
Hospitals	47	50	—	
Prison Services	6,690	61	6,845	93
Rent	—		—	
Transport	1,250	22	1,167	86
Lands taken for Government purposes	—		—	
Miscellaneous	915	34	774	0
Total...	45,967	80	39,040	72

FOOD-SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

The native population of the district may be briefly divided into (1) the village, (2) the bazaar, and (3) the estate population.

The estate population depends, of course, almost entirely on imported rice, the bazaars on country-grown and imported produce, and the villagers almost entirely on what they grow themselves.

As to the first two, it may be said that they had ample for their needs.

So far as the villagers are concerned, in Kotmalé rice is almost the staple article of food, and there is very little chena cultivation. The amount grown in 1886 was in most cases sufficient for the people; and they are, as a rule, healthy and strong in consequence. In the Uḍagampaha and Pallégampaha, Gannéwe, and Kohoka kóralés of Uḍa Héwáhęta rice and kurakkan were produced in fairly sufficient quantities; but in Gaṇgápaláta, where rice is scarce, and the people have to rely on a precarious chena cultivation of kurakkan and Indian corn, there was frequently great destitution, and the villagers had sometimes to depend on leaves and jungle roots for a means of sustenance.

The same thing is true in many parts of Walapané, where the soil is poor, the rainfall insufficient, and the production of rice, kurakkan, Indian corn, and other chena products by no means sufficient to maintain a healthy and robust population.

The average prices during the year were as follows:—

	Kotmalé. R.	c.	Uḍa Héwáhęta. R.	c.	Walapané. R.	c.
Rice, per bushel	4	0	3	75	3	50
Kurakkan, do.	0	87	0	75	0	75
Indian corn, do.	1	25	1	0	1	0

IRRIGATION.

I am glad to be able to report that a regular system of repairing small village channels and of irrigation generally has at last been begun in this district. Instead of spending money by fits and starts, as had previously been the case, Government commenced in the year under review an organised plan, by which all the suggestions of the Assistant Government Agent were examined and scrutinised by a Board, reports obtained (where necessary) from the Public Works Department, and sums voted for such of the works as appeared most advantageous to the people. Besides this the Government Agent had at his disposal a sum for small works and repairs, which he could spend as seemed best to himself.

Under this system the district obtained the following votes :—

	R.	c.
Ilukpęlasse-ęla	1,450	0
Kurundu-oya-ęla, No. 2	1,000	0
Moussáwa-ęla	900	0
Ballé-ęla and Uḍa-ęla	100	0
Baṭugollé-ęla	75	0
Siyangollé-ęla	100	0
Kuruvi-ęla	100	0
Mulahal-ęla	100	0
Welikada-ęla	20	0
Ambaliyaddé-ęla	100	0
Wataraḳgoḍa-ęla	45	50
Small works	29	50

The plan of allowing the Government Agent to spend small sums on urgent repairs and small channels is a most excellent one: it obviates the necessity for Public Works Department estimates and of encumbering the Public Works Department officers with constant and petty work, and it enables repairs to be taken in hand and executed at once, and at slight cost, instead of allowing them to become more serious and expensive from the long delay in taking them in hand. The old plan was somewhat as follows: The President, or the Ratémahatmayá, reported a leak to me, I reported it to the Government Agent, and the Government Agent to the Public Works Department. When the District Engineer had the time to spare he visited and inspected, and reported to the Director of Public Works that an estimate was necessary; the Director of Public Works told him to make one. When able to do so, he again inspected the leak and framed an estimate for its repair; this went to the Director of Public Works, and from him to Government. It was then sent by Government to the Government Agent, and from him to me for report. I inspected the ęla and asked that the repairs might be executed. It then went back to the Government Agent, from him to Government, and the estimate was sanctioned and sent back to the Director of Public Works, and from him to the District Engineer; and the District Engineer, when time allowed, had the work done. The leak having been allowed to go unretarded for several months was now a very bad one, and what might at the first start have been repaired for R50 now costs R500.

The present plan is this: The Raṭémahatmeyá, or President, reports a leak, and tells me what it will cost to repair it. I report this to the Government Agent. He sends me the money from his small vote. I forward it to the President, and he gets the work done.

WORKS REQUIRED.

The works that are, in my opinion, most required in this district are the following :—

Railway.

Railway extension from Nánu-oya to Badulla.

Irrigation.

Bilihul-oya-ęla in Uḍa Héwáhęṭa.—Headworks, blasting, and masonry. A new irrigation scheme to carry water to the interior of Kohoka kóralé, where water is very scarce, besides enabling a large tract of new land to be asweddumised.

Extension of the Waduwawala-ęla in Uḍa Héwéhęṭa.—Headworks, blasting, and masonry, to carry water to the villages of Munwatta and Umagolla, and thereby allowing about 400 acres of new land to be brought under cultivation.

Kurundu-oya-ęla, No. 1.—Masonry repairs to channel. A large irrigation channel supplying water to the fields of Udagampaha kóralé.

Kurundu-oya-ęla, No. 2.—Masonry repairs to channel. A large irrigation channel supplying water to the fields of Pallegampaha kóralé.

Dehigaspiṭiya-ęla.—Headworks.

Gamawela-ęla.—Retaining walls.

Demaṭaráwa-ęla.—Masonry at headworks.

Kande-ęla.—Masonry at headworks.

Bolagandewela-ęla.—An abandoned ancient work, which, if repaired, would irrigate a large extent of land and enable the impoverished villagers of Walapané to obtain an ample supply of food.

Má-ęla.—A large channel irrigating a great extent of the Kohoka kóralé. With improvements to the channel, it would enable about 200 acres of new land to be asweddumised.

Happawara.—A new irrigation scheme to open new lands for cultivation in the Gaṇgapaláta kóralé.

Weręlla-ęla.—Repairs to the channel.

Beraluwe-ęla.—Repairs to the channel. An irrigation work in the Gannęwé kóralé, and very useful to the villagers if improved.

Asrunewala-ęla.—Masonry works and blasting.

Mápanawaturé-ela.—Masonry work and blasting. The water is lost very largely before the fields are reached. The improvements suggested would save all leakages.
Pallé-aráwé-ela.—Masonry repairs.
Bandára-amuné-ela.—Blasting.
Eraulla-ela.—Repairs to the channel.
Epitawela-ela.—Masonry repairs.
Diyageduma-ela.—Masonry and spouting.
Bankeţiyé-ela.—Blasting.
Ulmolliya-ela.—Masonry and blasting.
Kudugalle-ela.—Blasting.
Batgala-ela.—Spouting.
Unantenne Uda-ela.—Repairs to channel. Irrigates the whole village of Unantenna.
Unantenne Palle-ela.—Masonry walls and blasting.
Hukpelesse Maha-ela.—Blasting.
Munwatta-ela.—Blasting.
Andáwala-ela.—Masonry wall.
Palle-ela Umagolle.—Masonry wall.
Uda-ela in Nápotawela.—Repairs to channel.
Medamá-ela.—Repairs to channel.
Udamá-ela,—Clearing the rock along the channel.

Other Works.

Nuwara Eliya Waterworks.—To enable the town residents to enjoy pure and wholesome water.
Bridge over Halweltota.—A substitute for the present ferry-boat, and to facilitate travelling at all times across the Kotmalé-ganga without danger to life or property.
Completion of Diyataláwa-road.—An easy outlet to the high road for the people of Moragolla, Illagolla, and other interior villages of Gangapaláta.
Bridge over Ampiţi-oya.—To facilitate travelling during flood time without danger to life or property.
Bridge over the Bilihul-oya below Munwatta.—To connect the bridle-path to Rikiligaskada from Munwatta, which saves about five miles along the Kandy-Kurundu-oya cart-road, which is much frequented by people of Munwatta and Walapané travelling to Kandy.
Nuwara Eliya New Police Station.—The house at present occupied by the police force is old and unsightly.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES or PUBLIC WORKS now in progress, or contemplated, which most occupy my thoughts and attention.

First and foremost is the new Irrigation Ordinance which, I confidently anticipate, will prove of immense benefit to the country.

Instead of works remaining in abeyance at a time when the general revenue is in a depressed condition, and when the Legislative Council is averse to voting irrigation moneys, there will always be a more or less fixed annual sum to be expended on what is, in my opinion, the most important of works, *i.e.*, the improvement and encouragement of the rice cultivation of the Island. It must be remembered that the grain revenue is more or less a steady item of revenue; that it is not from its nature subject, in any great degree, to fluctuations in the prosperity of the Island; that it has been steadily paid by the people from time immemorial; and that they have, therefore, the first claim upon it and upon the Government for assistance in the production of their staple, and often enough their only article of food.

Next in importance to the country, to my mind, is the proper administration of the new Forest Ordinance. It is high time that some steps were taken to prevent the wholesale destruction of the forests of the country and to adopt some regular plan of preserving and renewing them. In this district this need is specially apparent.

I annex an extract from my diary of March 31 as illustrating this:—

Went out in the morning to the Kandapola forest on the right-hand side of the road going out, to see what timber had been cut there. I remember this forest in 1882, when it was full of good timber; but I now found that all the good timber had been cut out of it anywhere near the road, and in fact along the line I took there was not a good timber tree to be seen. I never saw such a scandalous sight before in a forest that is supposed to be under the control of a highly-paid Forest officer. What was dense forest is now open glade, and where there were large forest trees is now springing up in thorns; and not only have the big trees been cut down, but all the young saplings as well, so that there is practically nothing of value left.

The extension of the railway from Nánu-oya to Badulla, though not of course of such benefit to this district as to that of Uva, will, I sincerely hope, be shortly carried out; and now that it is found that a line calculated to carry all the traffic can be constructed for one-third of the sum estimated per mile for the extension of the present gauge, I trust that all differences will be sunk, and that a railway on the narrow gauge will be built sooner than no line at all.

The local work that has perhaps most anxiously occupied my thoughts is the Nuwara Eliya waterworks. The need for these is very urgent. Cases of typhoid fever are constantly occurring in the bazaars from drinking the impure water running through them, and if Nuwara Eliya is to retain its popularity as a health resort, something in the direction of giving pure water has to be done, and done at once. The difficulty in the way of the Local Board was, of course, the want of funds, especially since they had already spent so much on the reservoir alone. I have, however, I hope, solved the difficulty by putting up two fountains in each bazaar and laying the necessary piping to them from the reservoir. These are now in course of erection, and will, I hope, be completed by the time of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in June next.

Another matter of great interest which I took in hand during the year was the introduction of trout into the Island. I gave details of a similar experiment in my administration report for this district for 1882. That unfortunately resulted in failure, but the present experiment bids

fair to be successful in every way. With the kind assistance of Mr. H. L. Hubbard, of St. John's, Uḍa Pussellawa,—who ordered the trout ova for me at home, and gave me many useful hints as to the construction of the tanks, &c.,—and of Captain Bayley, of the P. & O.,—who arranged for the transport of the ova from England free of cost,—I was enabled to obtain two batches of ova of 15,000 each. The first was a practical failure, for only 500 hatched out. These, however, survived, and are now healthy young fish. I have already turned out 200 into the stream that runs into the Nuwara Eliya lake, where they seem quite at home.

The second batch was far more successful: nearly 7,000 hatched out here and at St. John's, and we hope to have ample now to stock all the streams in the hill-country.

I have even sent some of the fry to India, to Mr. E. H. Thomas, of Madras, a well-known pisciculturist, to be tried in the Nilgiris, but so far have not heard how they have fared.

LEGISLATION.

Apart from the question of Buddhist temporalities, the arrack revenue, the mortgage laws, and the civil code, which are, I think, the directions in which legislation is most urgently required, I would suggest for consideration an amendment of the criminal law, so as to give the police courts power—(1) to inflict punishment with the rattan on adults as well as on juvenile offenders; (2) to punish gambling without the reservation which makes the present law practically inoperative, viz., that the gambling to be punished must have been in a public place, &c.; and (3) to punish children for not supporting their parents.

I would further suggest that the minor courts should have the power exercised by the Supreme Court, viz., that of summarily punishing false evidence before them, and that the prison diet should be altered so as to give an able-bodied prisoner a salt-and-water diet only for the first six weeks of his jail life.

I would abolish the present license to possess fire-arms, and impose a yearly tax on the carrying of guns instead; and I would do away with the exemption of Indian agricultural labourers from the operation of the Road Ordinance. Indeed, I would even go to the extent of repealing the road tax altogether, and of imposing a tax on lands instead.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THIS DISTRICT.

First and foremost I desire to see an improvement in the condition of the poverty-stricken district of Walapané and Gaṇgapáláta. This will only be brought about by means of a properly organised and continuous system of irrigation throughout the district. It is not new and large schemes that I would specially advocate, but the constant and thorough repair of all the small village channels, so as to give the villagers a regular and sufficient supply of water for their existing fields. Side by side with this improvement I would discourage the wasteful and precarious chena cultivation, where it is possible to do so, and I would strongly urge the system of remuneration to irrigation headmen, either by giving them a fixed salary or by exempting them from tax. The method pursued, in 1886, of giving them from my irrigation fund a sum of money equal in amount to the tax they were paying on their lands when they had done their work properly, is perhaps as good as any. The results have been most gratifying. Instead of the office of ela-vidáné being one difficult to fill up, and the village channels being in most cases neglected and out of repair, the post is now eagerly sought after, and the ela's are, so far as it is possible, in excellent order.

GRAIN TAX.

The new Grain Tax Ordinance has not been introduced as yet into the district, but I am able to give some startling figures as the result of the policy of selling up the unfortunate villagers for their arrears of commutation tax during the four years preceding 1886.

I find that out of a total of 18,848 fields in the district, 2,889 have been sold for default, that is to say, over 15 per cent. of the fields have forcibly changed hands in four years.

Of the fields sold, 1,900 are now cultivated, and 989—that is, about 8 per cent. of the number in constant cultivation at the last commutation (12,148)—have been abandoned.

In the case of the fields sold, 1,048 of the late owners are dead, and 382 with their families have left the district.

In 1881, the population of the villages in which sales have been held was 34,216; it is now, as near as can be ascertained, 30,693—a decrease of over 10 per cent.

Of the fields sold, 1,001 have been purchased by resident Kandyans, 1,260 have been purchased by low-countrymen and Moors, and 628 by the Crown.

The cause of the great default in payment of commutation tax was two-fold—first, it was due to the over-assessment of the production of the fields; second, it was due to the high rates enforced per bushel.

First.—So far as I can ascertain, the over-assessment was due to the wish of the assessors to disturb the then existing arrangements as little as possible, and as the country was, as it had been before, in a prosperous state, and money was plentiful, the tax was not then felt to be onerous. It is further said by those in the district who are competent to form an opinion, that the yield now is not what it was twenty years ago. This can be easily understood. The fields have been for the most part worked every year, and sometimes twice a year, in the same old soil-exhausting method that the Siṇhalese for generations past have adhered to, and it can hardly be expected that the fields can yield now what they did fifteen to twenty years ago.

Second.—The rates per bushel were excessive as compared with the market price of paddy in the district at harvest time, that is, the time when the tax should be and could be paid. And to illustrate this, I may state that at the present moment, that is, at the maha harvest, paddy sells in Walapané and Uḍa Hewaheṭa for from 50 to 75 cents a bushel; whereas the commutation rate is R1 in Walapané and R1·30 in Uḍa Hewaheṭa. Thus, what with over-assessment of the yield and over-valuation of the produce, it can be imagined how hardly the rates must have pressed on the people when money was scarce, even in a good season, and how grinding they must have been

when their crops were short or failed altogether. It has always been my firm belief, that it would have been better for the district to have made a clean sweep of the arrears and to have started afresh, than to have adopted a course which has had for its result a decrease in the land revenue; that is, from the fields bought in by the Crown; a diminution in the area under paddy cultivation; a decrease in the village population; the introduction of a host of low countrymen (and many of very questionable reputation) into Kandyan villages; and a large increase to the vagabond population of the district.

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The work done by the District Road Committee in 1886 has been very satisfactory. Not only has there been a much larger collection of road tax during the year, but, unlike previous years, the accounts have been closed during the year; and, with the exception of exemptions and absentees, all have either paid or worked or been punished. As a necessary consequence the funds at the disposal of the Committee have been larger than usual, and they have been able to do more to the roads in their charge.

I annex a statement showing the progress of work during the year, as compared with 1885:—

	1885.	1886.
Number liable	9,978	10,187
Paid single rate	5,531	6,132
Exempted	320	213
Paid R3 in lieu of labour	371	1,127
Worked six days	1,634	1,410
Worked twelve days	50	90
Imprisoned and fined	107	206
Absentees, &c.	1,390	1,009
Balance on December 31	575	nil.

and of the sums spent on the repair and upkeep of minor roads and paths in the district during the year:—

	Amount. R.	c.
Pussellawa and Náwalapitiya-road	82	75
Pundalu-oya and Medakumbura-road	95	10
Nuwara Eliya and Horton Plains-road	150	0
Blackpool and Nánu-oya-path	10	0
Nánu-oya and Carlabeck-road	125	0
Maturata and Ramboda-road	81	50
Métagama and Medakumbura	18	0
Nuwara Eliya and Pundalu-oya-road	42	50
Nánu-oya and Dimbula road	55	0
Queenswood gap and Agra cart-road	150	0
Fordyce gap-road	200	0
Kahatapitiya and Pinehill-road	20	0
Ramboda and Maswela-road	20	0
Medakumbura and Rothschild road	30	0
Medakumbura and Nainkelinatota-road	25	0
Nuwara Eliya and Pedrotalágala-road	20	13
Carlabeck bridge	120	0
Inverness bridge	120	0
Blackpool bridge	48	0

CRIME.

I am happy to be able to state that crime has been greatly on the decrease during the year, especially cattle and coffee-stealing. This I attribute to the promptness with which cases are now taken up and dealt with in the police court under the new codes, and to the enforcement of the 8th chapter of the code, by which noted thieves and bad characters can be compelled to give security for their good behaviour.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

As a general rule, the health of the district was fairly good during the year, although small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles prevailed to some extent in Kotmalé and Uḍa Hewaheṭa; and there were a few cases in Walapané as well. There are hospitals at Nuwara Eliya, Dimbulla, and Uḍa Pussellawa, and dispensaries at Ramboda and Maturata, and there are, therefore, ample means for the treatment of sickness. Indeed it was owing to this fact that we were able to obtain prompt medical treatment in the cases of small-pox, and to avert all danger of an epidemic of this disease. An excellent gaṇsabhawa rule was passed during the year by all the village tribunals, by which the owners or occupiers of houses are compelled to keep their premises clean. This rule, if properly enforced,—and I always make a point of drawing the attention of the presidents to it during my circuits,—will in time, I hope, teach the people to adopt proper sanitary measures in their immediate vicinity.

CATTLE-DISEASE.

There have been several outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease during the year, but by prompt segregation and treatment with phenyle every outbreak was stopped.

I reported the excellence of this medicine in foot-and-mouth disease in my administration report for the Kégalle district for 1885, and further experience in this district only confirms my opinion of its value in this respect.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION OPENED.

There has, of course, been a great extension of the area under tea during the year in every part of the district. I notice that the sun-flower plant is being cultivated to some extent on Mr.

De Soyza's places at Hanguranketa, and by natives in the vicinity. I have not been able to discover that it has any particular commercial value, though I wrote home for information on the subject to some London brokers.

The oil appears to be used for mixing purposes, and the oil-cake as a cattle food; but there is little demand for it in the London markets, and it would not appear so far to be a remunerative product.

It would grow very well, I believe, throughout Walapané and Uḍa Hewaheṭa, and as its cultivation is very simple and it gives a quick return, it is eminently suitable for natives; and if a local use and market could be found for it, its cultivation would soon be largely extended.

INTRODUCTION OF BARLEY.

There was a fairly successful attempt made by the Raṭémahatmayá of Uḍa Héwaheṭa to cultivate barley during the year.

Mr. Howard, the manager of the Nuwara Eliya brewery, provided the seed; the Raṭémahatmayá grew it on some land at Hanguranketa, and obtained a crop of 100 bushels, the seed yielding about twelvefold.

There is a large demand by the Murree Brewery Company here for the product, and the manager has agreed to supply seed free of cost and to take any quantity at R2 a bushel up to 10,000 bushels per annum.

There is thus the making of a considerable industry in this, if villagers can only be persuaded to take it up.

FLIES IN PADDY.

Some experiments were tried in various parts of the district with kerosine oil mixed with ashes as a remedy for flies, and where these experiments were carefully conducted the insects disappeared.

I annex a few extracts from my diaries for the year.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Assistant Government Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

April 5.—° ° ° A number of the respectable inhabitants of the district came to me at Tawalantenne to complain of the lawlessness of the villages along the Pussellawa Ramboḍa-road, and the large number of thieves and vagabonds in them, and to ask for more police headmen. They attribute much of the present state of things to the sales of paddy lands for default of commutation tax—of which there have been a great number in Kotmalé—whereby so many persons have lost all their property and have been driven to beg and steal to get a livelihood. I asked them why such people do not go to work on estates, and they told me, in reply, that the pay they got for such work would hardly recompense them for their trouble and the distance they had to go for it, the usual pay for Siphalese labour being a quarter of a bushel of rice for six days' labour. I can hardly believe that the pay is so small, and will make further inquiries *in re.*

One of the spokesmen of the deputation went on to complain bitterly of the harm the railway had done to the native interests of the district. "All the money," he said, "that used to go into the pockets of the carters, the boutique keepers, and the renters (he was a toll-renter himself!) now goes into the hands of Government—not for the good of the country, but to pay for the upkeep of the railway!"

I told them the ordinary headmen of the district should be quite sufficient to cope with the bad characters of the different villages, and that I would do what I could to help them in this respect. They could, however, do a great deal in the same direction, I said, if they were to send me the names of such as they knew to be habitual offenders, when I would deal with them under the provisions of the code.

June 14.—Inspected the Kurundu-oya No. 2 ęla, with the view of reporting on the Public Works Department estimate of some R13,000 for its permanent improvement. After full inquiries on the spot, I am unable to recommend the expenditure of so large a sum. The great object of the permanent construction of the ęla with a masonary anicut at its head is to enable some 300 to 400 acres more land to be asweddumised; but this could only be done at the expense of the Walapané villages lower down the oya. In the dry season the water in the oya is barely sufficient, and sometimes is not sufficient for their wants; and it would not be fair to them to divert enough water to irrigate 300 to 400 acres more land from their already slender supply. A suggestion has been made that the headworks could be constructed so as not to allow of more water than is taken at present passing into the ęla, but this would, in my opinion, be an impossibility. However accurately the dam were contructed, one man could at any time turn on the water, and it might be weeks before this were found out and the water turned off again.

It takes a large body of men, with an ample supply of materials, to construct the usual temporary amuna, and this is liable to be swept away if too much water is turned on, whereas a masonry dam must always be capable of standing a greater rush of water than it is intended for.

On the other hand, I would recommend that a yearly sum be voted, say R1,000, for the improvement of the ęla along its course. It is constantly bursting through its banks, and it leaks in many places. If these weak places were gradully taken in hand and made secure, the ęla would in time be very much more efficient, and it might be possible to cultivate more land by the saving in the water-supply.

July 2.—Began my experiment with the iron rakes, to try and get rid of the weed that is gradually choking up the Nuwara Eliya lake, but so far it is a failure: the leaves slip through the teeth of the rake. I will have the teeth put closer together and will try again, but this weed has got such a start that I have very little hope of getting rid of it. I am gradually clearing out the rushes, and it will be merely a matter of time to dig these out; but the other is quite a different matter: it grows apparently in almost any depth of water, and is gradually coming to the surface all over the lake; indeed, if it is not cleared out or kept back in some way, the water will soon be covered, and in place of the lake we shall see a wide expanse of brown leaves.

I thought at one time that raising the water in the lake a few feet would stop the mischief, but I can see now that it would have no effect upon it.

July 30.—Mr. Mantell came in from Allacolawęwa, and in the course of conversation suggested what appears at first sight to be a splendid irrigation scheme for the Kohoka, Diyatilleke, and Gaṇga-palata kóralés.

It is to take the water of the Bilhul-oya, at the Waduwawala bridge, towards and above Padiapelella by a channel along a ledge of rocks above the road; thence by the side of the road to about half a mile or so from Padiapelella, where it would cross the road and be carried for miles along the side of the valley; and on to Diyatalawa, irrigating hundreds of acres in its course. It would of course be an expensive work, but any reasonable expense would be justified by the good it would do the district.

If feasible, it would have this one great advantage over so many of the Kurundu-oya schemes—viz., that it would not interfere with any ęlas lower down. There is at all times of the year a great body of water in the Bilhul-oya, and, with the exception of two or three small ęlas along its entire length, the water, so far as irrigation is concerned, practically runs to waste.

August 16.—Went on to Súriyagahapatana, and from thence to the Máusáwa-ęla. This ęla starts from the junction of the Obedde-oya and Hinarangala-kandura. It is about four miles in length and is carried over some very rocky, precipitous, and difficult ground.

It is a very good instance of the ingenuity and engineering skill shown by the Siṇhalese in overcoming difficulties without permanent work. In one place there is a second channel cut under the first to catch its leakage; in another it is carried along the face of a large perpendicular rock by a well-made wall of loose stones some ten or twelve feet high. It crosses, by means of temporary dams, three streams—Alacola, Keta, and Dunukepota kanduras—that are torrents in the rainy weather and are without water in the dry; and it is at these places that the cost of permanent crossings would be out of all proportion to the benefit to be derived from them.

The irrigable extent is about sixty acres, of which about fifty is cultivated for the Maha, and about forty for the Yála, the balance being land that could be asweddumised if the ęla were to be permanently repaired.

What I propose to recommend is that a permanent headwork be constructed. This could be done at a small cost, only a low wall of six or eight feet long being required, and the blasting of a few rocks; and that a small sum, say R100 per annum, for a few years be voted to repair the weak portions of the channel, the stream crossings being left alone.

September 8.—Wrote in to recommend that some remuneration should be given to the ęla vidánés of this district. They get nothing but the title now; and when it is considered that there are over 880 ęlas in the district, and that the food-supply of the people depends in a great measure upon the manner in which these ęlas are kept, it may be imagined how important it is that we should have active and influential men for these posts.

In some districts they get a fixed share of the crops, but I am loth to recommend this here, as the villagers are already over-assessed, and as they are opposed to the innovation.

I would recommend that, like other headmen, they should be exempted from paddy tax. Such remission would come to about R500.

September 26.—The Uḍa Hewahęṭa Ratémahatmayá sent up two men in custody who had found a quantity of antique gold and silver ornaments a short time ago—buried in a Crown land near Hanguranketa. Instead of coming forward at once and giving up the treasure, and probably receiving its value from the Crown, they concealed the fact and set to work to cut up and melt the ornaments and sell the pieces; and it was only after they had sold a considerable quantity that the news reached me. On my instructions, the Ratémahatmayá seized the balance of the ornaments and sent them to me. I am afraid the best part of the find has been made away with, but I am now trying to get further particulars of it.

November 27.—An instance of the Siṇhalese custom of ordeal by boiling oil came before me to-day. A boy of about sixteen accused a man of forcing his hands into a chatty of boiling oil in revenge for the loss of some money, but it came out at the trial that the boy had been accused of the theft of this money, and to prove his innocence had voluntarily plunged his hands into the oil in the presence of several persons. It is believed, of course, that if innocent the oil will not hurt the hands. The boy's hands were badly burnt.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the province fell during the past year from R1,082,870·02½ to R1,065,378·65, showing a decrease of R17,491·37½.

The Kurunégala district gave an increase of R54,590; but this was more than counterbalanced by the loss in the Puttalam district, the details of which are given in the report of the Acting Assistant Government Agent which accompanies this.

The eager demand for land in the Puttalam and Chilaw districts almost constitutes a "rush;" and although it is satisfactory as showing that, among natives at least, there is no lack of capital for investment, it also shows that intelligent native capitalists mistrust new products as a field for their enterprise.

The following are the only items of revenue for the Kurunégala district which call for remark :—

Land Revenue shows a very satisfactory increase, due to an exceptionally favourable season preceding the maha harvest of 1886, and also to improved means of irrigation in the Vanni Hatpattu, to which I shall refer elsewhere.

Licenses.—The decrease under this head is due to the lower price paid for the 1886–87 rent, as compared with that of the rent for 1885–86.

Stamps.—The decrease is doubtless due to the same cause as has influenced people throughout the Island in avoiding recourse to the civil courts as much as possible.

Sale of Government Property: Timber.—The increase here was due to sale of ebony, 123 tons of which, sold at Polgahawela, realised R139 per ton.

Reimbursements.—The falling off under this head is due mainly to Survey Fees and Recovery of Cost of Irrigation Works, the latter having all been paid for, or the charge for cost converted into a perpetual water-rate.

(*a*)—FOOD-SUPPLY.

I append a return similar to that which accompanied my report for 1883, and to that which Mr. Williams adopted for 1884 :—

Food Statistics for 1886.

	Paddy.		Fine Grain.		Available for Consumption.			Average Price.	
	Extent Sown.	Crops.	Extent Sown.	Crops.	Population.	Rice per Head per Annum.	Fine Grain per Head per Annum.	Rice per Bushel.	Fine Grain per Bushel.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	No.	Bushels.	Bushels.	R. c.	R. c.
Véuḍavili Hatpattu ...	13,906	278,320	4,052	18,795	39,090	2·8	0·4	2 50	1 0
Vanni Hatpattu ...	11,447	246,384	8,225	47,000	35,112	2·8	1·3	2 25	1 0
Déwamẹdi Hatpattu ...	14,725	368,470	5,125	21,808	32,845	4·5	0·6	2 50	1 0
Kaṭugampola Hatpattu ...	15,806	316,120	3,520	15,086	41,178	3·07	0·3	1 50	1 25
Dambadeni Hatpattu ...	22,963	459,256	1,926	8,255	36,365	5·05	0·2	2 0	1 0
Hiriyala Hatpattu ...	12,560	251,200	4,226	18,111	30,361	3·03	0·5	2 50	1 0

The season preceding the maha harvest of last year was, as I have said, an exceptionally good one, and food was in some divisions abundant, and not scarce anywhere. Taking the Hiriyala Hatpattu as an example, with 3·3 bushels of rice and half a bushel of kurakkan a head for the whole population, a family consisting of man, wife, and three children would have about a bushel and a quarter of rice per mensem, and a little kurakkan, which, with the assistance of garden produce, would certainly raise them above the condition of want. The returns for the Vanni Hatpattu would give a family of five, one and one-sixth bushel of rice and half a bushel of kurakkan monthly. In the Wéuḍa, Vanni, and Hiriyala Hatpattus, I doubt if the rural population consume any imported rice. In the Déwamẹdi and Kaṭugampola Hatpattus, in parts of which cocoanuts are more largely grown than in the above-named divisions, about one-fifth of the population may not grow their own rice; and in the Dambadeni Hatpattu, where there are considerable cocoanut estates, and the people do a brisk trade in garden produce (taken by rail to Colombo), there is probably a larger consumption of imported rice than anywhere else, except in the town and neighbourhood of Kurunégala.

(*b*)—LEGISLATION.

Some strong remedial measure of legislation, if any such can be devised, for the suppression of cattle-stealing is loudly called for in this province. The case quoted by Mr. Lushington reveals one of the many devices which are adopted for cattle-lifting with impunity; but the success or failure of this particular device depends so much upon the honesty of the local headman and the discretion of the magistrate, that, granted the absence of these, I do not see how any legislative enactment would touch it. The most potent check upon cattle-stealing is a system of permits for the removal of cattle; but this system must be more than local in its application, and it must be worked by men who will carry it out honestly. The branding with a communal brand, and the registration of all cattle and their brands, are a part of the system which was elaborately perfected by Mr. Ellis, when he was employed in this province, and which worked well while he remained in it. It is still in force here, but has been weakened by the want of an itinerating magistrate, who would detect collusion on the part of headmen, and by the facilities which exist for taking cattle over the borders into the Western Province and disposing of them there. Some advantage would, I think, be gained by making it unlawful to remove cattle from one district to another without a permit from the local kachchéri, and by making it compulsory that all cattle should bear at least the brand of the province to which they belong.

(*c*)—WORKS.

I concur in the recommendations made by my Assistant at Puttalam as to the works most needed in his district, with the exception of the railway to Chilaw. I have not the faintest hope that this line would ever pay if it depended upon traffic to be caught southwards from Chilaw. In the distant future, when the jungle between Chilaw and Puttalam has been entirely replaced by cocoanut plantations, a light line right through to Puttalam might pay; but in the meantime a railway cannot compete with water carriage, and water carriage there must be to remove salt from Puttalam to Chilaw. The canal might, it is true, be abandoned between Toppu and Chilaw; but the Government would then have to carry its own salt between Puttalam and Chilaw, for the boatmen would never lock their boats up in the lagoons and cuttings between these two places.

Roads.

The improvement of the road from Anurádhapura to Pádeniya is much needed. The greater part of this is only a natural road, without bridges or culverts. The traffic on it is annually increasing, and will continue to do so side by side with progress in the North-Central Province and the Wanni Hatpattu of the North-Western Province. The roads from Kurunégala to Giriulla and from Nárammala to Mádampé need attention in respect of their bridges and culverts. These are in a very neglected state, no expenditure upon them out of the vote for maintenance being permitted by the Director of Public Works.

(*d* and *e*)—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES; PUBLIC WORKS; PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Chief among these is the scheme for the diversion of the waters of the Deduru-oya into a channel which shall serve the Hiriyala Hatpattu and the village tanks of the Wanni and Demala Hatpattus. This scheme has been referred to in administration reports, and brought under the notice of Government with more or less persistence for many years, but, until quite lately, without receiving any serious consideration. It first attracted the attention of Mr. Parker, and it is with no slight degree of satisfaction that I am able to record that that able officer is now engaged in a systematic examination of the scheme which he himself initiated. That the proposed work is practicable there can be no reasonable doubt, and that it will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the three divisions I have named is certain. The cost will be intrinsically great; but when measured by the advantages that will be conferred upon a large and struggling agricultural population,—to whom a constant and abundant supply of water is life itself, while the want of it means sickness, starvation, and death,—I venture to hope it will not be considered prohibitive. It is too soon yet to offer an opinion, founded upon figures, of the financial success of the scheme, but even of this I have little doubt. There are the people, there is the land waiting to be irrigated, and there is the water to irrigate it with—only waiting to be diverted to its obvious use, instead of running to waste in the sea. Admitting, however, that the work will not be a great financial success (which I only do for argument's sake), much consideration must be accorded to the fact that we are giving the people a bountiful supply of water for general use. The effect of an improved water-supply in the Vanni Hatpattu (where much has been done, though much more remains to be done) is very marked. I have known this part of the province now for more than ten years. After an absence of eighteen months I went through the whole of it last year, and find it difficult to describe the change which I noticed in the appearance of the people. The restoration of the tanks had enabled them to cultivate paddy with greater regularity and success; but it was not alone the increase in the quantity of rice produced (in 1883 it was 1·5 bushel per head; in 1884, 1·7 bushel; and in 1886, 2·8) which accounted for their improved condition. Better water (and more of it) had much to do with this; and to the same cause may also be attributed the great reduction in the number of cases of paraṇgi, which used to be the scourge of this division and of the adjoining Demala Hatpattu. (Mr. Lushington has done good work in the latter by substituting wells for the filthy puddles of liquid mud, upon which the people often have to depend for their supply of water; but he is sarcastic at the expense of those who find tank water "more tasty." Many intelligent natives are of the same mind, pronouncing the best well water to be insipid, and it is possible that the water of a well-filled tank, constantly exposed to the action of the sun, may be as free from impurity as that of a deep and shaded well.)

The restoration and improvement of village tanks, therefore, should not be regarded solely from the standpoint of an agricultural undertaking; and in selecting a tank to be sluiced, I give as much consideration to the domestic requirements of the villagers as to the extent of paddy lands which it serves, or can be made to serve. It is, however, much to be regretted that a less

expensive type of sluice for very small tanks has not been devised, as that now in use—though considerably less costly than the Molesworth type—is far beyond the requirements of hundreds of small village tanks which are, nevertheless, liable to injury and destruction in times of flood, owing to the unavoidable practise of cutting the bunds to let out water for cultivation of the fields. Earthenware pipes, such as are made in the district, laid in clay, would suffice for these if a satisfactory method of opening and closing the mouths of them could be devised. What is wanted is a pipe sluice, which shall not cost, when completed, more than R30 (the pipes could be laid for a few shillings); and I would suggest that the Government should offer a prize for the best model and design of such a sluice.

The first village tank in the Vanni Hatpattu was sluiced in 1878. In 1880 the system of repairing tanks by communal labour (devoted to earthwork alone) was introduced, and between that year and the end of 1886 the people have contributed 391,167 cubes of earthwork, which at 50c. the cube represents R195,583. The expenditure by Government upon sluices since 1878 has been R85,624·27. The share of the general vote for irrigation works which has been apportioned to this province in the last two years has been liberal, but circumstances over which the Government Agent had no control made it impossible to spend the money within the year. At the same time, the figures I have given show that the Government contribution is still a long way behind that of the people. Not a few tanks have been sluiced and completely restored, and the people now have nothing to do but to keep the bunds clean, and the channels clear of silt. If these tanks fill at the proper time, the crop is safe; but they are still dependent upon a precarious rainfall, and the people of the Vanni can only be placed upon a secure footing of prosperity by the introduction of a system of canal irrigation drawn from a river possessing sufficient continuity and volume to fill all the tanks once at least in every year. Give them this, and I am confident that what was ten years ago one of the poorest and most sickly districts of the Colony—the scene of famines and the home of paraṇgi—will at no distant date become one of the most prosperous. The soil is as good as the average, the population is abundant, and the old habits of sloth and apathy (due to neglect, starvation, and disease) are being knocked out of the people. For this the present Raṭémahatmayá deserves great credit. He is himself a man of more than usually active habits and of great intelligence. He has roused the people out of their idleness and made them work; and although many of them have struggled hard to evade their responsibilities in connection with earthwork (and succeeded too, sometimes), the general tone of the people is one of recognition that they are only being made to work for their own good, and that they are already the better for it. In the last few years, 352 miles of communal roads (piṇṇáraval) have been opened in the Vanni Hatpattu, and of these 112 were opened last year. There are now few villages in the Vanni which cannot be reached in a short walk from a road which is quite passable for carts in fine weather.

I have so far dealt only with the Vanni Hatpattu, because that is the one which has chiefly engaged my attention. Most of the first and second-class tanks have been (or will have been by the end of this year) sluiced, and steps will now be taken to see if the adjoining Hiriyala Hatpattu can be brought under the village tank system. The tanks, however, so far as I have been able to judge, are small and inefficient, and I am inclined to think that whatever is done for this division must be by way of storage reservoirs (filled from the Deduru-oya channel and two other streams which come down from the Mátalé hills) and canal irrigation. A list of the tanks has been prepared, and I will have them thoroughly examined in the course of this year.

I found paraṇgi more prevalent in this division than I had supposed it to be, and it clearly requires the same remedy to be applied to it as that which has proved so efficacious in the Vanni. In the meantime I recommend the establishment of a paraṇgi hospital, similar to that which is in course of construction in the Demala Hatpattu, on the borders between the Hiriyala and Vanni, in the north-eastern portion of which the disease still holds its ground.

(*f*)—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

I am unable to speak highly of the results obtained last year. The number who laboured, as shown in the statement herewith furnished, was barely 25 per cent. of the number upon the division officers' lists, and of these nearly all worked upon minor roads:—

STATEMENT showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, in the Kurunégala District, during 1886.

Total number on Division Officers' Lists	...	—	48,566
Paid up to December 31, 1886 ...	...	29,818	
Exemptions	...	1,693	
Casualties	...	3,070	
Worked on Principal and Minor Roads	...	11,604	
Committed to Jail for one month	...	278	
Paid Fines at R10 each ...	...	20	
			46,483
Remaining to be dealt with on December 31, 1886	...		2,083

Siṇhalese villagers have the strongest objection to breaking metal, and will not, unless compelled, even try to do it. I however kept every man who was sent to jail breaking metal, and nearly all contrived to deliver from four to five bushels a day. A change has been made in the machinery for working the Ordinance, by handing it over to the gaṇ-árachchies, who, with moderate sized palátas to work, have their men more in hand than is possible with division officers working, perhaps, each a whole kóralé. The remuneration, though not very high, is something to an unpaid headman; and where men do work on principal roads, a gaṇ-árachchi with ten or twelve men on his list is better able to protect them from the exactions of the road overseers than a division officer with a large area of country to work over, and three or four hundred men to turn out for labour. The success of the change has been amply demonstrated. In 1886, about 3,800 men paid in the first two months of the year; in 1887, over 38,000 (ten times as many) paid before February 28; and up to April 15, 47,000 men had paid single and double commutation.

(*g*)—GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

This is not in force in this province.

(*h*)—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

This was better than usual during the past year, and no serious outbreak of fever or other sickness occurred. Very little dependence can be placed upon vital statistics so long as the registration of births is not compulsory; but it is satisfactory to note from the following comparative table that the deaths in the Seven Kóralés were only 5,863 in 1886 as against 10,262 in 1885:—

	1885.				1886.			
	Marriages.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.		Births.	Deaths.
	Kandyan.	General.			Kandyan.	General.		
Wéuḍavili Hatpattu ...	47	23	1,005	2,042	952	38	1,267	1,120
Hiriyala do. ...	170	2	912	1,457	929	6	1,184	791
Wanni do. ...	239	1	1,442	2,070	1,111	5	1,561	1,129
Déwamḍi do. ...	109	—	1,072	1,674	1,122	3	1,286	914
Kaṭugampola do. ...	244	24	1,291	1,512	934	53	1,331	757
Dambadeni do. ...	126	18	1,382	1,507	1,246	61	1,749	1,152
Total ...	935	68	7,104	10,262	6,294	166	8,378	5,863

This result is no doubt due to the absence of the usual outbreak of fever in the Vanni and Véṇḍavili Hatpattus, and in the neighbourhood of Polgahawela.

The means within the reach of the people for obtaining treatment for sickness are confined to the one General Civil Hospital in the town of Kurunégala, to which the inhabitants of remote villages cannot have recourse, and they therefore depend entirely upon the treatment of native Védarálas. The Principal Civil Medical Officer had under consideration a plan for the establishment of rural dispensaries throughout the Kurunégala district, and I would earnestly recommend this to the serious consideration of Government. The large reduction in the number of deaths during last year should not be allowed to mislead us. The province is generally an unhealthy one; the people, although in some parts their condition is improving, are not robust, and when there is an outbreak of fever they succumb before medical aid (which they are quite ready to accept) can reach them.

(*i*)—CRIME.

With the exception of cattle-stealing and a number of gang-robberies committed by a notorious outlaw—who for a time was the terror of the country side, but who was captured in August and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment—and his followers, there has been no striking prevalence of crime. I have elsewhere referred to the prevalence of cattle-stealing in the North-Western Province (which has always been unenviably distinguished in this respect), and I am satisfied that this crime can only be successfully dealt with by an active, experienced itinerating magistrate. The headmen's reports show that 1,030 cattle were stolen last year. I find from a return furnished to me by the Police Magistrate that 441 cases of cattle-stealing were instituted during the year, and that these resulted in the conviction of 23 only out of 1,374 accused persons: 180 cases were tried; 219 were dismissed; the rest (42) were, I presume, abandoned. Here the very small number of convictions obtained is instructive, as showing either that a very large number of persons were falsely charged, or that an equally large number of thieves escaped, because the charge could not be brought home to them. I believe there is much to support both contentions. It is not, however, the mere stealing of cattle which is doing so much harm. The people, including headmen, are thoroughly demoralised by the roguery of all sorts for which cattle-lifting affords a foundation. A man whose cattle have been stolen will do anything rather than come forty or fifty miles to court (knowing that he will have to make the journey many times, and probably fail in the end because the thieves have bought over the headman and witnesses). The consequence is, that the thief employs a go-between, who offers to get the cattle back for a consideration. Sometimes the thief is caught red-handed; but if the árachchi is his friend, this official interferes on his behalf (again for a consideration), and an "amicable settlement" is the result. The judicial officer of Kurunégala, who is District Judge, Commissioner, and Police Magistrate, has his time so fully occupied that he can only hear such cases as are put before him in the ordinary course of his day's work. After being instituted, a case probably does not come up for hearing for a month or five weeks, and may drag along for months, until either all the witnesses have been suborned, or the complainant is sick of attending the court and drops the whole business, or goes off to see if he cannot settle it out of court. The cases which are persisted in are generally the false ones, instituted to gratify revenge or for purposes of extortion: and it is just as important that these should be detected as that the true ones should be carried to a successful issue. These results can only be attained by very prompt investigation—assisted by inquiries on the spot—which, in the case of an officer whose ordinary daily sittings in court take up the whole of his time, is impossible. I shall probably be told that there is no officer available. My reply is, that this difficulty can be met by attaching a cadet to the kachchéri, and by appointing the Office Assistant Additional Police Magistrate, with a suitable allowance for travelling. His connection with the kachchéri would give him a strong hold over the headmen. The additional cost would be insignificant, especially when judged by the advantages resulting from the suppression of a crime which is demoralising the whole district.

(*j*)—CATTLE DISEASE.

Murrain only appeared in the Vanni Hatpattu, and that towards the end of the year. Out of 71 cases recorded, there were 34 deaths and 29 recoveries, leaving 8 still in the hospital pounds. The Raṭémahatmayá reports that he has tried many remedies, without finding any of them specially successful.

(*k*)—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

About three hundred acres of land for cocoanut plantations were opened in the Vendavili Hatpattu, and a considerable extent with a like object in the Dambadeni Hatpattu. In the Vendavili

Hatpattu cocoanuts grow exceedingly well, and their cultivation would no doubt be largely extended but for the ravages of a beetle (called by the Siṇhalese *Kuruminiyá*), whose appearance in young plantations has had a most discouraging effect. One very enterprising native planter has made unceasing and varied efforts to exterminate this pest, the presence of which can only be detected at night, when the beetle is heard at work in the heart of the tree. The prevailing remedy is to dig a hole in the tree with a chisel, until the enemy and his (or her) family are found and extracted, and the incision is then coated with tar. A tree so dealt with generally dies. I understand that the same beetle exists in the Seychelles; and His Excellency the Governor, under whose notice the matter has come, has been pleased to promise that he will obtain information as to how its ravages were fought against there.

(*l*)—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Much of my time and attention has been occupied in the selection of village tanks to be sluiced, and in persuading the people to contribute the earthwork due by them. I found, when I took charge of the province in May last, that there were heavy arrears for the years 1884 and 1885. Many of the defaulters had been already prosecuted and fined, but continued obstinate, and pleaded (really without any good ground) that the work demanded of them was more than they could do; and I learnt from the President that not a few of them had expressed a wish to be sent to jail rather than be fined in the cases which were still pending against them in the Gaṇsabháwa. This condition of things seemed very unsatisfactory, and I therefore had a list of all the pending cases prepared for every working tank. This list showed the number of defaulters and the extent of the arrears due. I then ordered proceedings in these cases to be stayed, and I went round the division with the Raṭémahatmayá, and personally urged upon the people the necessity for their working off these arrears, and promised that if they would make an honest effort to do this the cases should be dropped. The Raṭémahatmayá and his kóralés also brought their influence to bear in the same direction, and in some kóráles with no little success. The result generally was not so successful as I had hoped that it would be, many continuing obstinate; but it was clearly shown that those who chose to make an effort could get rid of their liability, and many of the tanks have now no arrears at all, except for the year 1886. The cases have been revived against obstinate defaulters, upon whom leniency is thrown away; and there will be little cause for regret if the proceedings taken against them should result in their lands being alienated from them.

Recoveries under the Road Ordinance—which were in a very unsatisfactory condition—and preparations for transferring these from the division officers to the gaṇ-árachchies occupied much of my time, as did also the revision of the details of the collection of the salt revenue. Grave abuses existed in connection with the storage and issue of salt, and much dissatisfaction—which long experience as Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam led me to consider well founded—was felt by the manufacturers at the price which was paid to them by the Government for their salt. The subject was one which demanded very judicious treatment and the close application of local experience to such questions as the capital value of land, the cost of food and implements of manufacture, the price of labour, and the extent to which advances to labourers have to be made and are recoverable. The solution of the question was much facilitated by the Hon. the Auditor-General's own unusual knowledge of the working of the Salt Department, and the results, which seem likely to be satisfactory, are noted in Mr. Lushington's administration report.

The separation of the Chilaw district from the Assistant Agency of Puttalam was fully considered and finally decided upon. It has not yet taken place, but will, I am confident, be an advantage to both districts, if an amount of work impossible for him to attend to properly is not thrown upon the shoulders of the Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam. On this point I fully concur in the observations made by Mr. Lushington.

GENERAL.

Considerable progress was made during the year with the restoration of the ruins of Yápahu. As Mr. Williams, the officer to whom the work was entrusted, has submitted his report on it officially, I will only add a note on the origin of the name Yápahu, and the history, as far as it can be gathered, of its fortification and adornment.

Yápahu is a solitary rock rising precipitously out of a plain, and commanding an extensive view over the surrounding country. Its proper name is *Yasa-pauwa*, *Yasa* meaning "fine" and *pauwa* (parvata) "a mountain." *S* and *h* being interchangeable, *Yasapauwa* became *Yahapauwa*, and then *Yápauwa*; the lost *h* being ultimately transferred to the latter part of the name and making it *Yá-pahuwa*.

The natives, even the most intelligent of them, have never been able to give any explanation of the name, beyond a hesitating reference to *ápahu* (back again), of which it was supposed to be a corruption.

It is first mentioned in the "Mahawaṇsa" (chap. 81, vv. 1–4)* under the name of *Subha-pabbata* (the exact equivalent in Páli of *Yasa-pauwa*), which is there said to have been fortified by Subhasénápati, a noted general, about 1225 A.D. It is again referred to in chap. 90, vv. 34–5, under the name Subhácala (ácala also meaning mountain), which Bhuvaneka Báhu, younger brother of the famous Parákkrama Báhu II., was sent to fortify as an outpost against the invading Tamils in the latter half of the thirteenth century.

Bhuwaneka Báhu is called (in the 59th verse of chap. 90 of the "Mahawaṇsa") *Subhácala-purádhisa*, "Lord of the city of Subhácala," and it was probably he who when he forsook Jambudhoni (the modern Dambadeniya) for Subhácala, or Yápahu, as the seat of his Government, constructed and beautified the buildings which have recently been partially restored. Previous to that it had apparently been used only as a fortress, and occupied at long intervals. The tooth and bowl relics were kept there at one time, and the flight of steps and gateway were, no doubt, intended as accessories of a building in which they were enshrined, but which does not seem to have taken any permanent shape. Excavations, however, which I hope to make this year, will perhaps disclose the foundations of the shrine.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

* I am indebted for these references, which I have myself verified, to Mr. L. C. Wijeyasiṇha, the learned translator of the "Mahawaṇsa."

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

Puttalam, May 19.—Engaged in the afternoon with the Assistant Government Agent at the kachchéri, and discussed with him the recent discovery of an excess of salt in the hands of a boatman. There can, I think, be no moral doubt that it is part of a system of fraud in which the storekeeper must have had a hand; but I fear it will be impossible to prove this, for only those who were in it with him can give evidence. The suggestion—and I think a correct one—is, that an excess of salt is received into each store from the manufacturers, to whom the storekeeper pays something more than the Government rate of 19c. per cwt., and that this is issued privately by the storekeeper to purchasers, at 75c. or R1, in addition to what they buy from Government. This all implies laxity on the part of the Salt Superintendent—who, if vigilant, would have detected somebody *in flagrante delicto* in all these years—and dishonesty on the part of the manufacturers, the storekeeper and his assistants, the weighers and the watchers, all of whom have to get their share of the plunder.

Kurunégala, May 27.—Went out this morning with Mr. Williams, the District Engineer, to examine a scheme for lifting water from the tank into a reservoir on a high point above the bazaars, with the object of flushing the bazaar drains. The latter have been recently constructed in Bazaar-street, and as they run along immediately under the boutiques, they become a receptacle for all manner of filth, and must be flushed to be of any use.

Mr. Williams will take some levels and let me have full information hereafter. He does not apprehened any difficulty or any very great expense.

June 7.—Received several petitions to-day from people of the Vanni Hatpattu, complaining that they are being called upon to do arrears of earthwork for 1885, and that they will also be called out to do earthwork for 1886 in August next. The truth is, that in 1884 and 1885 they had such crops as had not been seen in the district for many years, and are getting "high-stomached" in consequence. Had they not been compelled to improve their tanks, they would not have got such good crops (the Raṭémahatmayá tells me there is hardly an empty tank in the Vanni); and they are now trying to evade the little labour that is wanted to complete their restoration. I warned them not to hope for any indulgence in this matter. Apart from the requirements of the tanks, the habit of work is good for them, and a little severity must be shown in compelling them to acquire it. They did little or no work last year, and must therefore do double this year.

June 8.—Kulugalle Raṭémahatmayá being at the kachchéri, I spoke to him, and through him to some of his people, who were also at the kachchéri, on the above subject. Also discussed with him a proposal (about which Dr. Kynsey spoke to me in Colombo) for the establishment throughout the North-Western Province of village dispensaries and paraṇgi hospitals. He (the Raṭémahatmayá) thinks the people will gladly avail themselves of any such help, and "gladly co-operate." I think they will use them, and I hope they will agree to contribute the labour required for construction of the necessary buildings. Unless they do no help should be given to them; and I think I can undertake that the labour will be given.

June 23.—The irrigation works for the year are still hanging fire, pending a decision as to the type of sluice for village tanks which is to be adopted. The year is getting on, and it will be the old story of the vote not being expended within the year.

July 15.—I have just received a report from the President of the Gaṇsabháwa in the Vanni Hatpattu, in which he says that persons whom he has had to fine for not doing earthwork, and who either cannot or will not pay the fines, come and ask him to send them to jail instead of levying distraint upon their property for recovery of the fines! He asks what he is to do.

The present condition of things in regard to earthwork on village tanks has given me much anxiety since I returned to the province. During the last two years the people have been reaping the benefit of their own labours and of Government assistance in the restoration of their tanks, and rain having been abundant they have had crops of paddy such as have been unknown for a very long time, and they have been allowed to get very much behind-hand with their earthwork. It would, of course, have been impossible for them to get these crops if their tanks had not been improved; but the tanks are not yet completed, and having been shown great indulgence—in order that they might take full advantage of the favourable seasons—in the past two years, they seem to think that this happy state of things will last for ever, and that further work upon the tanks is unnecessary.

Many of them are in arrear for the whole of 1884 and 1885 (some even for 1883), and have been prosecuted by the Village Tank Superintendent. In one case the aggregate of fines inflicted in one village amounts to R1,100! This of course they cannot pay. I have received scores of petitions begging for remission of the fines inflicted; but on sending for the cases from the Gaṇsabháwa it has generally seemed that the persons punished have shown an obstinate determination not to do the work, and often not to appear before the court at all. The working season for 1886 is now on, and if the people neglect their liabilities they will have further prosecutions hanging over them.

Although I am not prepared to let them off the work, upon condition of performance of which Government has helped them, I cannot encourage them in their indifference to (or indeed preference for) imprisonment; nor do I like to think of their lands being sold away to strangers for nominal prices, just when I am in hopes of seeing a great system of irrigation commenced which will, I believe, make all paddy land in the Vanni Hatpattu really valuable.

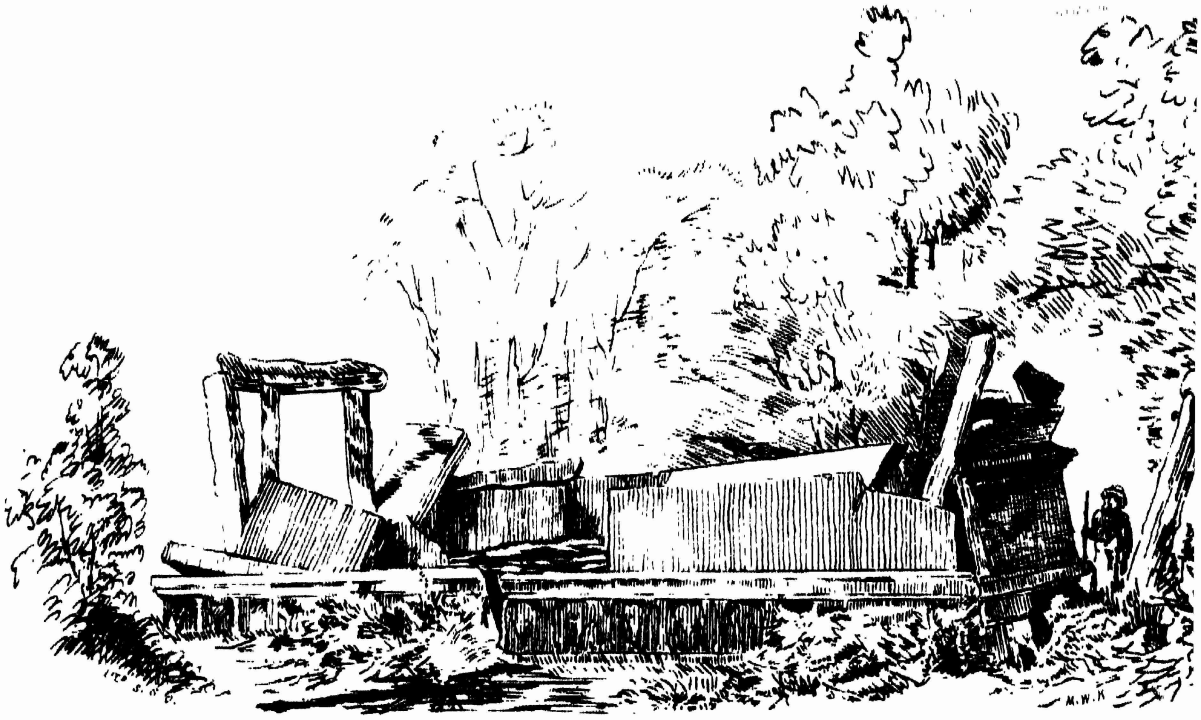
The return of tank cases pending and already disposed of will show the number of cases for each tank, the number of defaulters, the fines imposed—whether recovered or not. When the earthwork season is over, at the end of August, the return will be sent to the Village Tank Superintendent, and he will report what work has then been done. If I find that the defaulters have made a real effort to work off the arrears, I propose to have the cases withdrawn and the fines remitted; or, when they have been recovered, repaid to the defaulters. Where no such effort has been made, punishment must follow.

July 17.—Mr. Holland mentions what has lately struck me—the absence of any connected survey of village tanks. There is a village tank surveyor employed in the Vanni Hatpattu, but he is only required to survey a tank here and a tank there, take a contour of the bund, a few cross sections and levels—and what becomes of the survey afterwards I do not know. The village tanks are generally one below the other in the same valley, and it is therefore important to know, before sluicing and fixing spill-level and spill-space, what effect the latter will have on tanks above or below. If the big Deduru-oya scheme is carried out, it will be specially necessary to have a connected survey of all the village tanks.

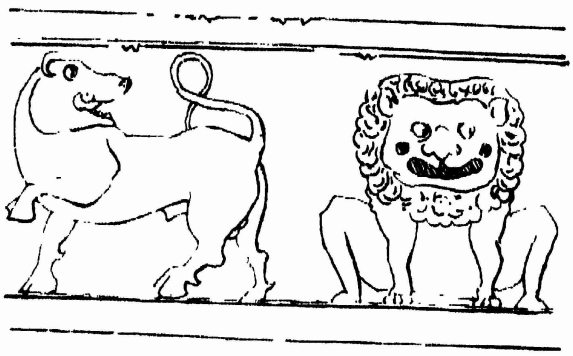
July 24.—Spent the day at Yápahuwa; went to the top of the rock. The priest showed us a solitary rock with, as he says, a second one superimposed, to cover a hollow in the lower one, in which is "much treasure." Spent several hours in trying to move the upper one with a 20-ton jack; failed, much to the priest's delight, as he regarded our impotence as a proof of the strength of the dewiyó, though he was very anxious to see the covering stone blasted off. I doubt the upper one being a separate stone at all. Wonderful progress has been made with the work of restoration, which will, I hope, go on now till the building—certainly the finest in the way of design, elaboration, proportion, and site that I have seen in Ceylon—is quite complete. The whole hillside is full of remains, which should be excavated. A great deal of the "máligáwa" itself could, I feel sure, be unearthed by excavations on the plateau at the top of the staircase. Returned in the evening to Balalla.

July 25.—To Mędiyáwa in the morning, ten miles from Balalla. This breached last year, and the people lost their maha of 1886, and will lose their yala. Repairs in progress on an estimate for R3,500. Labour appears to be a difficulty; but with the Raṭémahatmayá's assistance I got fifty men of the village to promise to do some earth-cutting and filling for the breach at 62c. a cube. (It is a Government tank, and the people pay water-rate.) It is a very fine tank; but, like others, has suffered from neglect in the matter of spill. There are 700 acres of paddy land cultivated under it.

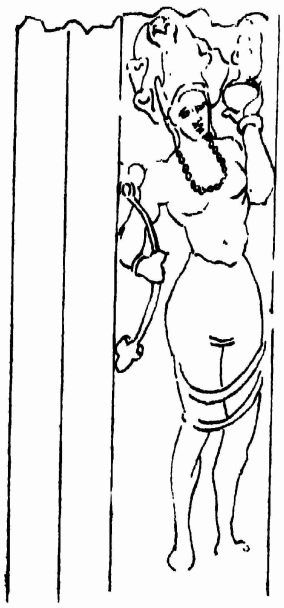
August 27.—Answered a letter sent for my perusal from the Director of Public Works on the subject of the canal between Tóppu and Puttalam. The Director of Public Works and the Acting Provincial Engineer speak of the "neglect of years" as the cause of its inefficiency. I do not know whose neglect they refer to; but I know that



General view of Building



Frieze (?)



Carved door jamb

complaint has often been made that the money was insufficient, and I know that Mr. Holland's predecessor, Mr. Finch,—who is a most conscientious and hardworking officer,—often spent days and days superintending the work on the canal. At Horakęlé—where there are always complaints—the banks are so steep, and (owing to want of money) the semi-fluid clay, as Mr. Holland rightly calls it, has to be deposited so near the slopes, that the first rains carry it all back into the bed of the canal. It has to be scooped out with a mamoty, and being nearly fluid, very little comes up to the surface. It is then thrown into rattan baskets (through the interstices of which a considerable portion falls back), and these are passed up a line of coolies standing in the canal and on the steep sides, and the stuff is then deposited on the top of the bank, to come down again with the first heavy shower of rain.

August 30.—It is brought to my notice that wholesale destruction of cranes ("paddy-birds." *i. e.*, kokkús, not vi-kurulló) and other wild-fowl is going on for the sake of the few feathers off each bird, which are in demand in Colombo. I hear a gang of men from Colombo have been going through the Seven Kóralés, shooting all they could get, and have now gone on into the North-Central Province. Wrote officially asking if Government would take any steps, and will send a copy of this note to the Government Agent, Anurádhapura. I did not hear of it while the party were here, or I should have told the Raṭémahatmayás to stop them somehow, though I know of no legal right I have to do so. These birds are a great protection to the crops against insects, and their extermination by greedy traders should be prevented, if possible.

September 13.—To Wáriyápola in the morning, and on to Nikawęraṭiya in the evening. On my way to visit the tanks sluiced on last year's estimates, and to see how the people are getting on with their earthwork for the present season.

September 14.—Down the Kadigáwa-road, with the Raṭémahatmayá and the Village Tank Superintendent. About a mile down this road (which leaves the Kurunęgala-Puttalam-road two and a half miles from Nikawęraṭiya), at Halmillęwa, there is a forest with some good satin and mililla.

The first tank visited was Talákolawęwa. The sluice has been finished, and the completion report may be signed. The bund is weak in places and very uneven, and the people, with their usual perversity, have cut it in one place to "take water to their fields," rather than clear out and deepen the sluice channel. This they did without any authority, and I have directed that they be prosecuted before the Gaṇsabhawa for doing it. The incision will greatly weaken the bund, unless a puddle trench is put across before filling it up, and the villagers' notion of puddling is curious.

Went on to Diyagama, which has also been sluiced, but I could not see the sluice, as it was under water—the sluice channel not having been cleared out. This is (like all those put in in 1885) a "Churchill" pipe sluice, and has two serious defects—the sluice door outside and the masonry at the toe of the bund so low that any earth scoured over the bund will fall over the face of the masonry and choke the pipe. The inside of the pipe is protected from rubbish by a grating, but this will not prevent silt from getting into the mouth of the pipe and choking it up.

Returned to Nikawęratiya to breakfast, and met Mr. Williams, District Engineer, returning from Yápahu. Went out with him in the evening all over Magallewęwa. The lifting gear of the sluice near the resthouse is worn out, and when the door is raised it falls down again of its own weight, the threads of the screw on the lifting rod being worn out. The tank has been nearly emptied to enable the Public Works Department to repair the low-level sluice, in front of which a coffer-dam is being put up. The clay for puddling which is being collected is not clay at all, but sand. The workmen say this is what the overseer told them to collect!

September 15.—Rode in the morning to Kumburupitiya, ten miles. Passed several tanks in which earthwork is progressing. Sluice completed. The spill—as is nearly always the case—is insufficient, and what there is is badly finished off. Sluice channel contains a lot of rock, and consequently has not been cleared by the people. Told Village Tank Superintendent to get the rock blasted out (for which I will pay from my R1,000 vote), and Raṭémahatmayá to see that the people do the earth-cutting.

Rode in the afternoon through Konwęwa, Ipalógama, Koṭakimbulęwa, Uswęwa, and Polpitigama to Walaliya, about eight miles. Earthwork getting on.

September 16.—Inspected Walaliya tank and sluice before starting in the morning; all in order. Then rode through Bakmiwęwa (sluiced) to Ambagammana, crossing Piduruwęlla-ęla, which comes from a tank of that name four miles off and runs—a considerable stream—into the Mi-oya. Then through Borawęwa (sluiced) and Palapatwala (sluiced) to Ambanpola. Throughout this kóralé the earthwork has been exceedingly well done, and reflects great credit on the Kórála and the Village Tank Overseer—ten miles.

In the evening inspected Ambanpola tank, and rode on to Galgamuwa, and from there inspected Pámbuwaṭawana tank. The people of this village have often petitioned, complaining that they are ordered to cut a spill, which they say is not required, as the present spill is sufficient. This is not the case; but the spill, as they have been cutting it, is useless (B), for they have left high ground at C, over which the water cannot flow. The natural spill over rock at A is insufficient and dangerous, for the spill-water is thrown on to the foot of the bund and scours it out. If a spill from *aa* to *bb* were cut, the natural spill might be filled up, and a lot of waste water from the tank would find its way to the new spill over D, which is low ground (about spill-level). I explained all this to the people, and told them the work of cutting the new spill should, if they did it, count as earthwork for this year, and they promised to set to work at once—six miles.

September 17.—In the morning to Nillakgama to see a ruined "stone-house" discovered by Mr. Gunawardana. The road turns off at the second mile-post on the Arusanwęwa-road, and passes through Wanduralagama (an abandoned village) and Bulnęwa. The building is situated near an old tank, and in the heart of the forest. It is, I should say, due north of Yápahu, and about ten miles from it in a straight line.

The building is rectangular, 33 ft. by 32 ft. There are entrances east and west, and it is built entirely of stone. The base of the building is richly ornamented with elephants in relief (facing outwards), and on this are raised the walls, which consist of large slabs of stone set edgewise, each slab being about half the length of the side of the building (they vary in length from 14 ft. to 19 ft.), and 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide and 6 in. or 8 in. thick. The bottom slabs only remain *in situ*, the others having fallen inwards. The interior of the building is filled with *débris*, and it is difficult to judge in its present state whether it was ever roofed in or not. A few stone pillars which may have supported a roof, are still standing. In the middle are the remains of an altar. The ornamentation, throughout is very rich, but a peculiarity of it is the absence of anything suggestive of Buddhism: no sun or moon, no lotus, no makara. The moon-stone at the foot of the stairs is almost plain. On one pillar which I have sketched is, at the top, a man on horseback *provided with a saddle* (this is repeated frequently in the carving throughout the building), and below an upright figure of Vishnu. One moulding (or frieze) which I have also sketched has alternately a bull and a strange-looking demon, which I have seen nowhere else. The whole character of the ornamentation is thoroughly Hindu (except that I found no representation of Káli). If I am right in supposing that it is a purely Hindu temple, its complete isolation is remarkable. It could, I believe, be restored at a very moderate cost, and excavation would no doubt throw more light upon its character, and would perhaps reveal an inscription giving its history. Close by these are the remains of a dágoba, which has been opened and emptied.

Evening.—Started to ride to Galgamuwa tank (three miles from the village), and after going half way had to turn back, as the fields being under cultivation, it was impossible to ride further. A road to this tank—a Government one, which has been very successful, and under which there is a large extent of fields cultivated—was traced three years ago, but was never made. It must be made now. The only people living near it are Mukkuwas (a cross between Tamil and Moors), who are now all Roman Catholics, and have built a church, which is visited periodically by a priest from Kurunęgala. There are many of these people in the Puttalam district; but it is strange to find them so far inland, as they were originally fishermen. As Mr. Gunawardana only arrived this morning, and was not with me when I visited Pámbuwaṭawana, I went there again with him and explained what I thought should be done there. In this he agreed with me, and the question was thus finally settled.

Afterwards looked for a site for a resthouse, which is much wanted on this road, there being none between Balalla, twenty-six miles from Kurunégala, and Siyambalamgama (the boundary of this and the North-Central Province), fifty miles. The road should be improved and thoroughly gravelled, and culverts put in. The traffic on it is greatly increasing, as it is used as an outlet for the North-Central Province, whence produce is taken by Jaffna cartmen to Negombo, Chilaw, and Kurunégala. Later on, perhaps, it will be possible to bridge the Mi-oya and Deduru-oya, and a part of this province, which is now being much advanced by irrigation, will be opened up very advantageously.

September 18.—Morning, to Mahanánneriya, a fine tank just sluiced. The sluice culvert is, however, much too short, and only goes through about half the bund, which therefore cannot be made as strong as it might and should be. The old spill-wall, 46 ft. long, has been lengthened to 117 ft., and coping added and repaired. Very good work as far as it can be judged from the outside. Returned to Galgamuwa to breakfast—fourteen miles.

Evening, to Galkadawala (at the 45th mile-post on the Anurádapura-road), and inspected the tank. The sill of the sluice is too low, and the spill insufficient and in the wrong place. It should be at the other end of bund, and the channel should be cut straight, so as to avoid submerging part of the village. This now happens, and is unavoidable, if the spill is retained in its present position. The alteration will involve some heavy cutting, but the people who have throughout worked very well, are prepared for this, if the rock blasting is done for them.

September 19.—Morning to Tumbutta. This tank was sluiced in 1879, and is now in ruins. There is a breach right over the sluice, the whole of which is now exposed. The back of the sluice wall is a fine specimen of village tank masonry. Not an atom of mortar now remains, and the masonry is composed chiefly of *chips of stone set in sand*, the front alone showing fair sized blocks of dressed stone pointed in cement. On to Pahalagiribáwa, the people of which village have been repeatedly fined for not doing their earthwork. They owe 1,695 cubes for 1884, 1885, and 1886, of which they have this year done 600. The tank has breached repeatedly, and they have had to repair the breaches, which has thrown much additional work on them. Besides this the spill is far too small and too high in level. The watershed is extensive, and there should be at least 100 ft. of spill space. I ordered Mr Gunawardana to lengthen and lower the spill at once (before next wet season) and to send the charges to me, to be paid for from the R1,000 allowed to me for small irrigation works. I should be disposed to let the people off their fines, but that they are a very obstinate and lazy lot, who have from the beginning steadily set their faces against working on their tank, which is a very fine one. If owing to improvement of the spill the bund does not breach this wet season, it can be seen next year how they try to work off their arrears, and they can be dealt with accordingly. Back to Tumbutta to breakfast—eleven miles.

Evening.—Rode through Kuḍágalkaḍawala, where there is a very perfect specimen of an ancient bisókoṭuwa. This tank should be sluiced next year: earthwork nearly done. Then to Rájangane to see the ruins. Very much overgrown and nothing very striking, except a well built with fine rings of stone. The place does not look as if it had ever been completed. There is an inscription on a rock which is given in Müller's book. On to Galkadawala—ten miles—for the day, twenty-one miles.

September 20.—In the morning rode along the Arasanwęwa-road, and about the 9th mile turned off to see Olidiulwęwa, lately sluiced. Sluice in order. At the sluice end there is a bit of perfectly useless low bund. Instead of raising this, the bund should be turned back into high ground. Rode on to Ehętuwęwa to breakfast, twelve miles. In the evening to Mahaméruwa. Sluice completed, but the lifting gear is all rusty. On the way back went to Mahagálewęwa—a fine tank capable of irrigating three hundred acres, but under which there are only about eighty acres, of which only forty are cultivated. There has been a big breach, and the people have improved the spill. This work may be taken to account as contribution of earthwork. The rock in the spill should be blasted out, and this I ordered Mr. Gunawardana to get done. Went on to Walattęwa, where the sluice is in progress. Got back to Ehętuwęwa at 7 P.M.—twelve miles—for the day, twenty-four miles.

September 21.—In the morning to see Mudiyánne Galéwęwa, which lies at the foot of Galgiriyakanda, and very near the boundary of the North-Central Province. On the way inspected Hiddęwa, lately sluiced. Sluice in order, but lifting gear rusty; had it oiled. This is the village in which the Gaṇsabháwa Committee decided on establishing a school, and put the villagers under contribution for its construction, against which they petitioned Government. The village literally *swarms* with boys. I never saw such numbers anywhere. Nothing has been done yet towards putting up the school, as the people have not paid in their subscriptions, pending reply to their petition. Mudiyanne Galéwęwa is a fine tank, with about fifty acres of paddy land under cultivation. The earthwork is only in arrear for the current year, and the people are working well. Again the spill space is too small, and a supplementary spill should be put in masonry. On the way back saw Męḍinnóruwa. This was sluiced in 1884, and now leaks in about twenty different places in the sluice masonry! Mr. Gunawardana will send up cement and men to repair the leaks.

It is most disheartening to see work tumbling to pieces as soon as it is done, simply because the underlings of the Public Works Department cannot be trusted to do honest work, and because those who can be trusted have not the time to supervise the work.

This scamping of masonry could, however, be checked, if the Provincial Engineer could arrange to see it before the men are allowed to cover it in. At present I am going around inspecting sluices, for which I am asked to sign completion reports, but of which I can see nothing but the *outside*, and I doubt if anybody but the overseer knows what is inside. All these estimates are headed against the vote for 1885.

November 16.—Went with the Chief Surveyor to Doḍangastęnna, to visit the plumbago mines. The Dambulla road in very bad order: full of holes, in which plumbago carts have stuck. From the 9th mile the minor road to Yaṭawatta and Mátalé turns off. This, though a minor road, is in much better order than the principal road, though it carries all the plumbago from the Maduragoḍa mines. A bridge is required over the Kuḍá-oya. Mr. P. De Silva has offered to contribute R1,000, and if the other pit owners will give another R500, I think the Committee can find R1,500. A good bridge could be put up for R3,000. Reached Doḍangastęnna at 10·30 A.M.

Started at 2·30 P.M. for Madurágoḍa, two miles along the minor road, and then on foot across the Kuḍá-oya, and up the hill side to the mines. The first which we visited has been open since 1874, and is still being worked. Its appearance was a great surprise to me, for though I had heard that the mines were "among the hills," I had rather pictured to myself open-mouthed pits sunk in depressions or "table-lands" on the ridges of hillocks, rather than deep shafts sunk in the sides of mountains 1,500 ft. high. The sketch * on the other side gives a rough idea of the outward appearance of a mine, the window-like orifices being the mouths of laterally excavated tunnels, which sometimes run parallel with and one over the other, and sometimes meet—according to the direction of the vein of plumbago. The lower sketch * gives an idea of how a mine is opened, with the first staging at the top, another lower down and abandoned, and a third now in use. On the latter is fixed a drum, with a chain on it having a bucket at each end, and this is the only lifting gear in use, both for exhausting the water in the shaft and for bringing up the plumbago. The bucket holds about six gallons. The miners go up and down in the bucket, or else by a sort of ladder formed of stakes jammed against the sides of the shaft. The excavations below are assisted by blastings, either with dynamite or powder. An explosion had just taken place at one mine when I reached it, and the pit was full of smoke, which seemed to have no effect upon the miners, several of whom remained below during the explosion (I presume in one of the side tunnels), while others dived into it while full of smoke. I asked why the owners had not made use of less primitive contrivances for working their mines, and was told that one of them had spent £400 on a steam pump which he had erected on a stage over the shaft, but the stage gave away, and the engine is now, and has been for some years, at the bottom of the pit! [I have represented the dangers to which the miners are exposed, and the probability of accidents and crimes of violence taking place and passing unnoticed, in a special letter to Government.]

Got back to Dodangastęnna by a different road on the other side of the hill, about 7 P.M.

* Not reproduced.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

Area of District, 1,184½ square miles; Population, 79,944.

REVENUE.

LAST year I had to report a falling off in the revenue of R50,757·04; this year there is a still further decrease of R63,687·25.

This decrease is mainly due to the fall in Land Sales, the decrease under this head alone being R57,771·73, while Survey Fees, Stamps for Deeds (Reimbursements), and Deed Fees (Special Receipts) show a decrease of R9,811·49, R1,024·50, and R2,002·08, respectively, bringing the loss arising from Land Sales to no less than R70,609·80 altogether. The decrease is not due to a diminished demand for land, but solely to the want of surveys. In 1884 I went through large numbers of old plans, and as fast as the lands were advertised for sale bidders came forward to purchase them. In 1885 the old surveys became gradually exhausted, and lands newly surveyed were eagerly bought. In 1886 the demand has outgrown the supply: as soon as new plans were received the lands were advertised and usually bought up at the first sale, and at the present time there is scarcely an acre of surveyed land available for sale.

I annex a statement showing the new plans received in 1885 and 1886, with the extent surveyed and the extent sold to the end of 1886:—

Preliminary plans received	47
Acres surveyed	7,243
Acres sold	6,025
Acres for sale	626

the balance being lands to which a prescriptive claim has been established. Apart from Land Sales, the only other sources of revenue which show a heavy loss are Timber and Fines, to which reference is made below.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue for 1885 and 1886.

Heads of Revenue.	1885.		1886.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Arrears of Revenue ...	1,256	75	2,168	13	911	38	—	
Customs	1,011	5	1,680	47	669	42	—	
Port and Harbour Dues ...	230	64	368	58	137	94	—	
Land Sales	105,926	70	48,154	97	—		57,771	73
Land Revenue	16,161	0	17,767	54	1,606	54	—	
Rents exclusive of Land ...	19,821	60	20,436	97	615	37	—	
Licenses	325	50	275	75	—		49	75
Stamps	34,580	84	34,227	41	—		353	43
Postal	177	32	167	45	—		9	87
Fines and Forfeitures	4,685	3	3,302	74	-		1,382	29
Sale of Government Property ...	584,645	36	579,082	77			5,562	59
Reimbursement	19,773	13	9,860	56	—		9,912	57
Interest	129	84	145	76	15	92	—	
Miscellaneous	575	42	1,560	2	984	60	—	
Special Receipts	3,276	8	1,274	0	—		2,002	8
Pearl Fishery	—		—		—		—	
Total ...	792,576	26	720,473	12	4,941	17	77,044	31
Collected at Kurunégala on account of Puttalam District.								
Arrears of Revenue	2,598	67	8,271	15	5,672	48	—	
Licenses	79,807	9	81,992	78	2,185	69	—	
Interest	240	49	798	21	557	72	—	
Total ...	875,222	51	811,535	26	13,357	6	77,044	31
					Deduct Increase ...		13,357	6
					Net Decrease ...		63,687	25

Arrears of Revenue show an increase of R911·38, which may be regarded as casual.

Customs show a satisfactory increase of R669·42, due to the arrival in Kalpitiya of a larger number of dhonies than last year; and the same cause accounts for the small increase of *Port and Harbour Dues*.

Land Sales show the great falling off already referred to. As, however, the average for the ten years prior to 1884 amounted only to R17,712·83, this year's revenue is far above the average.

Land Revenue.—The increase under this head of service is very satisfactory, as showing a considerable increase of the cultivation of paddy and a decrease of chena cultivation; the increase under Paddy Rented being R1,661, while Fine Grain shows a fall of R424·50. A sum of R416 was also derived from the rents of lands leased for the cultivation of cocoanuts.

Licenses, *Stamps*, and *Postal* may be treated as casual.

Fines and Forfeitures show a decrease of R1,382·29, which seems to point to a diminution of crime. The revenue under this head was considerably above the average in 1885, and was partly due to a large seizure of stolen cattle.

I have already referred to the falling off under the head *Sale of Government Property*, sub-head Timber. This is a serious loss at the present time, and is due to various causes. The chief of these is undoubtedly the impassable condition of the canal during a great portion of the year. Most of the business of the Forest Department is carried on with the timber dealers of Colombo, Pánaduré, and Moratuwa, and all the timber is conveyed by páda boats to these places. One of the principal dealers came up as usual and made a large selection of timber at the depôt, but he went about seeking in vain for the means of transport: not a single boatman would take a load of timber; and after waiting in Puttalam for five or six weeks the dealer went off in disgust, never to return again. He probably informed his brother-dealers of his difficulties, for not one has since appeared.

The revenue under Salt shows an increase of R3,489·90, and in addition to this a quantity of 7,320 cwt. was issued to the Government Agent, Jaffna, for sale in the Northern Province, the value of which should strictly be credited to the revenue of this district.

Reimbursements show a decrease of R9,912·57, mainly due to the loss of Survey Fees, arising from the falling off of Land Sales.

The increase under *Miscellaneous* is casual, being due to the transfer to revenue of unclaimed deposits.

Special Receipts show the decrease of R2,002·08, under the sub-head Fees for Deeds, due to the falling off under Land Sales.

The increase under *Arrears of Revenue* and *Licenses* collected on account of this district at the Kurunégala kachchéri is remarkable, and affords a striking proof of the increasing prosperity of this district, there being no surer index of prosperity than the sale of spirits.

On the whole, the revenue returns may be regarded as very favourable, as they exceed the returns for all previous years except 1878, 1880, 1884, and 1885; and in the two latter years the revenue was swollen to an abnormal extent by the enormous land sales, while the salt revenue in the two former years was exceedingly high, owing to the large number of immigrant coolies employed on the coffee estates.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the year 1886 was almost precisely the same as that of 1885, the figures being R162,279·68, against R161,805·75 in 1885, the only difference of importance being an increase under the head *Prison Services* from R9,616·95 to R11,808·10, which is due to the increased number of prisoners (transferred from other jails) who are employed in building the new kachchéri. The percentage which the expenditure bears to the revenue is only R22·52, the revenue exceeding the expenditure by R558,198·44, excluding the revenue collected on account of this district in the Kurunégala kachchéri.

SALT.

There have been considerable changes during the year in the Salt Department, and the work of the department is now going on more smoothly than it was a year ago.

It was decided that the post of Salt Superintendent should be abolished, and an officer more directly under the control of the Assistant Agent appointed to supervise the work.

The storekeeper at Kalpitiya retired on pension, and a new storekeeper has been appointed; and the storekeeper at Puttalam was transferred (by exchange) to Hambantota.

A further change has been sanctioned in the concentration of all the salt stores in central depôts, so as to enable the Assistant Agent to ascertain more readily the condition of the stores. The change, however, will be the work of time, as there is still a large quantity of salt stored at the pans.

The grievances of the manufacturers were also carefully inquired into during the year, and an examination of their accounts showed that it was impossible for the manufacturers to work at any reasonable profit for the low rate allowed in payment of the salt. It was shown that in two out of three years the manufacturers worked at a loss (and that in many cases a heavy one); and though in the third year the losses are usually recouped, and a profit made, the average profit spread over a number of years could hardly amount to four per cent. on the outlay. Such a return with so risky a speculation could hardly be expected to satisfy the manufacturers, and for many years there has been a dissatisfied feeling among them, which culminated in a strike in 1881.

Certain concessions were then made, but the recent examination showed conclusively that it would not be fair to continue the old rates, and a rise in price from 19c. to 25c. per cwt. has just been conceded.

The change in the tone of the manufacturers can hardly be imagined. They at once proceeded to work heartily and cheerfully, and during the early months of the current year I have not had a single complaint where complaints were of daily occurrence.

A yala collection is now in progress, and promises to exceed that of former years.

The sales in 1886 amounted to 236,846 cwt., as follows:—

	Cwt.
Sold for export to other districts	229,796
Sold for local consumption at the retail price of R2·24	6,634
Sold at the reduced price of R1 per cwt. for use in the fish-curing yard at Udappu	416

In addition to these sales, 7,320 cwt. were sent to Jaffna for sale by the Government Agent of the Northern Province.

The total expenditure on account of salt amounted to R72,784·79, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to R557,974·80, giving a profit of 666 per cent.

The annexed statement shows that the stock of salt, viz., 355,066 cwt., in store on January 1 was reduced to 284,167 cwt. on December 31, the balance on the latter date being only sufficient for fifteen months' consumption. There was however, an estimated quantity of 112,000 cwt. lying in the manufacturers' kottus, the greater part of which was received into store in the early months of the current year.

A large manufacture will be required to bring our stock to four years' supply, the quantity which it has lately been decided should be kept in store.

SALT STATEMENT.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
Balance in store on January 1, 1886 ...	355,066	Amount of salt issued ...	237,979
Received from manufacturers ...	178,652	Amount transported to Jaffna ...	7,320
Surplus	858	Wastage struck off	4,409
Confiscated salt	5	Issued to fish-curing yard ...	750
Returned from fish-curing yard ...	54	Balance on December 31, 1886 ...	284,167
	534,625		534,625

FISH-CURING YARD.

In January I received a letter from the Hon. the Auditor-General, asking me whether I thought it advisable to establish fish-curing yards in this district, and suggesting Káradívu Island as the best site. In reply, I wrote to say that I was prepared to give the scheme a trial, and suggested that Uḍappu would be a more convenient place, as the fishing village is situate on a strip of sand between the sea and canal, giving every facility for the transport of salt and for frequent inspection; whereas Káradívu Island was out of the way and very difficult of access. Accordingly, it was decided to establish a yard at Uḍappu, and the work was commenced early in February.

It was unfortunately rather late in the season for a commencement, as the fishery was nearly at an end, and the curers had made their own arrangements for koṭṭus and were not disposed to move their large jádi pots. They had, moreover, secured a supply of salt from Puttalam. The remaining part of the season scarcely afforded, therefore, a fair test of the success of the scheme.

Before long, I found that fraudulent practices had sprung up owing to a misunderstanding of the instructions given by the Hon. the Auditor-General; and pending reference to him, I closed the yard, but re-opened it again with more stringent rules when the matter had been cleared up.

The returns for this part of the year given below are fallacious, as the fish were taken out "uncured," and probably the salt was scraped out for use outside. The season closed about the middle of May.

The work during the ensuing season was more satisfactory in every way. The curers took up the scheme more heartily, and there has been no hitch of any kind. The shoals of fish were rather late in making their appearance, and not much work was done in November. Since that, however, work has been extensively carried on, and it soon became necessary to extend the yard, as there was insufficient space.

I annex statements showing the operations and the cost of the yard from February to June and from October to December. More favourable results will, I hope, be shown at the close of the current season.

STATEMENT of Charges incurred at Uḍappu.

	February to June, 1886. R.	c.	October to December, 1886. R.	c.
New Buildings	180	52	194	80
Pay of Establishment :—				
Superintendent	112	50	62	50
Two Peons	46	25	66	25
Contingencies :—				
Cost of conveying salt ...	54	50	145	0
Other items...	2	50	—	
Total ...	496	27	468	55

ABSTRACT of Fish-curing Operations at Uḍappu.

	February to June, 1886.		October to December, 1886.	
Number of Applicants	324		377	
Description of Fish :—	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Arukkula	22	99	5	5
Vempary	40	63	17	65
Kaṭṭá	24	21	7	3
Surrai	21	85	221	78
Other kinds	383	43	465	68
Total ...	492	87	717	19
Fish removed	577	86	355	78
Receipts :—	R.	c.	R.	c.
Salt sold at R1 per cwt. ...	196	0	325	0

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Work in this department has been seriously hampered during the past year by the impassable condition of the canal. Month after month the portion lying between Mádampé and Tummódara was impassable for loaded boats. The boatmen had to unload their salt, copperah, rice, &c., at one end, engage carts to transport their goods, and re-load at the other end. Obviously this could not be done with bulky loads of timber, and consequently no boatman would take a load.

This, of course, operated most prejudicially against the sale of timber, and the returns show

in consequence, a great falling off in revenue, while public works (especially bridges) in the southern part of the district were delayed for want of timber.

Another cause for the decrease arises from the fact that the vote was in 1886 divided, part being spent in the Kurunégala district in felling ebony, the revenue derived from which appears in the accounts of the Kurunégala kachchéri.

It is satisfactory to note that the demand for the inferior timbers is steadily increasing, while the average price paid for satin is above that realised in any former year.

I hope that when the department comes to be re-organised (as it probably will be before the year closes) a more systematic method of supplying the market with timber may be adopted, and that votes may be allowed for planting teak and other timber trees.

The first returns from the teak plantation will appear in the accounts for 1887.

(*a*)—FOOD SUPPLY.

The Paddy Rent returns show an increase of revenue of R1,661 when compared with the revenue of 1884, representing a probable increase of 22,146 bushels of paddy, equal to 11,073 bushels of rice. Against this must be set a decrease in the supply of fine grain, probably equal to, if not greater than, the increase of rice, as I have used every means in my power to check the cultivation of chenas.

There has, however, been a very considerable increase in the production of other food-stuffs, such as plantains, manioca, pumpkins, and other vegetables grown on the lands recently cleared for cocoanut cultivation—a supply which more than compensates for the loss in fine grain, and one which must have a very beneficial effect on the health of the population.

Throughout the district the food-supply has been and continues to be plentiful, and an abundant harvest of paddy has again just been reaped, though some of the fields suffered from want of water.

In the Demala hatpattu the whole of the food-supply is grown within the district, the yield of paddy in 1886 being about 52,000 bushels; and there is probably enough now stored to last for a full year or more.

In the Kalpiṭiya division the locally-grown food is barely enough for fifteen days' consumption; but a very large amount of fish is caught along the shores, and the staple food is coast rice purchased with the profit derived from the sale of copperah.

The town of Puttalam is similarly supplied with coast rice, which is purchased with the proceeds derived from copperah and the manufacture of salt, while the rural population grows its own food-supplies.

The Piṭigal kóralé north grows nearly enough paddy for its annual consumption, the yield of paddy in 1886 being about 85,000 bushels; while the cultivation of cocoanuts, tobacco, &c., adds to the wealth of the district.

The Piṭigal kóralé south produced about 67,600 bushels of paddy, or a supply equal to the consumption of five months; while the export of copperah, tobacco, vegetables, &c., is very extensive, the proceeds being far more than enough to provide for the wants of the district. The supply of fresh fish is also very great, and is sold for about 5c. per lb.; so that the population has a considerable variety of food—flesh, fish, vegetables, cereals, and fruit.

The price of coast rice throughout the district varies from R2·87 to R3·25 per bushel, with the exception of the Demala hatpattu, where it is about R4.

Country paddy sells for 75c. to R1·25, and country rice for about R2·25.

The paddy crop in the Mádampé tract of fields must have amounted to at least 12,000 bushels in 1886, while the maha crop just reaped was probably as much as 20,000 bushels.

(*b*)—LEGISLATION.

(1) *The Fiscals Ordinance.*—I was very glad to see that the defect in the Fiscals Ordinance, which I referred to in my report last year, has been remedied, so far as to relieve the Fiscal from the risk incurred in the fulfilment of his judicial duties. I think, however, that still further protection is required. It is derogatory to the position of a Fiscal or Deputy Fiscal that a motion should be filed "that the Fiscal be noticed to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for not sequestering such and such a land." He may escape the pains and penalties of the law, but the whole of a day may be wasted in hanging about the court which might have been spent in administrative duties.

It is true that very few judges would issue a rule on such a motion, but some would. In a recent case I was required to sequester property to the value of R300. I seized and sold property which realised over R360, and returned the process to court. The plaintiff was then, without my knowledge, awarded a certain sum as costs for taking charge of the property, thus reducing the sum to an amount less than R300, whereupon a motion was put in, worded as above, and I was compelled to attend court at Chilaw to answer questions by hostile counsel. The matter ended in smoke, but my time was wasted, and the interests of the public suffered.

(2) *The Cattle Trespass Ordinance* seems to me to require amendment. The summary inquiry provided in the 7th clause of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1876 is liable to fearful abuse, and admits of the court being used as an aid to cattle-stealing. The following is the history of a typical case, hundreds of which, I believe, occur in the year:—

A and B, acting in concert, steal a pair of buffaloes and drive them into the garden of A. A corrupt headman is then summoned, and appraises the damage at R41. Armed with this report (which saves the parties from all risk of arrest) the thieves drive the animals to court. The report is then sworn to, and in twenty-four hours the animals are sold. B becomes the purchaser for R45, out of which R41 is awarded to A. The parties return with the court vouchers, having thus obtained a valuable pair of buffaloes for R4 with an indefeasible title.

This practice was formerly tried in Puttalam, but has, I believe, been checked; but the Mudaliyár of Piṭigal kóralé south reports that it is carried on in that district to an alarming extent.

In cases where stray cattle are unclaimed, eight clear days' notice should be given before the sale of the cattle, otherwise the procedure under the Ordinance might be described as "cattle-stealing made easy."

(c)—WORKS REQUIRED IN THE PROVINCE.

Railway to Chilaw.

The work which is most important is undoubtedly the railway to Chilaw, because it would open up the whole district and give a great impetus to cultivation and to the sale of Crown land north of the Dęduru-oya.

The survey was completed about the end of last year, and by the time that this is in print I hope that the report of Mr. Oliver, who made the survey, may be before the Government.

That the survey has been carefully and thoroughly carried out I can testify, and I am only sorry that I have been unable up to date to obtain any reliable information as to the probable cost of the work. I feel sure, however, that the cost will be small; that the railway will be a paying one; and that in the event of a loan being "placed" in the Island, the requisite sum would be quickly subscribed. The whole work (including rolling-stock) would, I believe, cost less than a quarter of a million pounds. Pending receipt, however, of the engineer's report it is useless to speculate on the probable profits of the line.

Dęduru-oya Bridge.

Next in importance comes the bridge over the Dęduru-oya at Chilaw—a want which has long been felt. The bridge was *verbally* promised to the residents of Puttalam as far back as 1878, but the work has had to stand over till more important works were carried out. Until this bridge is erected communication between Puttalam and Colombo must always be imperfect; while, on the other hand, I should be prepared to guarantee that the erection of the bridge will be followed within a year by the sale of upwards of 1,000 acres of jungle land north of the river. The land is good and almost unlimited in extent, but purchasers stand aloof owing to the difficulty of transport.

Irrigation.

Maha Uswęwa.—During the past year work has been carried on at Maha Uswęwa tank, and at the time of writing this report the masonry work is complete, and but little more remains to be done. The work has been excellently carried out under the able superintendence of Mr. A. E. Williams, of the Public Works Department.

Tinipitiyawęwa.—In my last report I referred to a scheme which was occupying my attention for the improvement of the Tinipitiyawęwa at Mádampé. The scheme had then only received a partial trial, as the temporary bund erected by the villagers in 1885 was washed away by a flood. Encouraged by the apparent success of that work, the people at my instigation put up a large and substantial bund in 1886, and I asked that Government should contribute a permanent spill-water with shield walls to protect the bunds. An estimate was sanctioned early in August last, but no work has been commenced up to the end of March, 1887. The complete success of the scheme has, however, been clearly demonstrated by the magnificent crops just harvested. In the Mádampé tract no less than 680 acres were cultivated, and yielded an abundant crop, amounting in all probability to 21,000 bushels, the tythe realising R1,500; while the Kumbúkwanyáya, never before cultivated in its entirety, yielded about 4,500 bushels, the rent of the tythe realising R350. If these results can only be made permanent, a great work will have been achieved. I only trust the Government share of the work may be taken in hand at once, for each month's delay endangers the earthwork, put up at considerable expense by the villagers.

Minor Village Tanks.—Owing to delay in the purchase of materials, not a single village tank was sluiced during the year.

The sluices inserted a few years ago in the village tanks at Kónkaḍawala and Tattęwa were completely washed away owing to defective masonry: though no new materials were required, nothing has been done towards their repair, and the villagers have been unable to cultivate their fields.

Mahawęwa.—A sluice should be inserted in the tank at Mahawęwa in Pitigal kóralé south. The cost would be small, and the villagers are industrious and deserving of Government aid.

Roads.

During the greater part of the year the roads were in a most discreditable state. During the last three months, however, of the year very good work has been done, and great credit is due to Mr. Fretsz, District Engineer of Chilaw, for the great improvement in the Tóppu-road effected after he took charge of the district.

Good work has been done on the section of road between Battulu-oya and Rájakaḍaluwa. The roadway has been raised and formed for about four and-a-half miles, gravel spread, and new culverts built. Unfortunately, the cost of the work was under-estimated, and about three-quarters of a mile have been left untouched. This portion passes through very heavy sand, and I hope that a vote may be allowed this year for the completion of the work.

The Canal.

Two years ago I wrote a special report to Government regarding the very unsatisfactory condition of the canal, and I urged upon Government the necessity of making provision by a supplementary estimate for deepening and widening those portions which were rapidly becoming filled up. My warning was neglected; the Director of Public Works reported that no supplementary estimate was required, and the result has been a total stoppage of all traffic for a period of some months.

At Mádampé it became necessary for all boats to be unloaded: the salt, copperah, rice, &c., was loaded in carts and transported by road to Tammódara, while the boats were taken empty, with frequent stoppages along the shallow portion of the canal. All sorts of expedients were adopted by the boatmen to enable them to get over the shallows, but they generally had to wait for the high tide to float them over the sandbanks.

Nor was this difficulty confined to the section between Mádampé and Tummódara. Where there are artificial sections there was insufficient water; and at the junction of the canal with the Maha-oya I saw on one occasion a bar of sand *above the surface of the water*, rendering the

canal absolutely impassable, except at high tide. The canal is at present the most important outlet for the transport of heavy goods, especially the enormous salt traffic between Puttalam and Colombo, and it is absolutely necessary that this highway be kept open until the proposed railway is constructed.

A special vote of R5,000 has been taken this year for the work of clearing the canal, but I fear it has now got into such a neglected state that not much good permanent work can be done with this sum. The canal requires both deepening and widening, and the cost will, I fear, be very heavy.

Buildings.

New Kachchéri.—The new kachchéri at Puttalam progresses but slowly. The first work was commenced in March, 1885, when the foundations were dug, and two years later (March, 1887) the roof is not yet commenced, though the materials are, I believe, ready. The work is being done by convict labour, which is always slow; and the work has been retarded by the difficulty in getting skilled labour among the prisoners, and latterly by sickness in the jail, which has reduced the number of labourers. Meanwhile, the old kachchéri is so unsafe that it can no longer be occupied. In October last two supports came down with a crash, and it was found that the whole roof was slipping. It became necessary, therefore, to take off the tiles and to provide elsewhere for my establishment.

The Court-house.—The old boys' school-room was converted into a court-house, for which purpose it is well adapted. The building is now temporarily used for a kachchéri.

The Jail.—The east wall of the jail was moved back 44 ft., so as to give greater space within the walls, and a new block of cells should now be built. The work was all done with prison labour.

Flood Outlets.—The flood outlets constructed early in the year to carry off flood waters from the plain to the lake have been well constructed, and as far as experience has shown, have served their purpose satisfactorily. Though there has been no excessive rainfall since the construction of the outlets, there has been far less water standing on the plain than is usual at times of rain. The stagnant water was most prejudical to the health of the town.

(*d*)—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES ENGAGING ATTENTION.

(1) The administrative measure which (next to the working of the Road Ordinance, of which I shall speak below) most engrosses my attention is the encouragement of cocoanut cultivation throughout the district. This district is *par excellence* the district for cocoanut cultivation. The copperah from Kalpitiya realises the highest figure in the market, followed by that from Máráwila, and there is no doubt that every portion of the district from Módaragama on the north to Toppu on the south is well suited to the growth of this palm. There are, of course, low-lying and swampy grounds in some parts, and spurs of hard, gravelly soil in others, which are unfit for cocoanuts, but ninety-nine out of a hundred acres in the district are suited to the culture of the cocoanut.

Every facility, then, should be given to parties who are ready to engage in the business. The poorest man can in a very few years place himself out of the reach of poverty by cultivating a small garden, while the larger estates of the wealthier proprietors afford labour to those who are in search of work. A large extent of the Puttalam district is wholly unsuited to the growth of paddy. There are no irrigation works, and the rainfall is so scanty that year after year the crops fail. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that the cultivation of the cocoanut should be encouraged.

The half-valuation leasing system is doing much in this way, and I have been much interested in watching the gradual transformation of jungle wastes into flourishing little gardens.

During the past two years no less than 761 acres of land within half a mile from the road leading from Puttalam to Chilaw have been leased, and the greater part of these have been cleared and planted, and similar progress has been made in the Kalpitiya and Akkarai pattus and in other parts of the Chilaw district.

Meanwhile, almost every acre of surveyed land has been sold, and applications are pouring in every day, and I cannot get a sufficient staff of surveyors to meet the demand. I have asked for a systematic survey of all the Crown lands bordering the high road between Chilaw and Puttalam, and this is, I believe, to be done; but very slow progress has yet been made.

During 1885 and 1886 I received forty-seven preliminary plans of lands surveyed. These described 7,243 acres of land. Out of these I have already sold 6,025 acres, 626 are now advertised for sale, and the rest are all claimed lots.

Besides these, I have sold large extents of lands under older plans. Never has there been such a busy time among cultivators in this district: on all sides are seen new clearings and new plantations. These are gradually working northward from the Pitigal kóralé south, and applicants are now compelled to seek for lands north of the Deduru-oya, which have hitherto been neglected owing to the difficulties of transport.

(2) The next matter which has engaged my attention is the *amelioration of the Demala hatpattu*; and one distinct step in advance which has been gained during the year is the general, though not yet universal, appreciation of the benefits of good drinking water. Twenty-nine new wells have been dug during the year, and in nearly all good water has been found; but it is difficult to get over the prejudices of an ignorant population. Some of the wells have been allowed to fall in through sheer neglect, while in one village I was told that the people *passed by* the well and went to draw water at their tank, because they considered tank water more "tasty."

I have under section (*g*) referred to the great improvement in the health of the people and the great decrease in the rate of mortality.

Government has responded liberally to my plea for this poverty-stricken district: Maha Uswewa has been restored, and the lands irrigable by water from the tank are to be sold on very easy terms; a paraggi hospital is being built, and fourteen village tanks are to be sluiced during this year.

I have tried in vain to persuade the people to plant cocoanuts. They plead that they do not understand the art, while obstacles are thrown in the way of the more enterprising by the Ratémahatmayá, who would lose his profits arising from chena cultivation.

(3) I have referred under the head of Irrigation to the work at the Tinipiṭiya-wewa, which has engrossed much of my attention during the year.

(4) Another work of some importance has been the clearing of Kompasu-pára by means of Road Ordinance defaulters. During the year a circular was sent to the Chairmen of the Provincial and District Road Committees, pointing out the evils of resorting to extremities with defaulters of former years, and especially of crowding up the jails by imprisoning men of this class. Giving a rather liberal interpretation to this circular, I published a notice in the district to the effect that it was inexpedient that defaulters should be sent to jail, and inviting all who were willing to do so either to work on the roads for six days or to pay a commutation of R1·50 only. In response to this notice over 500 men turned out for labour in the Piṭigal kóralé south, a few in Piṭigal kóralé north, while 406 men paid the single rate of commutation.

The labour was distributed over the Kompasu-pára, the Máráwila-Gregoryville-road, and a new road from Dummaladeniya to Haldanduwána. By this means I was enabled to get the jungle cleared for a distance of thirteen and a half miles on the Kompasu-pára, and the road raised in parts; two and a quarter miles of jungle were cleared on the Dummaladeniya-road, and one and a half mile of jungle cleared on the Gregoryville-road, while the commutation recovered in lieu of labour paid for the cost of superintendence.

(5) I am at present interested in two other new roads—one from Mahawewa to Toḍuwáwa, of Piṭigal kóralé south, a place which in some seasons of the year is entirely cut off by flood-water from the mainland. A new bridge (towards which the villagers have subscribed) is being built, and a portion of the road will, I hope, be formed this year. The other road is one from Madurankuli to Toḍuwáwa, a fishing village in Akkarai pattu. This road runs right across the Akkarai pattu, tapping most of the principal cocoanut gardens of that district, and opening up a fine tract of Crown land which is available for cocoanut cultivation.

This road will also give ready access to the seaside, where a sanatarium may be established, which will be much needed when the seaside town of Chilaw is severed from the Puttalam district.

(6) The division of the district, which was decided on in the middle of last year, is still delayed, and I hope it may long be delayed if the provision made in Council is to be upheld. According to that arrangement there is to be only one civilian officer for the Puttalam district, who will have the duties of District Judge, Police Magistrate, and Commissioner of Requests in addition to his own revenue duties. I assert *most emphatically* that it will be absolutely impossible for a single officer to attend to all these duties satisfactorily: the salt duties are of so heavy and responsible a nature that they take up much of the time of the Assistant Agent. The neglected districts of the Demala hatpattu, Akkarai pattu, and Puttalam south, require far more attention than they now receive, and there is ample work to occupy the full time of two civilians in the revenue and judicial duties of this station.

(*e*)—THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE OF 1884.

The working of the new Thoroughfares Ordinance has been marked by signal success during the past year. The number of men who have worked or laboured has increased under every head, while the number of men fined or imprisoned is very few.

The money-value of labour and commutation under the old Ordinance in 1884 was R17,883. In 1885, under the new Ordinance, this rose to R22,752, and in 1886 to R23,115; and what is more important, at the close of the year, out of a gross total of 16,789 men there remained only 40 who had not been dealt with.

The casualties show 378 exempted, 197 dead, 797 left the district, 165 paid or laboured in other divisions, 96 double entries,—total, 1,633.

Deducting this number from the total number of names on the division officers' lists, we get the following return:—

Number on list (deducting casualties)—15,151.

		Per cent.
Paid single rate	13,476 ...	88·94
Laboured six days	932 ...	6·15
Paid double rate	374 ...	2·46
Laboured twelve days	254 ...	1·67
Imprisoned	45 ...	0·29
Fined R10 each	20 ...	0·13
Unaccounted for	40 ...	0·26

A more favourable result it would be difficult to conceive.

In addition to this work for the current year, 265 out of 297 defaulters of 1885 were dealt with, of whom 18 were committed to jail, 8 were fined R10 each, 15 allowed to commute, and the rest were "casualties."

(*f*)—THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance is happily not in force in this district. The renting system works smoothly, and I hear no complaints either on the part of the goyiyá or the renter, and as far as I know very few cases are entered in the courts.

(*g*)—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In my last report I referred to the very unsatisfactory condition of the people as indicated by the registration returns for the year 1885. This applied more particularly to the Demala hatpattu, where the death-rate was appallingly high.

During the past year I am glad to be able to note a very considerable improvement in the figures for that division. Better food and better water have no doubt contributed largely to those good results, but it remains to be seen how far these results are likely to prove permanent.

The deaths in the Demala hatpattu amounted in 1885 to 460, while the births were only 280—a loss of population of 160. In 1886, the deaths numbered 284, while the births amounted to 330 so that the steady loss of population which has occurred during the past five years seems to have been arrested, and an increase of 56 is shown instead. The improvement is very remarkable. I

must, however, confess that I am quite unable to account for the figures, unless the census returns are incorrect.

According to the census there were in 1881 only 6,921 persons living in the Demala hatpattu; and, after adding the births and deducting the deaths, the figure is reduced at the end of 1885 to 6,547. This would make the birth-rate for the year 50 per 1,000, and the death-rate 42 per 1,000.

Even granted that the unhealthiness of the district and the wretched condition of the people are sufficient to account for the high rate of mortality, how is the extraordinarily high birth-rate accounted for? The other portions of the district show birth-rates of 22, 28·9, 26·8, and 24·8 per 1,000. I am forced back, therefore, on the conclusion that the population of the Demala hatpattu was not accurately registered at the census of 1881, and that neither the birth-rate nor the death-rate are actually so high as the figures would lead one to suppose.

There is only one ground on which the high birth-rate can be supported, viz., that there are no old people in the district: few, if any, reach the age of sixty years, while large numbers of the children perish. The population, therefore, consists mainly of persons between the age of twenty and fifty. This supposition, however, is not borne out by the division officers' rolls, which show a percentage of only 23·7 of the population as males between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, whereas in other districts the percentage is over 24, except in the Piṭigal kóralé south, where it is known that many persons live to a good old age.

The Puttalam town and pattu still show an excess of deaths over births, but when the deaths in hospital (mostly those of foreigners) are deducted, the death-rate becomes normal.

The death-rate of the Kalpiṭiya district is also swelled by the deaths of foreigners who come up as pilgrims at the time of St. Anna's festival.

In other parts the death-rate is remarkably low, and in the Piṭigal kóralé south appears as low as 11·6 per 1,000.

There is an increase of 140 marriages in the Demala hatpattu, due to the registration of a large number of existing unions.

The health of the people has been uniformly good, and with the exception of an outbreak of measles at the close of the year, there has been no epidemic in the district.

There are two hospitals in the district—one at Puttalam and one at Máráwila, while a small hospital has been established at Chilaw for the treatment of urgent cases only. At each of these hospitals there is a dispensary, and there is also a dispensary at Kalpiṭiya. A few of the ordinary drugs can be purchased at private establishments in Puttalam, Márawila, and Nattandiya.

A temporary hospital, intended for the special treatment of paraṇgi, is now being erected near Anamaduwa, in the Demala hatpattu, and the dispensary to be attached to this hospital ought to prove a source of great benefit to the people.

I should be glad to see a dispensary provided for the Akkarai pattu, where there are occasional outbreaks of fever of a serious type. This dispensary might be visited once a week by the medical officer stationed at Puttalam.

(*h*)—CRIME.

The Puttalam district north of the Dedru-oya is comparatively free from crime. The population is chiefly Muhammadan, and consequently the numerous crimes which have their origin in drink are unknown in this district.

There was only one case committed for trial before the Supreme Court—a charge of murder, in which a Siṇhalese man was "done to death" by a couple of Moormen for venturing (ignorantly) near a tank at which the Moorish women are wont to bathe. In the eyes of the judge who tried the case this was only a trivial offence, and the accused were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labour. No cases were committed for trial before the District Court.

In the southern portion of the district there is not the same immunity from crime: gambling and the illicit sale of arrack and toddy are carried on to a great extent, and these lead to more serious crimes. Cocoanut-stealing is also fearfully prevalent, and in one group of villages it has been asserted that the owners of cocoanut gardens are never able to pick a crop of ripe cocoanuts, because they are all picked by cocoanut-stealers just as they reach maturity.

The Mudaliyár of the Piṭigal korálé south is showing very commendable energy in hunting out gambling and the illicit sales of arrack. If these offences can be put down, we shall hear less of the more serious offences.

In one village, a peace-officer was stabbed to death in a church while trying to quell a disturbance during the performance of a religious rite.

Throughout the district cattle-stealing is carried on in some form or other. I have referred under the head Legislation to a form of cattle-stealing carried on under the shelter of the law, the pretence being that the cattle were found trespassing.

In the Puttalam district and Akkarai pattu there are hundreds of cattle, chiefly buffaloes, which have at some time or other been stolen from other districts. If these are seized on suspicion of being stolen they are at once disclaimed. Either no one comes forward at all to claim the cattle, or else a man says the animals were *found* in his garden and no one claimed them, so he thought he might as well use them! In the village of Pulichchákulam, in the judicial district of Chilaw, there are said to be hundreds of unclaimed (*i.e.*, stolen) cattle. It is very rare, however, to find an actual case of cattle-stealing proved in the courts.

(*i*)—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

There have been no cases of murrain among the cattle during the past year. A few stray cases of a modified hoof-and-mouth disease have, however, been reported, but the disease seems to have done very little damage.

(*k*)—EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

Throughout the district there has been a very considerable extension of cocoanut planting. In the Puttalam district 434 acres have been planted during the year, and 115 acres cleared for planting during the maha rains. In Kalpiṭiya and Akkarai pattu 75 acres are said to have been

planted; in Piṭigal kóralé north 517 acres; in Yagam and Yatakalam pattus of Piṭigal kóralé south 972, and in the Meda paláta, Otara paláta, and Kammal pattu 804 acres.

Very little new land has been asweddumised for paddy, a portion of the Kumbukwan-yaya, in Kudawęwa, being the most remarkable extension. This land is irrigated by water from the Kaḍupiṭiya-oya, and the extension is a result of the work at Tinipiṭiya-węwa.

(*l*)—NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN MERE ROUTINE WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

It is almost impossible to describe with anything like clearness the multifarious duties connected with the salt revenue, which can hardly be treated as mere routine work.

The salt duties are one incessant source of work and anxiety. The manufacturers have to be "coaxed" to manufacture, and they invariably protest that "the astrologers predict that there will be rain next Monday." Early in the year the salt is generally received into store, and then it is found that work cannot be commenced in this place because the stores require repair, or it is absolutely necessary to commence in that place because A's koṭṭus are full, and unless his salt is taken over at once, he will be unable to manufacture. So it is with the issue. The issue must be carried on at No. 1 station so as to give accommodation for last year's salt; but if it is begun at No. 1 then there will be heavy wastage at No. 2, owing to leaks in the stores there. At certain seasons the boats are sent to receive salt at Nachchikali, whereupon A cannot take his boat there because it leaks and the lake is rough, and B cannot go because his crew are all laid up by fever. Then we have to deal with combinations of carters against boatmen, and counter-combinations of the boatmen. When a store comes to be emptied it has to be decided whether the wastage is excessive, and what was the cause of the wastage.

Much of this worry will, I hope, be put an end to when the changes now being undertaken are carried into effect. The stores are to be concentrated into two central depôts, where there will be no fear of flooding, and where they can be constantly inspected by the Assistant Agent.

New scales have (I believe) been ordered from India, which I hope may obviate, or at least minimise, the scandals arising from the false scales and false weights now in use; and better supervision may, I hope, lead to a more satisfactory as well as a more economical working of the department.

I am at present much interested in seeking to contrive a form of store which will do away with the heavy wastage which we now meet with. None of our existing stores have the necessary qualification of being air-tight, or nearly so; and a suggestion has been made to me by Dr. Modder, of the Civil Medical Department, which I trust may be tried, as it promises to be very successful. This is a vaulted store opening at one end only, and made as nearly air-tight as is possible.

Another matter which has occupied much of my attention during the past year has been the amelioration of the Demala hatpattu.

This is a subject in which, going outside the ordinary routine work, much good may be done by the personal interest of a revenue officer if he is properly supported by the headmen. Unfortunately the Ratémahatmayá of the division is lazy and negligent, and takes but little interest in the welfare of the people.

The first thing of importance was to try to improve the supply of good drinking water; and with this object in view I caused meetings to be held under the Gangsabháwa Ordinance in all villages which contained more than five inhabitants, and in which there was no well, and got the people to bind themselves to dig wells by communal labour. Thirty-seven meetings were held, and before the close of the year twenty-nine new wells were dug, with the best results. I personally explained to the people how to contend with the difficulty of which they complained, viz., that most of their wells contained brackish water. This is due to a stratum of very brackish clay which underlies the whole of the Puttalam division and part of the Demala hatpattu.

This brackish stratum was probably the bed of a large lagoon, similar to the Puttalam lake: in the Puttalam district it is near the surface; in the Demala hatpattu it is at some depth. When a well ran dry the people deepened it until they reached the brackish stratum, and so obtained brackish water. This mistake I pointed out, and explained to the people that they should never dig through the clay, but should rather increase the diameter of the well so as to increase its storage capacity.

This system has now been followed in many parts, and a good supply of excellent water has been obtained.

A very remarkable instance of this kind of work was carried out at Kuruwikkulam, about three and a half miles south of Puttalam, thanks to the personal liberality of His Excellency the Governor. In this place there is always a great dearth of fresh water, and the numerous coolies employed on the Palavi salt-pans had water taken in carts from Puttalam for their use. The village stands on a piece of ground rising a few feet only above the level of the lake, and just above the brackish stratum, and the water-bearing area is nowhere more than six feet in thickness. I had a deep well (a little over twenty feet) dug into the brackish clay; this was bricked up and carefully cemented to prevent the ingress of brackish water. This was intended to act as a *storage well*. A few feet from this a shallow well was dug in the surface soil *sixteen feet in diameter* and lined with dry rubble. The fresh water collects in this well, but is rarely more than two feet in depth. A pipe, was however, laid connecting this well with the storage well, and a good supply of water was thus gained. Water is only drawn from the storage well, and so the shallow water in the larger well is not disturbed.

This experiment has proved a success, and the pure water was a great boon to the numerous pilgrims passing Kuruvikkulam on their way to and from St. Anna's church at Talavillu.

Another matter in which I tried to bring pressure to bear in the Demala hatpattu was in connection with irrigation matters. I found that there were no vel-vidánés duly elected, as required by the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, throughout the division. This omission I caused to be rectified, and partly through the newly-elected vel-vidanés, partly by addressing the villagers themselves, I tried to impress upon them the importance of carrying out the old customs in connection with paddy cultivation. One of these in particular is the principle of the "betma."

This is a custom which must date from the most primitive times, an age when there was entire community of landed property. The tract of fields was regarded as the communal property

of the village, and the area to be cultivated apportioned year by year; this apportionment was called a "betma," or division. In the Seven Kóralés, though the original notion of the community of land is lost, the "betma" remains in times of scarcity of water. The shareholders hold a meeting, decide to cultivate a certain area only, and this area, whoever may now be the owner, is divided proportionately among the shareholders.

The great advantage of this system is obvious. If the tank is only half full of water, half the area is cultivated, and none suffer from an insufficiency of water. If more rain comes, a further "betma" is made, the additional area being apportioned as before; and this may be repeated, as had evidently been done last year at Tumbulla, until the whole area was cultivated.

In the Demala hatpattu this custom has died out, and consequently the people almost invariably wait till their tank is quite full before they commence work. The result is that the season is frequently lost altogether and no land cultivated; or at the best it is cultivated late, and the crops are attacked by the paddy bug, which seems only to attack the late crops.

I have therefore endeavoured, in season and out of season, to reintroduce this system, and I find that during the last harvest it was carried out in some villages.

Another minor, but still an important, point is, to insist on the people closing their wakkadas as soon as a crop is taken in. If this is done, the rain water remains on the fields instead of running to waste, and the villagers are able to plough their fields without drawing on the supply of water in their tanks.

(*m*)—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

There have been no events of any great importance during the past year, with the exception of a disturbance among the Moorish population of Puttalam on Christmas day.

There had for some years been ill-feeling among the Moors, both of Puttalam and Kalpitiya, who have been divided into two factions. As usual among the Muhammadans, the quarrels have been mixed up with religious matters, though the immediate cause of the quarrel is usually connected with money.

In this case there were certain religious functions in connection with a procession which brought in a revenue to the party conducting the procession. The party led by the head Moorman were about to commence their proceedings of hoisting a flag and conducting a procession, when the opposition, collecting in great force, threatened to interfere and prevent the ceremonies being performed. For some days there were very strained feelings, but no actual display of force. This culminated on Christmas day, when I found a large mob collected; and I have no doubt that but for the timely interference of the officials there would have been a riot and probably bloodshed. I went to the place with the Police Magistrate and Forester, and taking note of the ringleaders, I told them that I intended to watch the proceedings, and should arrest the first man who used any force, and that the ringleaders—men of wealth and position among the Moors—would accompany the others to jail. The head Moorman was *ex-officio* in possession of the mosque property as trustee, and no interference could be allowed except by process of law. The flagstaff was then brought out in the presence of the sullen crowd, and the ceremonial ablutions performed, and gradually the crowd dispersed. To prevent the risk of a further collusion, I refused to allow any procession to be taken through the streets for a month.

The parties subsequently settled their dispute amicably, and the feud ended in the death of the Head Moorman, which occurred in February.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

January 18.—STARTED in the evening by boat with a favourable wind and promise of bright moonlight, but had considerable delay near Palavi, as the boatmen missed the mouth of the canal and went about a mile beyond it, and had to "hark back" with a strong wind against them. I think it would be of great benefit to the boatmen if the mouth of the canal were marked by two large boards, about four feet by three feet, painted *white*, or better still, with luminous paint, so as to be seen at some distance. For some distance before the actual canal is reached the channel, by which alone boats can enter, is marked by two lines of stakes which cannot be seen after dusk, and consequently the boatmen frequently lose the best time for travelling, viz., moonlight nights.

January 19.—I hoped to have found the boat near Chilaw this morning, instead of which we had not passed Mundel when the sun rose, there having been shallows in the canal which detained the boat.

I was surprised to see what a regular town there is at Udappu, as I have never before passed it in the fishing season. Judging from the number of huts, I should think there must be a population of about 1,000 persons there now.

At Munattiprivu, the bridge—the sole means of communication with the mainland from Udappu—was broken in November. Two palu piles only are required to repair it, but I suppose the authorities have been waiting for the sanction of an estimate to make the bridge passable. The toll-renter told me that two bullocks which were being driven over the bridge fell into the canal (some 25 feet below), the platform of the bridge being at an angle of about 45° with the horizon!

At the crossing of the Dedru-oya we had more trouble. During the November flood the river opened for itself a new mouth, and the course formerly followed by boats is now choked up with sandbanks and trees. Boats have now, therefore, to go close down to the line of breakers, where there is a nice swell; and we had a lively time of it for about twenty-five minutes, and finally were driven violently into the bank of the canal, which takes a very sharp double S turn just on the south bank of the river. Did not reach Chilaw till 2·30 and left again at 4 o'clock. Soon after starting we had again the difficulty of finding the mouth of the canal after crossing the Chilaw lake, parts of which are very shallow, and at midnight we had not reached Mádampé.

January 20.—Between Mádampé and Natandiya there are again several places where the silt is very troublesome, and constantly boats get stuck in the mud in this section. Our boat, not being fully laden, was got over with some difficulty, the men having to get out into the water and by placing their backs under the ends of the boat actually *lifting* it over the shallows. This of course is impossible with a fully-laden boat. When we got to Nanjundankare we were *fairly stuck*, as a bank of sand *actually above the level of the water* stood in our way right across the canal, and there was no help for it but to wait till the tide came in and we were floated off.

It is a good thing (though not a very pleasant one) for an Assistant Government Agent to see for himself some of the difficulties that the boatmen have to struggle against. Here we had everything in our favour: the best season in the year both for wind and water. The water is higher now in the canal than I have ever seen it; our boat was only partially loaded. If, then, we had such frequent stoppages, what must it be for fully-laden boats when the water is low and the wind is adverse?

January 21.—It was exactly midnight when we got off the sandbank, and what a contrast the Negombo portion of the canal affords to the Puttalam portion. It is deep throughout; its banks are kept up by retaining walls; the tow-path is in good order; bridges in repair. I do not know whether the vote allowed is more or whether the engineer stationed at Negombo is better, or whether nearness to Colombo causes better supervision; but no one can fail to notice the contrast both in the roads and the canal. We passed Negombo about 2:30 A.M. and reached Mutwal at 9:30, which would have been impossible if the canal had been in the same state as on the Chilaw side. There everything betokens neglect: the canal wants more dredging, the tow-path is neglected, the accommodation bridges on the tow-path are broken down and left unrepaired, and the bridges over the canal are in bad order. Whatever the cause, the state of affairs is not creditable to those in charge.

January 28.—At Tonigala. After breakfast I had a long day of purely native administrative work.

I had sent out a circular requiring all the Kórálas and Kóralé A'rachchis to be present and to come prepared to give me information—

(1) Regarding breaches of tanks in the November floods and what has been done to repair them.
(2) What crops are sown under those tanks and what damage was done to the crops by floods
(3) What amount of paddy has been sown in each kóralé and what are the prospects of a good harvest.
(4) What number and extent of chenas cultivated, what distance from the fields, and when last cleared

In this way I obtained a vast amount of information which I should never have got from the Ratemahatmayá, and I was particularly pleased with the energy shown by a man whom I recently appointed Kórála of Pallama pattu. He seems to have personally inspected and prepared a list of every field, chena, and garden, and had also interested himself in a social matter on which I addressed the people, viz., the non-registration of marriages.

On the whole, the information received was satisfactory. In all the divisions except one the damages to tanks had been repaired. In that division repairs could not be effected, as there is too much water in the tanks Little or no damage was done to the crops, as the cultivation was late.

As soon as I had taken the headmen, kóralé by kóralé, I addressed them at some length on different points, some of which struck me yesterday when considering the condition of Denala hatpattu and others in the course of my questions to the headmen.

I told them of my concern at seeing the hideous rate of mortality—66 per mille—and drew out from them the causes and cure.

(1). Water for drinking. I argued out this point with them in trying to get over their taste for tank water, and met their objections to the difficulties raised by them about digging wells. They said that many of the wells were brackish, and I explained to them about the position of the brackish stratum which seems to lie under the whole of Denala pattu, and I found my views were borne out by the experience of those who had dug wells. When they dug very deep wells (over 40 feet) the water was brackish; when they dug from 20 to 30 feet the water was sweet.

Some said that in their villages they could get no water at all by digging wells. I pointed to the well at the resthouse. People said I should get no water, and for some months there was very little There is now more than 20 feet of beautiful clear water, of which I had a bottle produced.

I then arranged that the Kórálas should go round the villages and persuade the people to dig communal wells, and I said if the water was not sufficiently "tasty," all they had to do was to add a mixture of cowdung, decayed vegetation, &c., and they could easily get water to resemble the tank water, of which they are so fond.

(2). *Food* came up as the next topic, and all agreed that too much kurakkan was one of the causes of illness; and I told them that I intended to place every restriction in my power on chena cultivation No chenas are in future to be cultivated which are more than a quarter mile from the tract of fields, or which have not been cultivated within the last eight years. All others to be taxed at one half as Crown land. I found that all the Kórálas had sent in reports to the Raṭémahatmayá of chenas on Crown land, but on some frivolous excuse he had suppressed every one.

I said I would give every encouragement to the cultivation of paddy lands and of gardens; and as an earnest of the former, I promised to send kerosine oil for gratis distribution to persons whose crops were attacked by paddy bug. I was glad to find some of the more intelligent headmen planting "muttusamba," having obtained the seed from the late Mr. Jeronymus, who introduced it into the district. An unexplained difficulty has made the crops late this year, viz., the non-germination of 75 per cent. of the seed paddy.

Another suggestion I made was that of intermarriages of relations. Luck favoured my arguments on this point. I picked out six tall, well made men and six puny malformed or paraggi stricken men. In the former I found that all the parents were of different districts: in four out of six the mother was a woman of the Wanni hatpattu, in one the mother came from east of Kurunégala (Wonda Wéli), and the last—*both* parents—were of other districts who had acquired property in this. In the other six cases both parents were of the same village or of the same kóralé, and probably closely related.

I then laid great stress on the non-registration of marriages, which, I told the people, would lead to great trouble in questions of succession. I find in some pattus not a single marriage has been registered for years; and to show the importance which I attached to this I sent down at once several candidates for appointments who were living with women without registering their marriages, and I gave a good "slating" to the Kórála of Karambe pattu, who is allowing his daughter to live with a man without marriage. He admitted that this had been allowed in his own house even before the girl reached the age of puberty! as it was always understood that at some future date the parties should be married.

The fact is that it is a common custom among the Kandyans not to register a marriage until a woman becomes pregnant, when of course she is liable to desertion.

I had hoped to get away early to-morrow, but the wants of this district seem to me so urgent that I was obliged to leave other work for to-morrow.

January 29.—Commenced work at 7 A.M. to-day with the appointment of Vel-vidánés. I found that through the neglect of the Raṭémahatmayá there was not a single Vel vidáné duly appointed throughout the district This defect I made good to-day, and then explained to the newly appointed Vel vidánés the importance of their functions in encouraging paddy cultivation.

(1). A practice has grown up never to commence cultivation until the tank is *full*. The result is that sometimes where half the tract of fields might be cultivated, none is; at other times the tank fills too late for any cultivation. Now in this matter the vel-vidanés have much power. One of the irrigation rules authorises them to appoint a "betma," *i.e.*, a division of the tract—*e.g.*, if the tract contains 20 acres they may agree to cultivate 10 acres, the betma being divided among the shareholders according to the extent of their shares in the whole tract, and I showed them the advantage of this by what I had seen yesterday at Tumbulla, where there had been betmas I could see by the fences and state of crop that there had first been a betma of about 10 acres, in which the crop was nearly ripe; then one of 6 acres, in which the crop was well advanced, when a third betma took up the rest of the tract, some of which was only now being sown. If those people had waited for their tank to fill, none would have been more advanced than the last betma, and probably only half the tract would have been cultivated.

(2). The Vidánés have the power of fixing the date for agricultural labour to commence, and of prosecuting those who disobey. If this is enforced a kind of paternal despotism can be brought to bear on people who will not look after their own interests.

(3). The importance of this was admitted by all after I mentioned it. The Vidánés should see that the wakkadas (gaps in ridges) are filled in *as soon as the crops are reaped*. If this is done all the rain water is retained in the beds, and *may* be sufficient to enable the people to plough their fields without taking any water from the tanks The water is thus saved for the sowing and earing.

After dismissing the vel-vidánés, I made inquiries regarding the complaint made by Mr. Justice Dias against the Kóralá, Arachchi, and Registrar of Pallam pattu for wilful and corrupt perjury to screen an accused.

Started at 6 A.M. with R in the Government canoe for Kalpiṭiya. The wind was very uncertain, and we did not reach the islands near Karaitivu till past 11 o'clock. We had determined to run over to Káradívu in the afternoon but as it was late we thought we might as well sail direct for Karaitivu and get in later to Kalpiṭiya. Landed at Káradivu at 11.45, and saw the pans, &c. There was a salt-koṭṭu open, from which the salt had been weighed out in the morning for transport to the stores at Kalpiṭiya. R seemed amused at the scales and weights used, but I promised to show him some "better" specimens in Puttalam.

The koṭṭus are in wretched condition. I allowed one of the manufacturers to cut some jungle sticks for the repair of koṭṭus last year, and these are left to rot. I told the supervisor to take these sticks for repair of watch huts, &c., if the manufacturer fails *next week* to repair his koṭṭus. Sailed over to Kalpiṭiya, arriving about 2 o'clock for a scratch breakfast. Attended to some papers while R examined the books of the court; then I joined him and we went over the old fort together. They were receiving salt from Karaitivu when we got over.

Had early dinner about 6 P.M., and then went down to the boat in hopes of getting off at once to Káradivu Island: but when we got down to the jetty there were signs of a storm, and the boatmen refused to stir. They said they could not leave till 4 A.M. However, we got into the boat and said we would stay there, and after a small shower the wind appeared to be favourable and we set sail.

April 30.—Not a very comfortable night in the boat, and getting up at daylight, rather before sunrise, I was glad to find we had come further than I had expected, and we were sailing slowly along parallel with Epantívu, and soon reached the southern extremity of Káradivu Island, after which our progress was very slow; and it was past 8 o'clock when we landed near Harris' bungalow, not far from the northern extremity of Káradívu Island. A more miserable place for a European to live I can hardly imagine. There are no trees on the island, except some half a dozen cocoanuts two or three miles to the south, and only in parts a few stunted shrubs are growing. The rest of the island is a low, marshy sand spit, which I think must originally have been the bar of the river Kala-oya, which debouches into the lagoon almost opposite to this part of the island. I should be curious to know how many Europeans have visited the island. Certainly Harris must be the first European resident; he seems contented, though he only gets letters and papers about once a fortnight, and has to live almost entirely on fish. We went with him to see his fish curing koṭṭus, boats, nets, &c. Yard there is none, and I should think his native neighbours feel rather sore that he alone should get his salt at the reduced rate.

He has only cured 16 cwt. of fish, which is certainly not likely to make a fortune; but he seems very sanguine of making a good thing out of it as soon as he can procure more boats and nets. Some fair sized fish were brought in while we were there, but none of the balayas (sura) which are so plentiful and so much valued at Udappu. They seem to get a miscellaneous collection, including crabs and crayfish.

Harris had the shell of a gigantic specimen of the latter. Had breakfast about 10.30, and started back towards Kalpiṭiya at 11.30. At first we were fortunate in getting a favourable wind, but a little before sunset the wind changed and we had to do a lot of tedious tacking. About 7.30 the wind seemed to be favourable for pushing on so we determined to dine on board and push straight on to Puttalam. It is important that I should get back, as establishments have to be paid and I must be in the kachchéri to pass orders of payment.

We had scarcely finished our dinner when we heard a sound as of rain, and on looking out found that we were lying moored to the jetty at Kalpiṭiya, which we thought we had passed an hour before, and the sound we heard was the wind in the cocoanut trees. The boatmen declared that the wind was dead against us and refused to move, so there was nothing to do but to make ourselves comfortable for the night.

May 1.—After a great deal of tacking we reached Puttalam at 12 noon.

REPORT ON THE FORESTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE annexed yearly timber return does not show quite such satisfactory results as compared with that of 1885, the results being total receipts, R24,157·45; total expenditure (including salaries of the Forester's establishment), R13,970·06. We thus get a profit of R10,187·39 on an outlay of R13,970·06, or nearly 74 per cent. profit. To show more accurately what the actual return is on the working expenditure, the salaries of the Forester's establishment should be deducted; the rate of profit is thus raised to over 100 per cent.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the North-Western Province, for 1886.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. R.	c.
Puttalam.		
Arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous year	114	60
Recovered on account of timber felled without licenses and confiscated	91	19
Do. of royalty on timber ...	1,464	38
Do. of royalty on firewood	41	34
Do. of satin and other timber sold to Public Departments ...	2,649	98
Do. do. to private parties...	11,966	49
Do. of small timber sold to Public Departments ...	345	52
Do. do. to private parties...	697	36
Do. of sawn timber sold to Public Departments ...	2,477	63
Do. do. to private parties...	396	98
Kurunégala.		
Recovered on account of ebony sold ...	3,155	30
Do. of royalty on timber destroyed in chena cultivation and value and royalty on timber confiscated and sold	756	68
Due on account of timber sold to Public Departments	450	53
Do. do. to private parties...	44	95
Estimated value of timber in hand on December 31, 1886, lying in Government Depots:—		
Puttalam	7,762	85
Chilaw	995	78
Waikkal	143	20
Kalpiṭiya	76	35
Total ...	33,631	11

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. R.	c.
Puttalam.		
Pay of Forester	1,675	0
Travelling allowances of do. ...	500	0
Pay of Forester's staff	1,765	90
For felling and transport of timber ...	7,274	29
For sawing timber	646	48
Transport of timber to Chilaw ...	335	79
Pay of clerk, depôt-keepers, and allowance to Odeyan	598	50
Cooly hire for rolling and piling logs ...	81	81
Stationery stores, &c.	75	47
Advertisements	9	64
Miscellaneous charges	14	0
Struck off the accounts on account of timber sold in previous year	29	50
Kurunégala.		
Paid contractor as hire for felling and transport of 95 ebony logs ...	908	0
Hire of weighing and loading the above timber to the Manager of the Ceylon Government Railways	5	68
Advertisements	10	0
Hire for making steel stamps for stamping timber, including transport ...	40	0
In favour of Forest Department in actual transaction	19,165	57
Arrears to be recovered	495	48
Total ...	33,631	11

In addition to the above figures, the timber lying in depôt is valued at R8,978·18, and the amount of arrears due from public departments is R495·48; so that the whole year's operations show a very fair percentage of profit.

I attribute the falling off in the timber revenue to two reasons:—

First, that the depôt was not so well stocked with timber as in 1885. In 1884 a supplementary vote of R5,000 was granted very late in the year, and the timber felled on that vote was not brought into depôt till quite the end of the year. We thus started 1885 with a good stock of timber in hand. A sum of R10,000 was granted for that year for felling operations, and the whole of that sum was devoted to felling timber for the Puttalam depôt only. The large number of good logs for purchasers to select from soon attracted timber traders from Colombo, Moratuwa, &c., and a steady sale of timber went on during the whole year. We started this year with only 182 logs in the depôt.

Secondly, that, owing to the shallowness of the canal throughout the year, traders from Colombo could not get their timber transported without incurring great expense and serious delay. There are a certain number of traders from Kalutara, Moratuwa, and Colombo who every year come to Puttalam and take several boat-loads of timber away. They have been prevented from doing so this year owing to the shallowness of the canal. One trader came up for his usual boat-load of timber and was delayed for upwards of five weeks before he could get his timber to Colombo; no other traders came up after that. There is not the slightest doubt that the falling off in the timber revenue is mainly due to the canal not having been kept in proper order. Many times during the year the Public Works Department required timber most urgently for the repairs of bridges, but no boatman would undertake to transport the timber. It was only after heavy rains that timber could be removed, and even then with considerable difficulty.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

The vote for this year was R10,000; this was not entirely devoted to this district. A small sum was used to fell ebony in the Kurunégala district.

Sales.—The following table shows the number of satinwood and other logs sold during 1885 and this year, with the average rates obtained per cubic foot:—

	1885.		1886.	
	Logs.	Rate. c	Logs	Rate. c.
Satin	1,044	90	... 549	91
Halmilla	214	70	... 525	70
Palu	29	65	... 35	65
Kumbuk	25	55	... 3	55
Yawarnai	20	60	... 52	60

It will be seen that nearly twice as many satinwood logs were sold in 1885 as were sold during the year under review. The average rate per cubic foot obtained this year is 91c., against 90c. in the previous year.

A larger quantity of halmilla and other woods were sold in this year; in addition to the figures given in the above table of logs actually sold a large number of palu, kumbuk, and yawarnai were sawn into bridge planks and beams, all of which were taken over by the Public Works Department.

In a great number of the forests in this district there is an immense quantity of dead ebony; this ebony was felled in former years by traders. It would pay Government to allow this to be collected. The cost of collecting and removing would not average more than R15 per ton, and the timber could be sold for R40 and R45 per ton. I received several applications from traders to be allowed to collect this kind of ebony, on the conditions that they were allowed to buy at the rate of R40 per ton after removal to the depôt.

Teak Plantation.—The teak plantation of twelve acres is doing remarkably well, especially the four-acre block planted in November, 1882. The trees are now upwards of four years old, and have grown very straight and tall: the average height is between 32 ft. and 45 ft., and the average girth near the root is about 12 in. There are a good number of trees upwards of 24 in. and 30 in. This block was planted 6 ft. by 6 ft., and I have commenced thinning out recently. The work of cutting out the trees I am doing with my own baggage coolies. The only cost that is being incurred is the transport to Puttalam depot (R2·50 per 100 trees). These I am selling at the rate of R12 per 100. I estimate that R400 will be realised by the sale of these trees. Now that this plantation has actually commenced to bring in revenue, I hope that Government will allow a small sum to be spent annually for its upkeep. I have so much travelling to do that I find it very hard to keep this clearing in order with my baggage coolies. R250 would allow of two coolies being constantly employed throughout the year weeding, pruning, repairing the fence, and keeping away cattle. The amount of damage done by cattle is very great. I regret that Government has not considered it necessary to proclaim this plantation, with the adjoining two hundred acres of forest land, a reserved forest. This was recommended by the Assistant Government Agent nearly eighteen months ago.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

The felling of ebony was started in this district again. Only one contract was given out rather late in the year, and, owing to continuous heavy rain not more than 23 tons were removed to Polgahawala. This ebony was sold by auction and realised R139 per ton.

No other work was undertaken this year.

H. F. C. FYERS,
Acting Forester

Puttalam, *March* 30, 1887.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

I ASSUMED duty as Acting Government Agent of the province on May 1, 1886. Having served for seven and a half years as Assistant Government Agent of Mátara, and recently carried out this grain-commutation settlement of the Hambantota district, I brought to my work a considerable knowledge of the resources and wants of a large portion of the province, which I have found most useful.

The duties of an agent may be divided into two parts—viz., the supervision of the whole province, and the immediate administration of a large home district. It will be convenient to divide this report in a corresponding manner into two parts,—one of which will review shortly the general interests common to the whole province, leaving details relating to the Galle district only to be treated separately in the other.

II.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to R953,873, against R979,246 in 1885 and R939,826 in 1884. Turning to details—

Arrears (a most misleading heading) show a considerable increase, which is partly due to recoveries on account of grain-tax not made within the year being brought to account under this head, instead of being classified as current revenue.

Customs and Harbour Dues show a small falling off, the causes of which will be found further noticed in a subsequent part of this report.

Land Sales show a small reduction, due to more limited sales in the Hambantota district, where the decrease is R1,278. There is also a small falling off in Mátara, but an increase in Galle.

Land Revenue yielded R65,087 against R79,541 for the previous year; but the latter included heavy outstandings (R19,591) of former years, which were in 1885 brought to account as current revenue, instead of being classified as arrears—the course followed in 1886. Exclusive of this item, the corresponding collections for a correct comparison were R59,950; so that there has been really a better revenue during the twelve months under review, and the arrears outstanding at the end of the year were proportionately less.

Rents exclusive of Lands show a decrease to R34,636 from R35,963 in the previous year, which is due to the tolls of the province having sold for R35,545 for 1886, against R38,175 for 1885.

Licenses also show a serious decline from R115,050 to R94,234, due to lower offers being forthcoming for the arrack farms, consequent on the generally prevailing depression. The arrack farms of the province in 1877–78 realised R206,350, and R176,000 so late as for 1881–82, since which they have gone down steadily, and the amounts realised for the past three years are as under:—

	1884–85. R.	1885–86. R.	1886–87 R.
Galle ...	85,100 ...	65,200 ...	65,000
Matara ...	32,250 ...	32,300 ...	32,500
Hambantota ...	15,100 ...	13,100 ...	13,200
Total ...	132,450	110,600	110,700

Though the general depression was probably responsible for the lower revenue from this source, there was no doubt an element of combination abroad which prevented higher offers being made. There were, in fact, only two renters possessed of resources to work the province, and they had agreed not to oppose one another. Mr. Sharpe had succeeded in getting an outsider for the Mátara and Hambantota districts at a small advance, but when I took charge I found myself confronted with a combination to keep down the Galle rent. I had to deal with a very similar state in Mátara in 1873, and determined to meet it as I had then done—viz., by reducing the size of the lots, so as to invite the competition of smaller capitalists. I accordingly offered the arrack farm for sale by pattus, and announced that if I did not obtain purchasers for those lots I was prepared to reduce their size still further—down to single taverns, if necessary. By this course I succeeded in obtaining bids from several outsiders, two of whom finally purchased the rents of the pattus amongst them. Considering the small time at any disposal, I think I was fortunate in getting within R200 of the previous year. For the rents of 1887–88 I followed a similar policy, declining to sell by districts, and exposing each pattu for competition separately. Two of the former renters with ample means became the purchasers, and an advance of R17,000 was secured. Most unfortunately, the Matara and Hambantota purchaser (a young man) has died suddenly, and it is impossible for me to say what influence the removal of this monied competitor may have on the revenue.

With the experience I have had, I am strongly opposed to any great innovation in the mode of collecting the revenue derived from arrack and toddy. It is capable of improvement doubtless, especially in respect to the farms, which should be much reduced in size, and in certain places the right to retail should be sold tavern by tavern. I am utterly opposed to the excise system as proposed by the Auditor-General. It will, I think, be impossible to carry out the central distillery

system without so hampering the distillers as to seriously increase the cost of manufacture, while the recovery of a high rate of duty at the still will throw the trade into the hands of a few persons with more capital, and thus render combination to raise the wholesale price of arrack more easy.

Further, in getting rid of the "renter" and his staff we shall lose the best preventive agency there possibly can be.

My views have been much strengthened by recently reading in the papers particulars of the policy followed by the Madras Government. In their "free supply system" they are introducing our Ceylon practice; and in selling the right to vend by retail there is also much resemblance to our renting, while in doing this by small farms in rural districts and by separate shops (taverns) in towns the Madras authorities are following a course urged by me for many years past. As regards the taking of a portion of the duty on manufactured spirits at the distillery, I fear that if in Ceylon we follow this example it will entail on Government the cost of an expensive preventive establishment in distilling districts, as the interests of the renter and the distiller would not then be necessarily antagonistic as they are at present; on the contrary, there would be a direct inducement to the renter to buy illicitly from the distiller, and so evade the stillhead duty.

Stamps and Fines and Forfeitures also show a falling off.

Sale of Government Property gave an increase of R9,416, entirely due to a larger sale of salt at Hambantota.

Miscellaneous Receipts are R4,255 in advance of the previous year, owing to the transfer of a number of old deposits on which there was no claim to revenue.

To summarise. The revenue was some R74,000 behind that of the previous year, owing to shorter collection on account of Customs, Land Revenue, Toll Rents, Licenses, and Stamps; but this has been partly compensated for by moderate increases under Sale of Government Property, Arrears, and Miscellaneous.

Expenditure.

The expenditure in the province amounted to R376,826, against R402,300 for 1885.

The details are annexed in the usual form, and call for no special remarks.

The revenue and expenditure contributed by the several districts were as follows:—

	Revenue R.	Expenditure R	Percentage of Expenditure to Revenue. R.
Galle	496,505 ...	219,503 ..	44
Matara	203,763 ...	72,901 ...	36
Hambantota ...	253,605 .	84,422 ..	33
Total ...	953,873	376,826	39½

III.—CUSTOMS AND TRADE.

Customs.—The Government Agent is also Collector of Customs for the Southern Province. My assistant in this department, Mr. Vigors, has furnished me with the following memorandum on the transactions at the ports of the province:—

Imports.—The total value of imports during the year is estimated at R3,148,722·61, yielding a duty of R196,779·89, as against R3,218,304·53 and R207,705·21 in 1885. Out of the total amount collected, R194,706·80 was collected at Galle, the only sub-port at which any large recovery was made being Balapitmódara, where R1,861·95 was paid as duty on a cargo of rice.

Although these figures show a slight falling off, there has, on the whole, been an increase of business, the decrease being, as shown below, mainly in the gram supply:—

	Quantity Bushels	*Duty* R
Gram, decrease	9,390 ...	2,723
Paddy, "	7,220 ...	939
Rice, "	33,068 ...	9,590
Peas, "	2,652 ...	770
Total ...	52,330	14,022

These figures show that though there was only a total decrease in the province of R10,925·32, the falling off in imports of paddy, rice, gram, and peas alone represents R14,022·14.

I am unable to furnish any explanation of the cause of the decrease under the first head, gram. It is equivalent to one-third of the quantity brought in 1885, but that year showed an increase of about 1·0 per cent. on 1884—a sudden and unexplained rise.

The falling off in the imports of rice, and incidentally of paddy, seems due in part to a portion of the rice previously imported at Galle for use in the Morowak kóralé having been brought direct from Colombo by land in 1886, and in part to the prospects, either realised or anticipated, of good crops in the province. The actual decrease in figures does not represent the increase in the supply of locally-grown paddy or rice, as during the year under review it is undoubted that the quantity of coast rice sent from Galle for consumption on estates in the Udugama and Morowak kóralé districts was larger than in 1885.

Exports.—The total declared value was R1,717,237·72, an increase over 1885 of R180,216·16, and the duty on royalty recovered was R3,582·11.

The principal heads were—

		1886.		1885.
Coir of various sorts	Cwt.	53,461	...	51,453
Essential oil	Oz	6,505,479½	..	4,335,838
Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	33,565	...	36,809
Cocoanuts	No.	906,400	...	679,525
Arrack	Gals.	41,326	...	20,733
Plumbago	Cwt.	14,328	...	12,040

The exports of tea have risen from 97,780 lb. in 1885 to 104,655 lb., and will no doubt rapidly increase. There is also a small shipment of 1,113 lb. of cinchona to be noted.

Shipping.—Three hundred and eighty one foreign going steamers entered the port during the year. Of these 219 called for coals only, and three hundred and one (viz., 162 inwards and 139 outwards), of 441,176 tons, entered and cleared with cargo, as against 278 of an aggregate tonnage of 415,103 tons in 1885. The figures do not include

* In these figures the arrack revenue, though brought to account at Galle, is credited to each district, and the figures consequently differ from those given in the Assistant Agent's report.

steamers entering the port with coastwise cargo only. Eighty-four sailing vessels (40 inwards and 44 outwards), of an aggregate of 26,077 tons, also entered and left the port as against 75 of 19,078 tons in 1885.

Port Dues.—There has been a slight falling off of R2,428 94 in the recoveries at the Galle port under this head, due to the British India steamers having come under the classification of mail steamers from May 1, last.

IV.—FOOD-SUPPLY.

The food-supply will be found treated of in my notes of the Galle district and in the reports of the Assistant Agents. It may be said to be decidedly sufficient. In the Galle district about one and a quarter bushel of foreign rice is consumed per head of the rural population, in addition to about four bushels per head locally raised; but besides this there is a very large production of edible fruits and vegetables, and an abundant supply of fish, which make a very important addition to the food-supply. Further, a considerable number are engaged in occupations other than growing food, by which a large amount of produce is secured, which brings in a large sum far in excess of any outgoings for the purchase of food and other necessaries.

In Mátara the food-supply is in a similar satisfactory basis. The Assistant Agent estimates the production of rice at between two and three bushels per head, which, at the former figures, comes to 640,000 bushels of paddy; and in his Blue Book return he gives it at 612,000 bushels* for a cultivated area of 91,000 bushels, or an average yield of six and two-third-fold from one cultivation. I am of opinion this estimate too low, judging by other known data. For instance the grain revenue for the year was, in round numbers, R82,000, based on a careful commutation of the average value of the Government tithe at R1 per bushel, with an allowance of ten per cent. Going on the data this affords, and supposing the crops to have been not above the average, they may be safely taken at 900,000 bushels of paddy; but in view of the very extensive cultivation, and that probably 50,000 bushels of this extent were cultivated twice in the year, I think we may safely estimate the crops of the past year to have produced over 1,120,000 bushels † of paddy, or half that in rice, equivalent to three and a half bushels of rice per head of the population, suburban as well as rural. The amount of imported rice consumed is probably one bushel a head in addition to this.

The food-supply in Mátara is further supplemented by some chena cultivation, estimated (doubtless too low) at 41,000 bushels of fine grain from 6,678 acres. The Government share realised R2,765, which at 50c. a bushel for the one-tenth share represents 55,000 bushels; and as the taxation of chenas is notoriously below the reality, I feel certain we may safely estimate this source as yielding another half bushel of fine grain per head of the population.

Vegetables, too, are reported to have been planted in 5,870 acres, chiefly sweet potatoes and yams—crops estimated to yield 20 cwt. an acre. The Assistant Agent reports these crops to have been specially abundant.

I do not share the Assistant Agent's sanguine views of increasing the fruit and vegetable products of the district, as I am inclined to think their limited cultivation is due, not to the apathy of the people, but rather to climatic causes. It is now well recognised that the portion of the Island under the influence of the south-west monsoon, with its superabundance of moisture, is more favourable to the production of *leaf* than the formation of *fruit*. With the exception of a small area on the eastern boundary, the Mátara district lies within the south-west zone; but in the adjoining Giruwá pattu, which is within the north-east zone, fruits and vegetables are raised in enormous quantities in the chenas, and supply the markets of the province as far as Galle, and even beyond.

In the Batticaloa district it is the same, and the traveller on the North-road will in like manner find in the bazaars kekiri (cucumbers) and other vegetable fruit grown in the chenas.

In the Hambantota district the Assistant Agent reports the food was enough to meet all requirements. During the past three years there has been an entire failure of the paddy crops, from want of rain, in the Giruwá pattu east, the extent of which may be gathered from the fact that the revenue from paddy has only averaged R869 against R2,316 for the previous fourteen years. It is a matter for great congratulation that good progress has been already made with an important work which will entirely change the aspect of this part of the country.

The Giruwá pattu west and the Mágam pattu, lying on either side of this parched tract, do not appear to have suffered to any extent. This is due to the former pattu being watered by two streams which take their rise in the Morowak kóralé hills, and are consequently frequently flowing when there is no local rain. In the Mágam pattu, though cultivation is small, a good deal of it lies at the mouth of the Walawé, and can be benefited by the damming of the river at its very mouth, in which nature so largely assists. An extent, too, of some 800 acres is now cultivated at Tissamaháráma with the assistance of the tank.

Chena cultivation, under the foregoing circumstances, has had to be tolerated on an extensive scale. It is reported that 10,000 acres have been so cleared and cultivated during the past year, and the estimated crops were 65,000 bushels, the Government share of which realised nearly R7,000. Here, again, the crops may be taken as very much under-estimated. But besides the grain crops on these lands an immense quantity of vegetables and fruit are grown, which it is impossible to give any estimate of, beyond stating that not only is there sufficient for local consumption, but a great deal more, which keeps the markets of the Southern Province as far as Galle, and even beyond to Ambalangoda, well supplied with such vegetables and fruits as pumpkins of sorts, melons, murungá, plantains, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, yams, limes, woodapples, besides kurakkan Indian corn, tala, mung, &c.

The sale and exchange of these products‡ place the inhabitants of the Giruwá pattu in most comfortable circumstances; and not only is there no want of food, but that they have a fair cash balance in hand is evidenced by the readiness with which the grain-tax and the labour commutation are paid up.

Fish-curing.—The progress of this industry may be shortly noticed in this connection. There is one yard at Gandara, in the Mátara district, and two in the Hambantota district, viz., one at Hambantota and another at Patanangalla. Others have been tried, but unsuccessfully, as it is

* In his first return he gave it at 503,500 bushels, and on my questioning its correctness the revised estimate was as above.

† Fifty thousand twice cultivated added to 41,000 once cultivated make 141,000 bushels, which at eight-fold gives a total crop of 1,128,000 bushels.

‡ Immense quantities of chatties are also made in Giruwá pattu, and sent to Galle for sale.

found that there is a demand for all the fish caught for immediate consumption all along the coast as far east as Taṇgalla; and the exceptional existence of the industry at Gandara is due to the Galle traders outbidding the local buyers, whenever there is an exceptional haul, which they can afford to do in view of the higher price procurable at Galle for partially cured fish.

The following is an abstract of the returns furnished by the Assistant Agents :—

	Cost of Establishment.	Conveyance of Salt.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total Outlay.	Receipts for Salt.	Fish Cured.
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Cwt.
Hambantoṭa	111¼	—	7½	118¾	241	1,045
Patanangalla	99¼	24½	5	128¾	53	175
Gandara	—	—	—	839	450	1,589
				1,086½	744	2,809

Arrangements made during the year have resulted in a considerable saving, especially in establishments, at Hambantoṭa and Gandara, by utilising the services of individuals holding salaried offices who have spare time on their hands, and are willing to accept more moderate remuneration than those specially engaged for the purpose. On the other hand, there has been no outlay on buildings during the year, but, as they are all temporary, they will have to be periodically renewed. The impossibility of securing cheap supervision at such isolated points as Patanangalla will always, I fear, entail a disproportionate outlay on staff at such places.

V.—LEGISLATION.

The interests of the province do not strike me as calling for any special fresh legislation, but they point to the necessity of carrying out some of the provisions of the Ordinance so long on our statute book for the registration of titles to landed property. The want of this is, in my opinion, the cause of a large proportion of the crime of the country. At present when a dispute arises it is frequently impossible to say who is the rightful possessor, and who is the wrongdoer. A trial before the Supreme Court last year brought this out strikingly, where, though one man met with his death and several others were severely wounded, the only punishment meted out was a month's hard labour to one man. In this case one influential rich man held several decrees of court, but in view of their being obtained *ex parte*, and under suspicious circumstances, they were deemed unreliable evidence of title. The chief assailant is again in possession of the disputed property, though more than once ejected by process of law, and a further affray may occur any day. As usual in such cases, one party is a rich, influential man who has bought up cheap disputed rights in a land; the other party, though poor, is a tricky, determined old man, who also has purchased involved rights. I have looked into the matter, and cannot really discover which is in the right; but meanwhile the rich man seeks to enforce his claims through the courts, and the poor man, who has no money to oppose his enemy in this stage, doggedly retains possession, determined to fight to the death.

The general features of this case are typical of hundreds of disputes in the country, and the remedy required is an authoritative decision by a competent authority as to who is to be considered the owner and in possession of a stated property. After this declaration of *primâ facie* title any one disturbing such possession to be considered the wrongdoer and punished accordingly. There is no necessity that such a registration of titles should be accompanied by a survey. Every property is known by a distinctive name in this country; this, with a recital of the boundaries, its approximate extent, some particulars of the plantation (if any), would be sufficient to identify every allotment. Disputes as to boundaries are comparatively few, and could be settled by the registering authority, or afterwards by arbitration or ordinary civil remedy. A survey might follow at leisure, and as the resources of the Colony afford; but it should be carried out on the economical system followed in India for a revenue settlement, by which all the details are filled in with the prismatic compass by native assistants (at low rates of pay) under European supervision. As a serious item in the cost of surveys, especially of native gardens, is clearing boundaries of jungle growth, this duty might be cast on the owners. Such a sub-division of labour would materially reduce the cost without unduly pressing on individual proprietors. In case of failure after due notice, the clearing would have to be undertaken with hired labour, and the cost made recoverable by summary process, issuable by the Government Agent, on the superintending surveyor's certificate.

The Assistant Agent of Mátara points out a blot in the Tolls Ordinance, which might be considered when a new Ordinance is being passed. He also makes a suggestion regarding oaths. The subject was fully discussed about four years ago, and as no action was taken I presume it was considered no change was possible. The subject is no doubt surrounded with many complications. Under the Indian Evidence Act, either party may challenge the opposite side to decide their dispute by oath, and in case of refusal the judge is at liberty to consider this fact in weighing the evidence.

In the Grain and Thoroughfare Ordinances there is room for some minor improvements, which will be found detailed when discussing the working of these Ordinances.

VI.—WORKS.

The works that are, in my opinion, most required in the province are as follow :—

(*a*) Extension of the Morowak kóralé-road to join the road from Ratnapura.
(*b*) Extension of the telegraph to Mátara.
(*c*) Erection of a lighthouse at Dondra Head.
(*d*) Improvement of the Galle light.
(*e*) Completion of the road through the Uḍugama estates.
(*f*) Bridge over the Mágama river on the road to Tissamahárama.
(*g*) Construction of a good gravelled road from Wírawela, *viâ* Tissa, to Kirinda.
(*h*) Wakgalmódara bridge near Bouna Vista on the Mátara-road, combined with an anicut to keep out the sea water from a large tract of lowlands.
(*i*) An improved bridge at Hátágala, half way between Taṇgalla and Hambantota.
(*j*) Improvement of Baṇḍattara bridge on the Hakmana-road, in the Mátara district.

(*k*) An iron bridge at Polwatta on the Galle-Mátara-road.
(*l*) An improved bridge at Kaḍéwidiya in the town of Mátara.

Irrigation Works.

(*m*) Completion of the Walawé scheme.
(*n*) Karidjepiṭiya outlet (if not undertaken this year).
(*o*) The Netulpiṭiya channel, to convey the superfluous waters of Uḍukiriwila to eight tanks (if not carried out this year).
(*p*) The Dedduwa scheme for drainage of lands at Bentoṭa, in Galle district.
(*q*) Some more anicuts on the Kirama stream in the Taṇgalla district.
(*r*) Construction of additional storage on line of same stream at Nameyalawila or elsewhere.
(*s*) Construction of some anicuts on the Urubokka stream, to facilitate distribution of the waters of Uḍukiriwila tank.
(*t*) Cutting of a channel to conduct the tail-water from the Tissa fields to Mágama.

Of these works, the extension of the Morowak kóralé-road has been long pressed on Government, and its importance admitted; so I need say no more in support of its claims for consideration. The extension of the telegraph to Mátara is, I believe, to be provided for in 1888, and so its inclusion in my list is only formal to prevent any chance of its being overlooked.

The erection of a lighthouse at Dondra is also, I believe, under serious consideration. It is an admitted want of more than mere provincial importance, and its claims were well set out in the address recently presented to the Governor, when His Excellency last visited Galle. The improvement of the Galle light is also a pressing want in the interests of the shipping which passes up and down the coast, as well as of that visiting the port.

The Uḍugama-road is an important one, not only in the interests of the estates it is primarily intended to serve, but as affording a more direct route to the villages in the upper valley of the Gindura. The money allowed this year is only sufficient to open about six miles out of eight, and it is important the gap of two miles should be constructed at once.

The urgent want of a bridge over the Mágama river and the construction of a road to Kirinda, in the interest of the paddy growers at Tissa, came under the Governor's notice when His Excellency visited that locality. Mr. Murray urges that the work be undertaken, and I cordially support his recommendation.

The bridge at Wakgalmódara (Bouna Vista) is, I believe, not in a very good state. A new bridge would not be an expensive work. As this opening in dry weather admits the sea water into an extensive backwater and marsh, I would like to see, combined with the bridge, an anicut to keep out the tide, similar to the one in successful operation at the Galle esplanade.

The improvement of the Baṇdattara bridge has been urged by the several Assistant Agents. It is in a line of road of considerable importance leading to the irrigated districts. It has been long in an unsatisfactory state and should be put in thorough good order.

As the Assistant Agent has included the Polwatta and Kaḍéwidiya bridges, I have added them to the list of works, but I cannot put them forward as urgently required.

The irrigation works enumerated have all been specially reported on at greater or less length in special reports. Detailed notices of the two in the Galle district will be found in the annexed notes. The others are all in the Hambantoṭa district, and in Mr. Murray's reports very full information is given in regard thereto. In the Mátara district there is still room for a good deal more; but as a large amount has been spent there, it can afford to wait until the more pressing wants of Hambantoṭa are attended to.

The foregoing are ordinary works, the early execution of some of which is probable, as they will entail only a limited call on the public purse. I have consequently not included in my programme railway extension to Galle, though I am fully alive to the importance of the proposal. It was urged on the Governor's attention when His Excellency recently visited Galle, and its necessity admitted, though, in view of the more pressing wants of Uva, no hope of its being soon undertaken could be held out. But if the whole cannot be granted, I would urge that the extension of the seaside line to the boundary of the province would be a boon, and feasible at a moderate cost. It would at Bentoṭa tap a populous centre, which would contribute considerable passenger and some goods traffic, if reasonable rates were offered.

This extension would of course stop on the Colombo side of the Bentoṭa bridge. As between this terminus and Galle there are two large and several smaller streams to cross, it seems to me that the line to Galle (and eventually on to Mátara) should be constructed on a narrow gauge. To carry the much lighter locomotives required for such a line, I am, I believe, correct in stating that most of the existing bridges could be sufficiently strengthened at a moderate outlay. Another important economy could be secured by laying the rails along the present roadway: it is, as a rule, broad enough for this, except where it passes through bazaars, as at Balapiṭiya and Ambalangoḍa. The traffic on the road would be very small after the line was opened, and, if necessary, the speed might be restricted to ten miles an hour for passenger, and half this for goods trains. In fact, all the arrangements should be for a steam tramway rather than on the extravagant scale for a railway, which would be sure to follow when the traffic justified the expenditure.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The public works now in progress or executed during the past year in the province were irrigational ones, and all in the Hambantoṭa district.

(a). Two anicuts were constructed on the line of the Taṇgalle-Kirama stream, for which the people are to pay water-rate.

(b). Eight village tanks were provided with sluices and spills by Government, the villagers executing the earthwork required to adapt the tanks to the new spills.

(c). The masonry of the Walawa anicut was rapidly pushed on, and excellent progress made by Mr. Ward in spite of frequent floods in the river. A portion of the channel was also excavated. Mr. Murray gives interesting particulars in his report regarding the prospects of this scheme. While all are agreed that the area likely to be benefited is very extensive, the estimates vary very considerably. Steps should be taken to have the country surveyed, now that the line of the channels is pretty well settled, and the irrigable area defined. Some levels have been taken

on the eastern bank to test the possibility of benefiting the villages in the Mágampattu, but I would deprecate any further expenditure in works on this side until the large extent of suitable land on the western, or Giruwa, bank has been fully taken up and brought under cultivation.

I had hoped to investigate and notice in this report the financial aspect and the returns given by the Mátara works, and I called for a return regarding the present value of the Government share of the crops for comparison with the income previous to the construction of the works. This has not reached me, but I hope to undertake the investigation shortly, and must reserve a notice of the results for another occasion.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Those which I have most at heart are as follows:—

(a). The full development of irrigation in the Giruwa pattu, especially the working out of the Wallawé scheme, and the settlement of the lands on terms which will admit of cultivators of small means becoming proprietors directly under Government, and without the intervention of capitalists or money-lenders.

(b). The improvement of the sanitary condition of the Fort and suburbs of Galle. This includes primarily the fitting of the drains in the Fort to carry off the sewage on a water system, as fully explained in a recently-published report of the Municipality and approved of by the Director of Public Works and the Principal Civil Medical Officer; also the filling up and drainage of the swamps which run through the centres of the two main suburbs, the substitution of masonry for certain natural drains, and the opening up of several cross roads.

(c). The improvement of the means of communication in the Giruwa pattu to facilitate access to the paddy lands, which the District Road Committee is unable to do to any great extent, unless relieved of the contribution made to the principal roads.

(d). The provision of additional flood-outlets in the Galle district.

(e). The improvement and extension of the minor roads in the Galle and Mátara districts.

(f). The working up, and supervision of, the rural police headmen, which has been much neglected. (The vidáne-árachchies, as a rule, are excellent headmen, and do their duty well, and the office is sought by the best classes of resident landed proprietors.)

(g). The better supervision of the forests of the province, especially the village forests, in the interest of the cultivators.

(h). The placing of greater difficulties in the removal and disposal of stolen cattle, by the enforcing of the rules framed under the Village Communities Ordinance.

Another matter demanding consideration is the necessity for vesting the officer stationed at Balapitiya with revenue as well as judicial powers. The district is a most difficult one to manage, and requires incessant vigilance as well as close supervision of the headmen, which can only be secured by doing away with the divided responsibility which now exists. The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance also requires the presence at Balapitiya of a competent authority. At present the Government Agent cannot well afford to visit the districts for more than a week or ten days once in every three months, which is utterly inadequate. As the station is not far from Galle, and easily accessible, the additional expense on establishments would be small; and the services of an officer of somewhat greater experience and longer service might be secured by an exchange of the rates of salary allowed for a magistrate (R4,000), and that for my assistant in the Customs (R4,500), for which post much less experience is required, as the Collector (the Government Agent) can always be referred to.

VIII.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The following statement exhibits the working of this Ordinance in each district of the province:—

	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Total.
Total on list ...	33,381	33,836	16,340	83,557
Exempted ...	1,696	3,668	1,500	6,864
Dead or paid elsewhere and twice entered ...	824	747	248	1,859
Absentees ...	2,773	3,774	901	7,448
Total, non-effectives ...	5,293	8,229	2,649	16,171
Effective balance ...	28,088	25,607	13,691	67,386
Paid at single rate ...	12,851	15,624	6,278	34,753
Paid at double rate ...	526	1,173	706	2,405
Performed labour ...	12,027	6,784	5,907	24,718
Imprisoned ...	80	84	40	204
Fined ...	46	5	5	56
Total ...	25,530	23,670	12,936	62,136
Balance unaccounted for on Dec. 31 ...	2,558	1,937	755	5,250
Per-centage unrecovered ...	9	7½	5½	8

It is satisfactory to find that within eight per cent. of the total effective strength was got in within the year, though the figures in the Galle and Mátara returns show a reduction on those of the previous year, owing to a falling off in the money collections and the necessity for arranging to utilise such a large amount of labour. Particulars of the difficulties met with, and proposals for meeting them in the future, will be found in the annextures to this report. The energetic steps taken in the last half of the year have already borne fruit in the current year, as shown by an increased money collection at single rates in all the districts, viz., from 4,854 men in the Galle district, 4,300 men in the Mátara district, and 2,374 men in the Hambantota district, or 11,528 men for the province over the return for 1886.

On the whole, the new Ordinance works satisfactorily, though capable of improvement in some details as suggested in the district reports. But while I consider the liberty reserved to

every man to work six days as a cardinal point of the system, which should not be departed from, I am of opinion that every inducement should be held out to commute, even if necessary by reducing the money equivalent. In this province there is probably no necessity for this; but for the reasons given in another part of this report, the period allowed for commuting should be extended to March 31; and there should be a further period, during which payment with a small penalty (say 25c.) should be accepted, in lieu of the present system, under which there is nothing between single and double rates.

In regard to labour, I have in the Galle district had very little trouble in regard to short work, such as Mr. Baumgartner complains of in the Mátara district. Matters there were undoubtedly complicated by the frequent change of Chairmen during the past year, and I have every hope there will be less trouble in this respect, in view of the action taken by Mr Baumgartner. The late Provincial Engineer (Mr. Smith) declined to give credit for any labourer who did not work up to the standard acquiesced in by the Chairman, on the ground that any departmental gain from this source did not cover the additional expense entailed in providing overseers to take charge of labour, which turned up in insufficient numbers, and sometimes not at all. The loss by this to the committees in Galle and Hambantota was small; and I felt there was much truth in what Mr. Smith said, and so did not combat his view. The present Provincial Engineer (Mr. Prime) is, however, ready to give credit for every day's labour completed; and this will meet Mr. Baumgartner's objections. I think the taking of money in lieu of short labour is open to question, and it certainly has led to much confusion in the accounts.

The manner in which Mr. Murray has worked up the Hambantota collections reflects great credit on him.

IX.—THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Tax Ordinance has been worked during this year with less friction and coercive measures than in previous years.

The following return gives a comprehensive view of the incidence of the Grain Tax Ordinance in the province, which has not before appeared in any published reports :—

	Galle. R.	Mátara. R.	Hambantota. R.	Total. R.
Average revenue under renting system for seven years previous to introduction of the new Ordinance ...	69,153	86,820	29,742	185,715
Average revenue under the Grain Tax Ordinance	66,000	84,200	25,300	175,500
Total appearing in register, leviable as annual commutation ...	65,675	78,124	18,737	162,536
Total appearing in register, leviable as crop commutation ...	5,149	12,679	17,075	34,903
Total ...	70,824	90,803	35,812	197,439
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total sowing extent in registers liable to annual commutation ...	83,214	75,717	18,322	177,253
Total sowing extent in registers liable to crop commutation ...	8,079	13,352	19,112	40,643
Total ...	91,293	89,069	37,434	217,896

As it has been asserted in various quarters that the commutation fixed by the Commissioners was excessive and would result in an increased revenue, it is satisfactory to find that four years' actual experience shows that these vaticinations have proved groundless, and the action of the Commissioners perfectly justified. Indeed, the figures disclose that Government has sustained a loss of R10,200 in the Southern Province alone, as compared with the revenue of the previous seven years. To this has to be added the charges entailed by the new system over and above those under the renting system,—the average commission to the collectors alone coming to R8,700,—while the additional cost of establishment amounts to R2,200 more.

The coercive measures taken to enforce recoveries were as follows since the introduction of the Ordinance :—

		Gálle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Total.
Sales to private persons ...	1883 ...	283	—	—	283
	1884 ...	390	100	13	503
	1885 ...	291	289	44	624
	1886 ...	167	126	31	324
	Total ...	1,131	515	88	1,734
Purchased by the Crown ...	1883 ...	72	—	—	72
	1884 ...	232	48	—	280
	1885 ...	468	113	39	620
	1886 ...	504	75	35	614
	Total ...	1,276	236	74	1,586
Subsequently redeemed ...		108	14	—	122
Total number of lots in register ...		31,384	27,994	9,668	69,046
Proportion of all sales to lots during 1886		1 in 47	1 in 139	1 in 146	1 in 73
Proportion of outside sales to lots during 1886 ...		1 in 188	1 in 222	1 in 311	1 in 213

From a recent report on the Madras Presidency, I gather that in the collection of their land revenue, the number of defaulters whose property was sold was one in forty-one of the total number of puttadars (parceners), against one in twenty for the previous year.

The lands bought in for the Crown and not redeemed are the very poorest in the district, especially in the Galle district, for which annual commutation was selected, though crop commutation would have been more suitable.

As regards the sales to private purchasers, the inquiries of the Assistant Agents and my own all go to show that the great majority of the sales are permitted for a variety of reasons, sometimes to get rid of troublesome or non-resident shareholders who failed to contribute their shares of the tax, and sometimes to defeat the claims of mortgagees.

There is, as might be expected, some grumbling and petitioning over these sales by the shareholders who have been got rid of. The shares of such persons are, as a rule, small, and their loss in proportion. Under these circumstances, there is no probability of the working of the Ordinance creating any body of discontented men who are likely to give any cause for anxiety.

In my opinion, any change in progress is likely to operate to the advantage of paddy cultivation, by gradually eliminating the money-lender, the non-resident owner, and the extreme sub-division of this class of landed property, though the process may be attended, as social revolutions generally are, with cases of personal hardship.

In my additional notes will be found suggestions for facilitating the recovery of payment made on behalf of defaulting shareholders, and also for giving relief in any cases of hardship; but these did not, I regret to say, meet with the approval of Government.

X.—Sanitary Condition.

In the Galle district the public health was not satisfactory in a part of the Talpé and Gaṇgaboḍa pattus, owing to an outbreak of dysentery in the early part of the year, and of fever in the second half. This raised the mortality to 28·7 per mille. There was also a heavy decrease in the births, attributable to a great reduction in the marriages contracted in 1885, as compared with the previous three years.

In Mátara the general health has been satisfactory: there was no outbreak of epidemic disease, and in most parts fewer cases than usual of fever and dysentery have been reported.

In Hambantoṭa, the Assistant Agent reports the sanitary condition of the people was on the whole good: there were no epidemics, and the usual fever that breaks out among the inland villages was not of a severe type.

The increase of the population since the last census has been as follows:—

	Gálle.	Mátara.	Hambantoṭa.	Total.
Population by census of 1881 ...	209,680 ...	151,923 ...	71,917 ...	433,520
Subsequent births registered to December 31, 1886	33,497 ...	26,420 ...	14,895 ..	74,812
Subsequent deaths registered to December 31, 1886	26,256 ...	17,067 ...	10,672 ...	53,996
Excess of births	7,241 ...	9,352 ...	4,223 ...	20,816
Deduced population on December 31, 1886	216,921 ...	161,275 ...	76,140 ...	454,336
Rate per cent. of increase ...	3·4 ...	6·1 ...	5·5 ...	4·8

For obtaining treatment in sickness, the means within the reach of the people consist of Government hospitals and dispensariès at Galle, Balapiṭiya, and Bentoṭa in the Galle district; at Mátara and Weḷigama in the Mátara district; and at Taṇgalla, Hambantoṭa, and Amblantoṭa in the Hambantoṭa district.

Further dispensaries are required at Dodandúwa, Hikaḍuwa, Dikweḷla, Kambrupiṭiya, Hakmana, Tissamaharáma, and Beliatta. It is not necesary to have medical men resident at all these points, but arrangements might be made for a qualified person visiting the places named once a week. In view of the increasing area under cultivation in the Udugama estates, a dispensary is wanted and a qualified member of the subordinate staff should be stationed in this locality.

When the epidemics of dysentery and fever prevailed, special medical officers were stationed in the affected districts.

There are, of course, all over the country innumerable native vedarálas, who are still much trusted by their fellow-countrymen, and their treatment in some diseases, such as dysentery, is preferred to European practice, though in fever the "doctor's medicine" is eagerly sought for as more efficacious.

XI.—Crime.

In the Balapiṭiya portion of the Galle district there was a good deal of crime early in the year, and two escaped convicts gave some trouble. They were, however, arrested by the local headmen. After this the country settled down, and was fairly peaceable until the end of the year. The second sessions of the Supreme Court was very light, and the number of persons convicted by the District Court shows a decrease on the previous year.

In Mátara there has been, the Assistant Agent reports, a slight decrease in serious crime, if the cases committed before the Supreme Court can be taken as any criterion; but cattle-stealing has been prevalent to more than the usual extent.

In Hambantoṭa the state of crime is reported to be normal. There was one serious case of murder, in which four men were convicted and hanged. There is said to have been certainly a decrease in cattle-stealing, which may be attributed to the conviction of the most notorious thieves.

XII.—Cattle Disease.

The health of cattle was very satisfactory throughout the province during the year, except in a part of the Mátara district, where there were a few deaths, said to be from "murrain"; but it did not spread, I am glad to say.

XIII.—New Areas of Cultivation.

The additional extent brought under paddy cultivation in the Galle and Mátara districts is small: it was in the latter 79 acres, and in the former nominally 137 acres; but in some of this it is only the substitution of rice for sugar, which was the crop on the land at the time the commutation register was compiled. In Mátara there is very little land which can be brought under paddy; and to increase production we must rather look to further works of irrigation and drainage. In Galle, on the other hand, there is a considerable extent of suitable land available, if the measures I have in contemplation for providing drainage prove feasible at a reasonable cost. In the Hambantoṭa district there is an immense area available; and when the Walawé works are completed, I have

little doubt the superfluous population of Mátara will supply the necessary labour for a considerable extension of cultivation.

As regards other industries, in the Morowak kóralé a considerable area of abandoned coffee land has been planted up with tea, and the total area is now reported to be 3,000 acres. There was also a sale of 200 acres of Crown land at the end of the year, which is, I understand, to be at once brought under tea. In the Galle district there has been also an increase in the area under tea, not only in the Udugama estates, but also inland from Ambalangoḍa, both by Europeans and natives, as well as at Baddégama; and within a few miles from Galle there are several tea estates giving satisfactory results. The total area under tea is reported to be now 2,150 acres, and there is every prospect of this being added to in view of the facilities for procuring cheap Siṇhalese labour, especially female, which is being largely employed for plucking at much lower rates than Tamils can be obtained, without the necessity for providing lines, making advances, and the other drawbacks attending the securing of coast coolies.

The extension of native gardens planted with cocoanut, areca, &c., is continually going on in small patches all over the province, but it is difficult to give statistics. I have this year had the cocoanut trees in the Galle district counted by the police headmen, and have thus laid the foundation, I trust, for more accurate information for the future.

In the Galle district there is a good deal of cinnamon cultivation, frequently combined with cocoanuts, estimated at 2,000 acres. This, too, is being extended, and is reported to give a fair return. In Mátara there are only 170 acres under cinnamon.

Citronella and lemon grass have been also largely planted of late, chiefly in Mátara, owing to a rise in the value of the oils they yield. They are crops easily produced, which give quick returns, and the cultivation is kept up or abandoned according to the fluctuations of the market.

XIV.—NATURE OF WORK.

The work, other than mere routine, which has occupied my attention is fairly indicated by what I have already written in regard to the plans I have most at heart for the improvement of the province.

XV.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The village tribunals in the Galle district have worked well during the year, and the same is the report from the Mátara district. The fines in neither district suffice for the pay of the establishments, and application has had to be made to Government for pecuniary assistance.

I think the time has come when stamps might be imposed in civil cases, with a view of making up this deficiency and as a check on extravagant claims. I discussed the matter with a large gathering of villagers at Elpiṭiya recently, to see what the general feeling was, without indicating my own views. All agreed that the village tribunal with full power to try civil and criminal cases was much better than the village committee system, with limited powers in the adjoining Weḷlaboḍa pattu. It was further agreed that there were not many false criminal cases, though they were at times exaggerated; but it was alleged that there are many false civil suits, and in most cases the claims were increased beyond the real amount due.* In answer to a query, if the imposition of stamps would check this, the reply was "Undoubtedly it would." Other independent inquiries made by me tend to strengthen this view. I would propose the following scale:—

(*a*)	Stamp on plaint	5c. in the rupee.
(*b*)	Subpœna (if taken out only) to each witness ...	5c.
(*c*)	Writ (if issued)	5c. in the rupee.

The third stamp is intended to induce voluntary settlement of judgment before issue of writ, which entails a very disproportionate expense and trouble on various departments. The plaintiff would, of course, recover his costs if successful; but I would not impose or give defendant any costs, as it would lead to the issue of innumerable writs for very small amounts.

XVI.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Full particulars regarding the working of the Galle Municipality will be found in the further notes. The revenue collected for the year was R48,735 against R52,618 in the previous year, and the expenditure R50,377 against R61,523. †

The expenditure was, it will be observed, in excess of the revenue; but there was fortunately a dividend of R1,632 (on the balance in the old Oriental Bank Corporation) received during the year, which covered the deficiency, and left the current balance to the Council's credit at the end of the year very much the same as at the beginning.

The revenue admits of the roads, bridges, and buildings being kept in good order, and leaves a small margin for minor improvements. The sanitary condition of the Fort still remains far from satisfactory, though the main sewers have been improved with the Government grant of R2,000 a year. This unfortunately has now lapsed, and unless further aid is vouchsafed, very little more can be done in this direction.

The Local Board at Mátara had a revenue of R4,286 as compared with R5,369 in the previous year, while the expenditure was R5,058 as against R5,432. The Assistant Agent attributes the falling off in the revenue partly to the changes in the office of Chairman during the year, which prevented the collection of the taxes receiving that supervision so necessary to ensure prompt recovery. Doubts also as to the legality of one of the bye-laws in regard to the recovery of the road tax, prevented action being taken against defaulters, which led to a decrease of R718 under this head.

The cost of the establishment is 38 per cent. on the revenue, but the Assistant Agent trusts to be able soon to reduce this charge.

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* This is to some extent corroborated by the small amount received in comparison with the amount sued for —*e. g.*, in the Bentoṭa Tribunals, where judgment was only entered for R6,248 out of R14,286 demanded.

† These figures are the correct ones, and include the actual expenditure of the year, which is not all debited against the year in which incurred in the published accounts previous to those for 1886.

XVII.—CONCLUSION.

With every desire to make this report as short as possible, I find the materials have so grown in my hands that it (with the connected District Notes) has run to a much greater length than I could wish.

Writing for the first time on the numerous additional subjects on which special information is called for by Government, has added to my task and to the difficulty of securing that brevity which is always commendable. I can only trust that any faults in this or in any other respect may not adversely affect the interests I have at heart; or that this account of the resources of the province, their advancement during the past year, and their possible progress in the future may not prove unattractive, especially to the authorities in whose hands lie the granting of the funds so necessary for the further development of the portion of the Island at present committed to my immediate charge.

E. ELLIOTT,
Acting Government Agent.

Galle Kachchéri, *May* 14, 1887.

NOTES ON THE GALLE DISTRICT.

WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, AND FOOD-SUPPLY.

Weather.—The rainfall as registered at Galle for sixteen years shows an average, according to the returns issued by the Surveyor-General, of just 90 in.; but these observations are taken on the promontory on which the Galle Fort stands, and it is considerably higher at more inland points. For instance, at Divitura, twelve miles inland, the registers of the Public Works Department give 145 in. as the average; and at St. Leonard's estate, observations taken during the past twelve months give a fall of 120 in.; while at Udugama seven years' record gives an average of 162½ in. The rainfall is further very well distributed: there is never less than 5 in. in any month except during the first quarter of the year, and only in February is it below 4 in.

In this district the yala is sown as soon as the rains admit, and it is unfortunate if this cannot be completed before the Sinhalese New Year (on April 11), so as to allow of the new rice festival taking place before "the full moon in chela-máso," or early in July. Timely sowing is specially desired for this harvest, six months' paddy being sown whenever possible, as the rainfall is copious throughout June, and there is a fair fall in July (5⅓ in.).

The maha is sown in September (when there is an average fall of 7·60), and only paddy, which takes four months or less to mature, is used, so as not to run the crop too far into the dry weather in January.

During the past year the first quarter was marked by a very small rainfall, aggregating under 5 in. for the three months, and there was no heavy rain till April. May was very wet (26 in.), and there were extensive floods then as well as in July (when 11·40 in. fell). The weather in September and October was very favourable to paddy cultivation, the two months showing a fall of 20 in.

Agriculture.—The maha crop, which matures in the first quarter of the year, was affected by the drought, and turned out, as a rule, short, except in the Bentota-Walallawiti korale, where it was better than the corresponding harvest of the previous year.

For the yala the area cultivated in good time was limited by the lateness of the rain; but on the whole there was a good harvest, where it was not damaged by the floods in July, as in the Gangaboda pattu, where a very large extent of excellent paddy land in the Gindura valley lies very low. On the other hand, the sugar crop was reported to be good, which was important, as there is a considerable extent now under this crop. The area for 1886 is reported to have been 700 acres, and the probable produce 5,660 cwt. of sugar, worth R12 per cwt. on the spot.

The extent cultivated with paddy was 40,900 acres, and the estimated crops 656,000 bushels, contributed as follows:—

Pattu.	Area cultivated twice. Acres.	Area cultivated once. Acres.	Estimated crop. Bushels.
Gravets and Akmimana ...	900	3,200	70,000
Talpé	4,770	2,360	120,000
Gangaboda	2,600	6,200	140,000
Wellaboda	2,160	6,470	150,000
Bentota	2,000	8,000	160,000
Hiniduma	300	1,940	16,000
Total ...	12,730	28,170	656,000

Average crop, about sixfold.

Steps have been taken during the past year to obtain a supply of fresh seed paddy for the Galle district. In August last Mr. William Jansz (late head clerk of the Batticaloa kachchéri, and now residing on pension in Galle) procured for some of his native friends a supply of seed paddy from Batticaloa. Hearing of this, I obtained and distributed a small quantity from his stock, but unfortunately not in time for the maha sowing. What was distributed by Mr. Jansz, however, was sown. From a letter he has addressed to me, giving details of his experiments, I gather that in an ordinary field the crop reaped was eleven and a half-fold, or three to fourfold more than that from the local seed sown in another portion of the same land. It is confidently believed it would have been more, but unfortunately it was discovered, when too late, that seed taking three different periods to mature had got mixed and sown together. In consequence of this the first crop which ripened had to be allowed to fall unreaped, but the second was harvested as it promised well, while the third of course was unavoidably cut before it had eared. It is impossible to say what the real

return in fold was under these circumstances, but it was undoubtedly much higher than that from the local seed.

In another respect Mr. Jansz claims for his seed an important advantage, viz., an outturn of rice two measures in the bushel (one-seventh) in excess of that from the paddy given with local seed.

In view of these results, it seemed to me that further efforts should be made to encourage the introduction of fresh seed. Besides Mr. Jansz, I had been asked by Mr. Curtis, of Baddégama, to put him in the way of getting seed from Batticaloa for distribution to the cultivators of his neighbourhood, and I have every reason to believe neither of these gentlemen is prompted by any but disinterested motives, and they do not ask for any pecuniary assistance. As it is important to obtain good seed, to guard against its being mixed, it is advisable to entrust the purchase to a careful agent. To secure this, Mr. Jansz was willing to go round to Batticaloa, if provided with a passage by the "Serendib." On reporting these circumstances, Government highly approved of the steps taken, and have authorised a free passage being granted to Batticaloa and back to Mr. Jansz, to enable him to personally supervise the purchase of good, unmixed seed paddy.

Food-supply.—This may be conveniently discussed in this connection. I am of opinion that the production of paddy is much understated in our headmen's returns. There are in the Galle district 45,650 acres of paddy land, of which about 42,000 acres are said to have been cultivated last year. The crops may, I think, be safely set down at 656,000 bushels, and as this is entirely consumed by the rural population, it is equivalent to about four bushels a head, exclusive of the residents of the town of Galle, who may be accepted as entirely consuming imported rice.

Besides this, about 2,500 acres are reported to have been sown chiefly with yams and sweet potatoes, and a small extent (950 acres) with fine grain. It is said an acre of sweet potatoes yields 20 cwt. of a crop; and the fine grain yielded 7,800 bushels.

But in addition to these crops, of which it is possible to furnish approximate estimates, there is an immense supply of food of which no statistics are available. Everywhere throughout the district there are produced very large crops of cocoanuts. I have had the cocoanut trees in bearing in the Galle district counted by the headmen, and the number is reported to be 5,300,000, producing, at a moderate calculation, 130,000,000 of nuts per annum. Then there are jak, breadfruit, and garden vegetables, which form a large portion of the daily food of the people. Then, again, there is for at least six months of the year all round our coast an almost unlimited supply of excellent fish, which is all consumed fresh.

Under these favourable circumstances,—and my remarks apply to most of the maritime ports of Ceylon,—the amount of rice consumed is limited. In the Gangaboda pattu of Mátara, where more rice in proportion to the population is raised than anywhere else in Ceylon (except Batticaloa, perhaps), I was assured a bushel a month was ample for a man and his wife and a young child or two, and a bushel and a quarter sufficed for a family of five (two parents and three children). The Mudaliyár of Talpé pattu considers the annual consumption to be six bushels a head of the population.

The rice (and paddy) imported into the ports of the Southern Province was last year 570,000 bushels,* which I distribute as follows :—

	Bushels.
Consumed in the town of Galle by 33,000 persons, at six bushels per head (say) ...	200,000
Consumed by 1,000 Tamil coolies on estates, at nine bushels per head (less 5,000 bushels said to be sent direct from Colombo to certain estates) ...	5,000
Required for Mátara as per Assistant Agent's estimate of one bushel per head of population	160,000
	365,000
But deduct consumption of foreign rice in Bentota, possibly drawn from Báruwala in the Western Province	15,000
Total ...	350,000

leaving 220,000 bushels as the consumption in the rural portion of the Galle district, or about one and a quarter bushel per head, besides (at least) four raised locally, or five and a quarter bushels per head per annum from all sources; but as the local crops are doubtless under-estimated, it is probable six bushels are really consumed.

But it must not be forgotten that in the Galle district there are a number of workers who are not employed in the raising of food. Many are engaged in the manufacture of coir, oil, arrack, in the raising of plumbago, and others in the cultivation of cinnamon, tea, &c.

I have endeavoured to collect statistics in regard to these industries, and though I cannot vouch for the exact correctness of those I attach, I am assured by the headmen who have collected them that every effort has been made to secure accuracy. Their figures give the following results :—

	R.
Quantity of coir manufactured and sold, 235,000 cwt., worth	1,500,000
Cocoanut oil	210,000
Cocoanuts for export †	18,000
Citronella (by native growers) ‡	127,000
Cinnamon 47,000 lb., worth	17,000
Native coffee	58,000
Areca sold and removed (exclusive of local consumption)	30,000
Sugar, by native growers only, 5,600 cwt., worth	67,000
Total ...	2,027,000
Deduct value of imported rice at R3 per bushel	660,000
Balance in favour of rural districts	1,367,000

* The quantity of rice (and paddy) imported has during the past eight years varied from 514,000 bushels in 1883 to 656,000 in 1881 (taking the paddy as yielding half in rice).

† Nine hundred and six thousand nuts were exported from Galle last year.

‡ Exclusive of that manufactured by European growers.

This sum, however, by no means represents all the earnings of the Galle district, bringing in money from external sources.

A considerable number of Sinhalese are employed on various estates, now increasing in number and importance, in the low-country parts of the district, the proprietors of which have every intention and disposition to rely chiefly on local labour. It is impossible to estimate the amounts paid out by these employers, but these fresh occupations will no doubt in time still further reduce the numbers engaged in raising food.

From the figures I have given, it will be seen that though possibly twenty-five per cent. of the main article of food has to be imported into the Galle rural districts, the balance of trade is very largely in their favour.

In the town, though the great reduction in the shipping visiting the port of recent years, and the removal of the mail companies' establishments, has seriously affected the amount of wages paid out, it is estimated that about R130,000 are still annually disbursed to coal-heavers and others employed in and about the port.

The mercantile firms engaged in the export trade also pay a large amount of wages to the coolies engaged in the packing and preparation of produce for the European market.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the Galle district was R545,907, against R575,516 in the previous year. Collections under Customs, Port Dues, Land Revenue, Rents, Licenses, and Stamps all show a decrease; while Land Sales, Reimbursements, Interest, and Miscellaneous have increased.

Land Sales should have shown a greater increase. Two very successful sales were held at Elpitiya and Bentota, and there was brisk competition for some plumbago lots in the gravets, one of which sold for R334 per acre. There is a great accumulation of surveyed lots not exposed to sale, I find, owing to the mudaliyárs having detained the preliminary plans in their possession, and not made the usual reports required of them. I have now called in all these plans, and am advertising them for sale as fast as can be judiciously done. The plans are then referred for report, and have to be returned before the advertised date.

A very considerable proportion of the lots are cultivated lands with plantations of various ages. These have been dealt with in terms of the recent circular from Government, with much benefit to the Crown as well as to the planters. Under the old system, no settlement could be arrived at, as the planters could or would not buy the Government interest, and outsiders were afraid to make a purchase which might entail a law suit. Now, when the plantation is old and the Crown's interest, if any ever existed, has practically lapsed, the occupants are generally glad to pay the small fees required for a formal certificate of quiet possession, and so secure documentary record of title. When the plantation is younger, and the Crown's interest is not quite extinct, the planters are nearly invariably willing to pay a reasonable amount to make a settlement to obtain a good title. By this means during the year a large number of disputes have been arranged with incalculable benefit to the people and at a pecuniary gain to the Crown.

Land Revenue shows a falling off from R79,544 in 1885 to R65,087 in 1886, but this is only nominal, and due to the arrears of 1884 (which stood at R19,594, against R9,584 at end of 1885) being brought to account as current revenue of 1885, instead of arrears. As a matter of fact, the grain-tax collection of 1886 was R62,442, against R62,492 in 1885.

The expenditure of the year was R219,503, against R216,198 in the previous year.

III.—IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

With the heavy and well-distributed rainfall of the district there is no need of irrigation, but there is a great deal to be done to facilitate and hasten the discharge of the flood-waters which now accumulate in the low-lying paddy lands. To do this, more openings are required in the coast ridge which runs right along from Bentota to Galle between the sea, and the series of swamps and lakes which extend nearly the whole distance and communicate more or less with one another. The existing openings into the sea are few, tortuous, and insufficient. Take, for instance, the Balapiti lake or Madu-ganga—an extensive lake receiving the drainage of a very considerable area, and fringed by a large extent of paddy land. This lake runs parallel to the coast for some three miles, and communicates with the sea by a circuitous channel only some 100 ft. wide. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered that it frequently takes floods fifteen days to run off—a period of submersion which is fatal to any paddy crop which may be in the ground. In this case, levels taken demonstrate the possibility of providing an escape direct to the sea by cuttings of half a mile or so, in lieu of the five to six miles which the drainage has to follow at present.

On the other hand, in the dry weather the sea water ascends these channels and makes the lakes quite brackish, as well as the numerous stream running into them. This of itself directly damages the lower lands, but when the first floods come down and raise the water-level, the whole of the increased volume is for a time all brackish, and does damage to the growing crops.

This latter source of mischief can be met by increased flood escapes, and I am glad to say I have hit on a simple work which will effectually keep out the salt water in the dry weather, and yet present no hindrance to the discharge of the floods in the wet season.

My plan is to build an ordinary anicut, with flooring and piers grooved to carry planks, but by providing a double row of planks, I find I can keep out the salt water. In very dry weather the space between the boards can be filled with clay or sand, and be thus made water-tight. By watching the tide, and removing the planks of one or two openings at low water, the accumulated drainage is discharged. In wet weather, when the fresh water, being in excess, keeps out the salt, the boards are entirely removed, and the full water-way left clear.

With a small sum of money allowed me by the Municipality, and the aid of prison labour, I constructed last year an anicut on this principle on the Kepu-ela, which runs into the sea between the Galle Fort and prison. Before the erection of this barrier the tide ran for nearly a mile up a swamp along the Wakwella-road, souring the soil and rendering it unfit for cultivation. By keeping out the tide I have reduced the water-level in ordinary weather by some eighteen inches; and since the people have seen that it is effective in its action, they have begun to clear and reclaim the swamp with a view to its cultivation.

Two projects for providing additional outlets and for keeping out salt water on the foregoing principles have been under consideration: one is the Dedduwa scheme, on which I reported some months ago as follows:—

The Dedduwa reclamation scheme has been once or twice before Government, and I would hesitate to again invite attention to the subject, if I were not prepared with a proposal for dealing with it entirely different from those which have been previously submitted, and which I desire to have placed before the Irrigation Board after certain additional data have been obtained.

The Bentota river communicates with the Dedduwa lake by two openings in a causeway on the minor road. In dry weather the river, for a considerable distance up stream, becomes brackish, and so does the water in the lake. When the floods come down they soon drive out the salt water from the river; but as the lake has no second outlet to the sea, there is no escape or scour. The water in it consequently not only remains brackish, but its volume and height is so increased by the flood that it submerges extensive paddy lands draining into it, and does considerable damages to the growing crops.

From personal inquiry on the spot I am satisfied it is the brackish nature of the flood which does the real harm, and that mere excess of water, if it were only fresh, would not be nearly so injurious.

I am familiar with similar effects on the east coast, where the lagoons (mutuvaroms) remain salt, until the bars are burst out to the sea, and frequently do much damage to the growing paddy.

To remedy this, my first proposal is to completely cut off the ordinary river floods by closing the openings in the causeway.

[N.B.—There are frequent floods in the river when there is no local rainfall.]

Secondly, I propose to provide other outlets for the Dedduwa lake and the country draining into it, as follows:—

(*a*) A low-level channel of moderate proportions for the dry weather discharge passing through low, swampy land, and debouching into the main river, close to its mouth, where the flood-level is necessarily lower than it is at the present point of communication some four miles higher up.

(*b*) Two high-level outlets direct to the sea to meet the case of local floods, those in the river being cut off by closing the existing openings. At both these points the sea end of these escapes will be fairly protected by rocky prominences from the surf of the south-west monsoon. There are also traces of old channels at these localities, and the requisite cuttings will be short and not deep. I propose these excavations should not be below high water mark, so as to obviate all chance of sea water entering the lake by these openings, unless certain experimental works I am now carrying out at Galle show this can be done at a moderate cost by an arrangement of piers and boards movable at pleasure.

(*c*) A detailed list prepared by Mr. Jayawardena, late Mudaliyár of the Bentota-Walalláwita kóralé, shows that there are 2,077 acres injuriously affected by the invasion of brackish water in the manner described by me. I am informed the owners of these lands are perfectly willing to co-operate, either by labour or in money, towards any scheme the probable success of which is assured by competent professional advice.

It would be premature of me, in the absence of this, to call a meeting or take any further steps to obtain the consent of the land-owners, and I accordingly limit my action at present to asking, first, that the Director of Public Works may be asked to take steps to have a series of levels taken over the fields and the proposed cuttings to ascertain their height above sea-level; and, secondly, that when he has obtained this information, the Director will place the matter, with his opinion on the proposal, before the Irrigation Board for consideration, with the works proposed for next year.

The necessary levels have been since taken, and my proposals have been shown to be feasible, and have met with the approval of the Director of Public Works and his Provincial Assistant, while the cost will not probably exceed R25,000.

The Karidjapitiya scheme, referred to by my predecessor, on further examination seemed to the landed proprietors interested, as well as to me, as insufficient for the purpose contemplated, chiefly in that, though it might have kept out the salt water, it made no additional provision for the escape of the floods, which can now only run off by way of the Madu-gaṇga, already referred to, and consequently at times submerge the crops for fifteen days. Here the people themselves suggested the necessity for a direct escape to the sea, and pointed out what appeared a suitable locality. These circumstances were duly reported to Government, and a series of levels taken; but the result has not been as yet communicated to me.

IV.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The statistics for the past and previous year were as follows:—

	1886.	1885.
Total number in lists ...	33,381 ...	34,935
Paid at single rates ...	12,851 ...	19,709
Paid at double rates ...	526 ...	97
Total paid	13,377 ...	19,806
Performed labour	12,027 ...	8,017
Total effectives	25,404 ...	27,823
Exempted *	1,696 ...	—
Imprisoned	80 ...	159
Fined	46 ...	4
Dead, or paid elsewhere ...	824 ...	—
Absentees *	2,773 ...	* 5,168
Total non-effective ...	5,419 ...	5,331
Unaccounted for at end of year ...	2,558 ...	1,781

Chiefly in consequence of the ill-understood terrors of a new Ordinance, there was in 1885 a large proportion of commutation at single rates; but when it was found that those who did not pay could discharge their liability by working six days, the efforts to pay at single rates for 1886 were relaxed, and the Committee found itself seriously hampered with a very diminished money revenue and a very heavy outstanding in labour.†

* Not shewn separately in 1885's returns.

† Other influences were also not wanting; for instance, though not allowed by the Ordinance, the division officers had in 1885 permitted working by substitutes, which could be arranged for at a cheap rate with overseers and contractors. A large number of well-to-do people who could well afford to commute got off in this manner. As soon as I discovered this, it was strictly forbidden, and work *in propria persona* insisted on.

The change in the administration of the province prevented the critical state of the Committee's resources being realised till half the year was nearly over. Pressure was at once brought to bear on the division officers and headmen to get out the labour more regularly and more freely, and coercive measures were enforced against selected defaulters. This did some good; but it was found that the action of the police officers, thoroughly stimulated by a reward of 50c. a head, was dilatory and perfunctory, owing chiefly, I believe, to their unwillingness to incur unpopularity in their villages by executing warrants against their friends and relatives, and an idea that if they could only tide over the end of the year they would get off altogether.

In September I arranged for a regular raid by special peons working under the supervision of Mr. Erskine, the Superintendent of Minor Roads. To keep within the law and be able to meet any technicalities which might arise in case of resistance, escape, &c., the warrants were addressed to the Fiscal, and Mr. Erskine was appointed a Deputy, and his peons licensed as Fiscal's process servers. At the same time labour centres were fixed on, and accommodation arranged for. When a defaulter was arrested, he was given his choice of working twelve days, finding his own food; or twenty-four days (exclusive of Sundays), with maintenance provided by the Committee. By this means over 1,400 men were brought to book (of whom only 107 elected to accept maintenance), besides a number who voluntarily went and performed single labour, as all were permitted to do irrespective of any previous default, provided they did so before arrest. At the end of the year this system was stopped, and those still in default, as arrested, are being regularly dealt with as provided in the Ordinance: brought to Galle, formally convicted and located in a special shed near the stone quarry, and kept to stone-breaking for a month.

Our system is now regularly organised, and will be acted on earlier in the current year, if the labour is found to hang back. Already it has, I think, borne fruit in an increased money collection for the current year from some 4,850 men in excess of the number who commuted in 1886.

An urgently required amendment in the Ordinance is more elasticity in regard to the period within which commutation at single rate is permitted. It was a decided mistake to fix a rigid date by Ordinance, instead of leaving it to be arranged by proclamation after due consideration of the circumstances of every province. In most of the Siphalese districts, and certainly in the Southern Province, no worse date than February 28 could possibly have been selected: the yala harvest is barely reaped, and where there is chena cultivation the products have not fully ripened to admit of realisation, while the resources of the people have been largely drawn on to support themselves since the previous maha harvest. Under the old Ordinance single rates were received till March 31, and with an additional penalty of only 25c. up to May 1, and in some districts until June 1. A large proportion of those who paid did so in the second interval of grace, as shown by the following figures for the Galle and Mátara districts for the last two years under the old system :—

	Galle.		Mátara.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Paid at R1·50, single rate ...	12,039	10,682	7,925	8,451
Paid at R1·75, with additional 25c.	7,907	8,157	1,369	1,837
Paid at R3	747	414	211	182
Total paid	20,693	19,253	9,505	10,470
Total worked	4,285	5,801	16,583	13,974

Under the new system, those who fail for any reason to pay at single rates must either find R3 or work. Many, and especially those who form the floating population, to which our absentees belong, do neither, and take their chance of evading their responsibility altogether. For this class a *locus penitentiæ* on easier terms than at present should be found. Personally, I see no objection to extending the term for single payment till March 30; but whether this is done or not, payment at R1·75 (viz., single rate with a penalty of 25c.) should be accepted until April 30 at least, if not till the end of May. Non-commutation by February 28 might still be held as entailing a penal liability for failure to labour as called out. In districts where there is only a small proportion which ordinarily labours, this would be still further decreased by the additional inducement to commute, and the interval subsequent to the latest date allowed would suffice for using up those who yet remained liable to work. Where, as in the Southern Province, there would be still probably a considerable balance to be taken out in labour, the division officers could arrange to call out the poorer classes, who invariably labour, in the earlier months, and leave those who are likely to commute at the additional rate to be dealt with later in case of failure.

An examination of some of the division officers' lists started by Mr. Pyemont in June disclosed the existence of considerable irregularities on the part of these men, and excited suspicion that the Committee was not getting all it was entitled to. Other circumstances pointed to the conclusion that the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance called for more close supervision than the Government Agent and his Office Assistant were able to give with the numerous other calls upon their time and attention. I therefore proposed to Mr. Vigors, who is my Assistant in the Customs Department, that he should take over the supervision of the work connected with the Thoroughfares Ordinance, as his own immediate responsibilities are comparatively light. Mr. Vigors kindly consented to do this, and has carried out his new duties with an amount of zeal and earnest attention which is highly creditable to him, besides devoting much time to the thorough supervision of the division officers and other subordinates, without which I fear the working of the year would have been far less satisfactory than it has been.

The Committee are consequently under great obligation to Mr. Vigors for his exertion on their behalf, and I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging them. Mr. Vigors has further furnished me with the following notes on the working of the Ordinance, which contain several suggestions worthy of adoption :—

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1886 has not apparently been so successful as in 1885; but as there were causes for this necessary falling off, I cannot consider the results altogether unsatisfactory. It is at all times a matter of considerable difficulty to deal with a large body of labour which is scattered over a wide area, and which requires much more exertion to manage when labour has to be exacted, than if the Committee had received the equivalent in money. During the year under review the Committee found themselves obliged to deal

with the labour of nearly 6,500 men more than in 1885, this number representing the very serious falling off in those who paid commutation. Under the circumstances, I think the Committee may be congratulated in having secured the labour of within a fraction of 4,000 of these men, the excess of labour turned out and duly accounted for being in excess of that appearing in 1885 by that number.

There is, however, one point in the general figures for last year which deserves and is receiving serious attention, and that is, the falling off in the total of persons liable to labour returned for the district by the division officers. At this there is every reason to look with dissatisfaction, as it might convey the idea of decay in the district. Such, however, is not really the case, and an examination of some of the returns has led to the detection of one cause at least—the omission in 1886 in some divisions by the returning officers of all persons who during 1885 were reported as "absentees." The restoration of these names to the list this year has been ordered (where residence has been resumed); and the attention already given to the returns for the current year will, it is hoped, lead to a total in excess of 1886, not by adding non-effective, but effective names. That the 1885 figures are not an exaggerated return is certain, since the total of persons exempted, dead, &c., during the two years is almost identical, while the outstanding balance of labour not accounted for is smaller in 1885 than in 1886.

The attention of the Committee has been directed, among other matters, to the question of a reasonable labour standard, the procedure laid down in dealing with persons performing short labour, and the consideration of some steps which would ensure the discharge of their liability by the absentee class.

On the subject of the standard of work demanded in the district, there has been some correspondence; but there is no reason to consider the quantity required for a discharge in full, viz., six bushels of two inch metal per diem in Galle and Mátara, and five in Hambantota excessive. It has as a fact been found within the capabilities of ordinary individuals; and where exception has been taken, it seems to have been due either to determination not to work, or to objection to that form of labour. Owing to want of skill, the power of a certain proportion of Ordinance commutation labourers must be rated lower than that of trained road coolies; and for this reason it is important on principal roads that the Public Works Department should, so far as possible, be in a position to choose their labour. For this reason a large contribution to principal roads in indifferent labour should be avoided if possible; but much will always depend on the amount of commutation paid in. On the proportion which this bears to the labour, depends in no small degree the power of the Committee to employ its resources with advantage. The division officers have accordingly been instructed that, so far as possible, the best labour, *i. e.*, the most able-bodied and suitable men, should be furnished to the principal roads, and the weaker men reserved for the minor roads, and, subject to the conditions above stated, they have worked well.

The proportion of short-labour defaulters has not been excessive—indeed, is very small.

During the year, one hundred and twenty-six defaulters were either imprisoned or fined for failing to labour in 1886; and of those who made default in 1885, ninety men underwent imprisonment or paid the fine, out of a large number dealt with. It is generally the case when the outstanding balance unaccounted for is small, as in 1885, that a large portion consists of individuals who have to be exempted on being brought up owing to their being subject to some disease.

Revenue.

The total cash collection for the year, including balance of previous year, was R24,549·49, as against R35,156·24 for 1885. The principal items were—Commutation, R20,656·50; Recoveries on account of previous years, R301·50; Resthouse collections, R382; Refund by Public Works Department of unexpended balance of previous year's votes, R256·57.

The Committee had thus over R10,000 less in 1886 to work with than in 1885, which was only in part compensated for by the labour of nearly 4,000 more men. It must be remembered also that the supervision of the additional labour was itself a source of expenditure—a serious matter when the limited finances of the Committee are taken into consideration. It may reasonably be anticipated, however, that the decrease in the amount of commutation money received, being exceptional, will not be repeated this year; so that in 1887 there will be funds available for several necessary works which had to be deferred.

Expenditure.

Of the funds at its disposal, the principal roads absorbed R5,525·75 in money and R6,087 in labour. R882 in money was also expended on the improvement and repair of the principal resthouses. The minor roads of the district represent a mileage of 261 miles, and labour to the value of R13,006·50 was devoted to their upkeep, besides R6,763·96 in money, mainly for supervision. The upkeep of resthouses cost R2,181·78, including furniture, servants, &c.; and non-effective charges, such as the pay of the superintendent and the cost of the office establishment, and all other similar charges, absorbed R9,129·99. The cash balance unappropriated at the end of the year, after providing for all charges outstanding, was only R66·1.

Condition of the Minor Roads, &c.

With the limited amount of money in hand, it has been impossible to do more than attend to the general upkeep and improvement of the roadways.

Any large cash expenditure was impossible, so that the Committee is unable to point to any new works; but the general state of the roads and bridges, with the exception of some of the larger bridges, is excellent. All the resthouses are also in good order, and their equipment has been taken in hand and is being improved. The very indifferent accommodation at Wakwella has been improved by the enlargement of two small rooms, and general repairs have been effected to the building, which is now in excellent order. Several of the bridges on the minor roads are in bad order, and will require attention early in the year; but as they required either partial or entire renewal, the Committee could not take them in hand.

Arrears.

The recoveries on account of former years only amounted to R301·50—a very small sum; but nearly 1,000 men were for various reasons struck off the balance of labour unaccounted for in 1885, the majority being persons entitled to exemption during that year.

There is, however, still too large a number of warrants unexecuted, but exertions are being made to have these cleared off by special peons under supervision; so that the balance may be reduced. The practice of leaving Road Committee warrants with the police officers for execution has not proved satisfactory, and it is hoped may be effectively dispensed with in future.

In connection with the practical working of the Ordinance, I would refer especially to two points in which it might be amended with advantage.

I.—At present in dealing with persons who perform short labour on attending for six days, the following steps have to be taken, the delay or trouble in connection with which are are self evident:—

(*a*) A report from the overseer to the Chairman of the work expected and actually done.
(*b*) A notice, to be served personally, to attend before the Chairman for inquiry.
(*c*) Report of service.
(*d*) Attendance of the parties and adjudication.
(*e*) Order to the overseer to receive the men to complete their work.
(*f*) A report of the performance or otherwise of such work.
(*g*) In case of non-performance, issue of a warrant.

Apart from the long series of steps above detailed, it is manifest that where the labour has been on a principal road, the Committee obtain no credit for it, unless completed; and this cannot be secured in all cases, as even should

the balance labour be performed it may have to be taken on a minor road or elsewhere, which then gets less than its quota, while the Committee has to make good again what was contributed to the Public Works Department. The long delay which may be, and is actually at times experienced, in serving the notices for inquiry or of adjudication tends to this notice being lost sight of.

The above procedures might be immensely simplified by the substitution of the following regulations :—

(1) That persons performing short labour should be at once called out again by the division officers to complete their six days.

(2) That on default to this second notice, they should be served with notice for twelve days in the ordinary course. Those who attended might be discharged if they completed their six days, even then, provided it was within the year the labour was due for.

(3) That on default they be treated as Ordinance defaulters for double labour, and warrants issued.

The above course would enable active steps to be taken at an earlier date than is now possible, and should the warrants be executed, the Chairman, with the record of the original short labour and any evidence adduced before him, would judge how to deal with the case. In most cases nothing but wilful and gross neglect would necessitate the warrants issuing, as persons who, from sickness or other reasonable cause, could not attend the second or third notice would almost certainly represent their case and obtain exemption or permission to complete their work at some other date.

II.—The second point is with reference to securing some more satisfactory discharge of their liability than at present exists from the class who are returned as "absentees." Of these persons, who have their property and houses in the district, and who are generally present between the preparation of the original and additional lists, no less than 2,500 were unaccounted for at the end of 1886. So far as was known to this Committee, they had neither paid nor worked, nor indeed received notice to work (save in a few cases notice for single labour), if we except the general notice of liability. Forming as they do a more or less wandering class, obtaining their livelihood in different places in different years, a very large proportion are believed to escape their liability under the Ordinance altogether.

To ensure at least the certainty that they do work or pay, it is necessary that greater facilities for securing a valid service of notice to work should be afforded. At present this notice must be personal, and till it is effected twice (*i.e.*, for single and double labour) no warrant can issue. Apart from the consideration of a possible fraud by division officers in including some persons improperly in their division, it is obvious that if those who impose it are really absent for all but a short period of the year, it is most difficult to secure service of even one notice. Should the first be secured, the individual probably leaves home for several months soon after ; so that the second notice for double labour has to wait that time, and if then served and default be made, he has probably left for another indefinite period, during which the warrant must be unexecuted.

As there is an obligation on all persons returned as liable to labour to discharge their liability, the Ordinance might provide that, after September 1 in each year, on persons being reported by the division officers and certified by the chief local headman as absent, or evading notice, the Chairman be authorised to order notice to be served at their residences, first for six days' labour, and one month after for twelve days' labour ; and then on default to issue warrants. This would at least give some prospect of the labour being accounted for. The interval would enable their friends to communicate with them, and if they had discharged their liability elsewhere, for them to furnish evidence of it.

To these notes it only remains to me to add that the condition of the minor roads is most creditable to the superintendent ; and of the whole mileage (261) no less than 193 miles are gravelled roads, drained and bridged, and passable for carriages all the year round. The average expenditure is about R50 per mile, and even at this low rate the resources of the Committee are almost entirely taken up by upkeep, and there is only a very small margin for further extension and improvements. The only new work undertaken during the past year was consequently on the Piṭigala-road, which the Committee is anxious to make passable for wheeled traffic as far as the boundary of the province, where it will meet a cart-road in the Colombo district. A good deal of labour has been expended in the Hinidum pattu in widening and cutting a very imperfect trace which crosses a large number of streams by édanḍas. It is consequently not passable for horses, but I am having approaches sloped, as the rivers (with a couple of exceptions) are perfectly fordable for three-fourths of the year.

There is also a wide path on a better trace from Habarakaḍa, the chief village of the pattu, to Opata, another large village in the Hulanda-oya valley, and only six miles from the bridge over that stream on the Morowak kóralé cart-road. I purpose inviting the co-operation of the Mátara Committee to open up this route, with a view of facilitating access, in time, by cart to the heart of the Hinidum pattu. This line has the advantage that there are no large streams to be crossed and bridged as there are on the present line *viâ* Uḍugama and along the margin of the Gindura river.

V.—GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

Grain commutation and the working of the Ordinance have been recently reported on by me in the following terms, to which I have nothing to add :—

The commutation of the Government share of the paddy crops of the district has, under the new system, during the first four years (1883–86), averaged R69,371, against R69,816 received under the renting system during the previous seven years (1876–82). Taken as a whole, therefore, the commutation of the Galle district under the new system has not resulted in any gain to Government ; in fact, when the cost of collection at five per cent. to the headmen, besides cost of clerical staff, are allowed for, there has been a decided loss. On the other hand, the whole of the renter's profit, generally estimated not to have been less than twenty-five per cent., has gone into the pockets of the people. I may add that it was notorious the whole district was much under-rented in previous years, and I was specially struck with this when I held the rent sales for the maha of 1871, when acting for a short period as Agent of the province.

In the Gaṇgaboḍa pattu, which has been specially referred to in this petition, the average under the new system is R1,600 above that under the renting system ; but R600 of this has been contributed by crop lands cultivated under circumstances which are probably unfavourable to fields liable to annual commutation. In this pattu a large proportion of the paddy fields lie in the Gindura valley, and are very liable to be inundated, as that river rises in the Morowak kóralé, where there is a heavy rainfall. Undoubtedly these floods are extremely beneficial on the whole, and add to the fertility of the fields ; but on the other hand they frequently injure the growing crops and render it difficult for an improvident cultivator at times to meet his responsibilities. Under these circumstances, it is a pity the extent liable to crop commutation is so limited, and is represented by an assessment of only R1,246, against R15,733 due on lands liable to annual commutation. These remarks also apply to a portion of the Weḷlaboḍa pattu, which is affected by the Giṇ-gaṇga.

Sales for default of payment have taken place during the four years under review in 2,269 instances, and of these in 1,110 cases the lands were purchased by private persons. The remaining 1,159 were bought in on behalf of the Crown, and of these 69 have been since redeemed. The largest number of sales was in the Weḷlaboḍa and Gaṇgaboḍa pattus, but here two-thirds were purchased by private persons. I am assured by those who are in a position to know, that a land of any value is rarely permitted to be sold, and that the greater number of those

which found purchasers are fields in which the sub-division has gone so far that the shareholders preferred their being put up for sale and purchased, as an undivided property, by one or two fresh chief proprietors. The sub-division of property here is, as elsewhere in Ceylon, very extreme; in this very petition a one-hundredth share is spoken of, and I understand a four-hundredth* share is not uncommon; while in many lands the shareholders do not know what their exact interest is: it has dwindled down to such an infinitessimal share as to be impossible of definition, much less proof. The complaints against such sales are very few in number, and generally come from some absentee proprietor with a very small interest, who will not co-operate in improvements, and it is desirable to get rid of. Sales under such circumstances are decidedly a gain to the community, while the loss to the individual is generally small. It must also react favourably in another way, viz., by giving a definite and secure title to one or two individuals, reduce litigation for small shares and obscure rights. I am also assured that as regards at least one valuable land, default was purposely made to obtain its sale, and so defraud the mortgagee of his security. Such frauds cannot be guarded against by Government servants; and the danger of it, I understand, now prevents lenders advancing money on paddy land. Possibly this will in the long run do good by keeping our agriculturists out of the usurer's hand.

The Crown purchases number 772, of which 69 have been subsequently redeemed. I have had lists of these furnished to the mudaliyárs, and obtained a report as to the circumstances of each case. I find nearly all of them are exceedingly poor and unfertile lands, not cultivated for many years, and which ought to have been entered for crop commutation; but as they are liable for annual, and not paid for, they had to be sold, and were bought in for the Crown to close the accounts. Thus in the Wellaboḍa pattu, out of 291 lands only 3 are reported to be fertile and regularly cultivated, and 12 are fertile, but not cultivated, as the tax is considered high. The rest are unfertile and not cultivated, owing to influx of sea water, &c.

In Bentoṭa, out of 137, it is reported 118 are valueless and not saleable for the amount of the assessment, and only 5 have been redeemed.

The collections for 1886 are not yet quite closed: but so far the figures show a reduction, especially in sales to private persons, and markedly in the Gaṇgaboḍa pattu (34 against 132 in 1884) and Wellaboḍa pattu (87 against 194 in 1884).

Such are the practical results, figures, and experience gained after four years' working of the new system; and I will now shortly indicate in what direction concession is not possible, and in what respect amendment is admissible.

The chief grievances advanced against the new system are—

(*a*) The refusal to accept payment of shares of the commutation according to each owner's interest.
(*b*) The difficulty of recovering money paid on behalf of defaulting shareholders.
(*c*) The transfer of the responsibility to the land owners from the cultivators.
(*d*) The unvarying amount of the tax without any reference to the varying quality of the crops from year to year.

From what I have already said of the extreme sub-division of property in the Colony, it is simply impossible to make any concession on the first point, and hold each shareholder only liable for his share. Nor, unless the revenue from this source is to be entirely sacrificed, can the Government give up its right of priority over the land. But where one shareholder pays for others, he should have every facility afforded to recover his money expeditiously and inexpensively. Where a Village Tribunal exists he can do so, but not when he has to sue in the ordinary courts. To meet this drawback, where village committees having jurisdiction only to try breaches of rules are established, they should be authorised to entertain such suits; and where the Village Committee Ordinance has not been introduced, the mudaliyár of the pattu should be invested with this power, subject to appeal to the agent.

The transfer of responsibility for the tax to the landlord from the cultivator is the real bugbear in the opinion of the leading signatories to this petition. Nearly all of them are residents of the towns, who hold land and shares in land scattered all over the country. Such absentee owners generally neglect their agricultural interests, and rarely expend anything on the improvement of their fields. But they willingly take all they can get, and give their land for cultivation, as is commonly said, "to the man who brings the biggest pingo," viz., to the applicant who promises the largest share of the crop,—while some sell the right by public auction every season. By such landlords under the old system the cultivator was left to battle out the payment of the Government share with the renter, but under the new the landowner is bound to see the Government claims settled, or he may find himself *minus* his land. Here, too, the new system works, I believe, favourably for the cultivator, who now takes the paddy which used formerly to go to the renter and be frequently removed from the village. Indeed, it is a common complaint the villager now eats the paddy, and has not got it to sell when the tax falls due. I can suggest no mode of meeting this difficulty, or any remedy for this state of affairs.

The rigidity of the system and the unvarying amount of the tax, without reference to the varying returns and nature of the crops, is an objection which was foreseen; and no doubt it does create difficulties amongst the poorer classes of an improvident people. Under the new system the revenue has varied (in round numbers) from R64,800 to R68,000, against R41,700 to R91,500 under the old renting system during the previous seven years. The year 1886 has been in parts unfavourable, and consequently there has been an outcry against the system; but no mention is made of the saving to the people in previous favourable years, such as 1883. For this the owners will have it in their power at the next revision to find a remedy, by electing crop commutation more freely; but at the first assessment the people did not properly understand the question, and the Commissioners were also, I believe, desirous to secure as much annual commutation as possible.

Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the Government Agents be empowered—

(*a*) To give up to the original proprietors all the lands purchased for the Crown during the past four years, and at the same time to change their liability to crop commutation instead of annual;
(*b*) To allow the liability of any land entered for annual to be changed to crop commutation, on such terms as the Government Agent may see fit, provided the amount of tax is not reduced below that fixed by the Commissioner without reference to Government; and
(*c*) To reduce (subject to approval of Government) the tax on any crop-commutation land which has not been cultivated in consequence of the high rate of tax fixed by the Commissioners.

It is of course out of the question to think of going back to the renting system, but the concessions I have suggested will meet the real grievances of the new system by making it more elastic, and thus more suited to the varying circumstances of the people. No fresh legislation will be required, as there is no intention to increase the commutation fixed on any land; and Government is of course at liberty to reduce its demand whenever it sees fit.

It will be seen from what I have said that the new system is probably working a silent and unexpected change in the proprietorship of paddy land, and gradually eliminating three factors unfavourable to agricultural progress—viz., the absentee landowner, the money-lender, and the extreme sub-division of holdings. Individuals may suffer by this, but the community will benefit; and as one who has paid considerable attention to the matter, it seems to me that we shall in time see our paddy produced by the resident villager with a substantial interest in his own holding, working on his own resources, and with every inducement to improve his property.

I regret to state that the Government have declined to adopt the recommendations made in the above report.

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* Messrs. Winter and Sons have a transfer which conveys fractional shares, based as a sub-division, into 1,260 portions; and also hold one land presented gratis, as each shareholder had such a small interest that it was practically worthless.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND HEALTH.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 5,955, against 4,959 births. This is only the second time in the past seventeen years that the deaths in the Galle district have exceeded the births. It is partly due, in the present instance, to a severe outbreak of dysentery early in the year, and to an epidemic of fever in the latter part, to which I will more fully refer presently.

At the same time there has been a considerable falling off in births (870) as compared with the previous year; but this was doubtless due to the small number of marriages in 1885, when only 1,088 were registered against 1,408 in 1884, 1,654 in 1883, and 1,648 in 1882. I am not aware of the reasons which led to this matrimonial outbreak; but it was followed, as might be expected, by a very high birth-rate in 1883 (6,130) and 1884 (6,170), while 1885 stood only slightly behind at 5,829. The smaller number of marriages in 1885 naturally led to fewer new lives being introduced into the population in 1886, while the causes indicated raised the mortality.

But after all the death-rate was only 28·7 per mille, and there is no cause for any general apprehension regarding the public health in this district. The population increased between 1871 and 1881 by over seven per cent., and since the last census the excess of registered births over deaths is 3,243, equivalent to an advance of four per cent. in six years.

I may here remark that I have every reason to believe that great attention is paid to registration in this district. On comparing the population deduced, by adding the births and deducting the deaths registered to the census returns of 1871, with the actual enumerations of 1881, I found the figures were within one and three quarter per cent. of one another; and that, supposing the census of 1871 to have been perfectly accurate, the omissions to register were under four per cent. These figures are really beyond the mark, as, according to Dr. Farr's researches, "population increases in regular geometrical progression where the births exceed the deaths, and the ratio of the births and of the deaths to the population remains constant." He also maintains that some writers in giving one-tenth part of the increase in ten years as the annual rate of increase are wrong, and that the correct rate should be the tenth root, and not the *tenth* part of the decennial increase. In support of this view he shows that by taking the tenth part the annual increase in England was 1·9 per cent., whereas it really was 1·41, or the tenth root.

As a matter of curiosity, I have worked out Dr. Farr's formula* for the Galle district, and find that, according to it, the theoretical increase in the population between 1871 and 1881 would be 13,878 as against 14,330, which is the difference between the two enumerations. The excess is about three per cent.

As the census of 1881 is admittedly the more reliable one, this figure (three per cent.) probably represents the error in 1871, and adopting it as such we have the following:—

Population by census of 1881		207,677
Returns of 1871	193,347	
Add error, 3 per cent.	5,799	
...		199,146
Increase ...		8,531
Excess of births over deaths registered in same period		9,296

In making this calculation I necessarily started with the erroneous figures of 1871; but if the registrations are accepted as correct, the error in the enumeration will be reduced to 2·62 per cent., thus:—

Population by census of 1881		207,677
Population by census of 1871	193,347	
Add 2·62 per cent.	5,074	
...		198,421
Difference ...		9,256
Excess of births over deaths		9,296

The closeness of the results looked at in these different ways is striking, and justifies a belief in the greater accuracy of our vital statistics (of the Galle district at all events) than is ordinarily accepted.

The public health was not satisfactory in parts of the district, as already stated. This was the case in the Talpé pattu, which is, as a rule, a healthy district, especially the more densely-populated portion along the seaside. The mortality of 1884 was 617 in a population of over 44,000, equivalent to only 14 per mille. Unfortunately, there was an outbreak of dysentery at the end of 1885, which did not disappear until March 1886; and an epidemic of fever, but fortunately in another part of the pattu, later in the year. Under these adverse influences the mortality of the past year rose to 1,176, or 27 per mille of the pattu population. The fever almost disappeared by the end of the year. I need scarcely record that every effort was made to deal with these outbreaks: medical aid was provided, and medicines unsparingly tendered; these were freely accepted by the fever patients, but as a rule in cases of dysentery preference was given to treatment of their own vedarálas.

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* The following are the details of calculation:—

$$\sqrt[10]{\frac{P}{p}} = 1 + \text{the annual rate of increase.}$$

$$\sqrt[10]{\frac{207,677}{193,347}} = \sqrt[10]{1·0742} = 1·00718$$

193,347 × ·00718 = 1,387·89 = annual rate of increase.
Decennial increase by formula = 13,878.
Do. by enumeration = 14,330.
Difference = 452 = 3 per cent.

N.B.—Tamil emigrants excluded from census.

Fever in Uḍugama.—Early in the year fever broke out on the estates in Uḍugama, where a considerable area of new land had been recently opened, which is almost invariably in the tropics followed by sickness of some description. A considerable number of villagers had been employed in the operations on the estates, and these men carried the disease to their houses. The fever continued in the upper part of the Gaṇgaboḍa pattu, where very few villagers escaped an attack, and gradually worked its way, in August, to Kimbiya and the surrounding villages, only some eight miles from Galle. Though the number attacked was large, the mortality was fortunately not in proportion; and the number of deaths registered in the two divisions to which the fever was restricted on this side was 284, against 223 for the previous year.

Every effort was made here, too, to cope with the outbreak: the localities were visited by myself and the Colonial Surgeon, and two medical practitioners stationed in the villages. The fever medicines were freely accepted, and food was supplied gratis to a large number.

Mr. Roberts, of Riseland estate, also rendered valuable aid in distributing the medicines supplied to him; and as he was very successful in his treatment, numbers accepted his medicines who would not otherwise have taken English drugs.

The health of other parts of the district was satisfactory. A few cases of small-pox occurred early in the year in the four gravets and up the Colombo-road at intervals. In Bentoṭa there were also some cases of dysentery, but very few deaths.

In the storm of September 5, about thirty fishermen met their deaths by drowning in their efforts to reach the shore.

VII.—CRIME.

The chief statistics of the year are as follows:—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Persons Convicted.
	Acquittal.	Conviction.	
Tried before Supreme Court at first sessions, 1886 ...	6 ...	18 ...	21
Do. second do. ...	3 ...	6 ...	5
Persons admitted to prison on conviction before District Court, Galle	— ...	— ...	36
Persons admitted to prison on conviction before Police Court, Galle*	— ...	— ...	610
Persons admitted to prison on conviction before Police Court, Balapitiya*	— ...	— ...	241
		Total ...	913

The heavy calendar at the first sessions was due to a number of cases from the Balapiṭiya district, where the people have always been turbulent and lawless and require a very firm magistrate over them. Mr. Jackson was fortunately able to get hold of a number of bad characters towards the close of 1885, and to obtain evidence to secure their conviction before the Supreme Court. The good effects of this were visible in the light calendar at the second sessions, as also in the fewer number convicted before the District Court, viz., 36, against 63 in 1885. The number of committals to prison on convictions by the Police Court has increased, but this is probably due to the working of the Penal Code.

The calendar for the sessions now being held is, I am glad to say, also light, and includes only seven cases, with eleven accused persons.

When I assumed charge in May, I found the Balapiṭiya district much disturbed by the presence of two escaped convicts. I immediately brought pressure to bear on the headmen to secure their re-arrest, and one man was secured at Amblaṇgoḍa, but not without a severe struggle, in which he attempted to use a knife, and was himself severely stabbed. The other was one of the Rágama gang (named Jonná) under twenty years' sentence, and a very powerful man of the Chalia caste, who was screened and protected by his fellow-caste men, of whom there are a large number in the Balapiṭiya district. He was reported to be fully armed, and a dangerous man to tackle. I was obliged to dismiss the Vidana-árachchi of the division in which he chiefly lurked, and suspended another. The dismissed Vidána-árachchi, under pretence of befriending Jonná, inveigled him to his house and betrayed him to some policemen from Galle, whose attendance he had previously arranged for.

I have been able to secure the arrest of other minor offenders, by insisting on the village headmen doing their duty, and by securing rewards for any who have especially distinguished themselves.

I have also arranged with the Police Magistrate of Galle to bring under my notice any case in which the execution of warrants has been unduly delayed or neglected. I am then in a position to arrange for special measures for securing the arrest, and to deal with any headmen who may be to blame.

This has given me a good deal of trouble; but it has, I think, secured good results, as the headmen feel they must do their duty, or it will bring them into trouble with the authority vested with their appointment, promotion, and dismissal.

On the whole, the peace of the district has during the year been satisfactory. The Siṇhalese New Year passed off without any serious disturbances. Cattle-stealing rose and fell, and there is always more or less going on, chiefly in the cultivating seasons, when buffaloes specially go missing. These animals have very little attention paid to them, and are, as a rule, allowed to wander at large until their services are wanted for ploughing, when they are frequently not to be found. They have probably been driven off some distance by some of the bolder spirits of the village, and hired out for the season to some not over-scrupulous cultivator, with instructions to let them go loose when done with. The man whose own animals are missing when wanted has, in his turn, to "hire," and so there is a continuous round of misappropriation, to which the whole community is more or less privy. Some animals of course are driven to great distances, and never return to their villages; but many do. Prosecutions are rare, and satisfactory evidence most difficult to procure.

* Exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters.

The remedy is a strict enforcement of the rules for registration, which have been freely framed, but not carried out. I have been for some months trying to get the necessary printed forms from Government, but have not succeeded; and until these are furnished nothing can be done. When proper registration and branding have been enforced, it will be possible to insist on the headmen being responsible that no strange cattle are introduced to the villages without their being satisfied as to their having been honestly come by.

In view of the prevalence of cattle-stealing, the Police Magistrate of Galle visited Mápalagama and investigated a number of cases. This visit is reported to have had an excellent effect. I also instructed the President of the Village Tribunal in that locality to act under the 16th clause of the Ordinance, and take cognisance of serious crime, so as to secure the immediate arrest of the accused, and their production before the magistrate to be dealt with. He exercised these powers in sixteen instances with much benefit.

But the more I see of the administration of criminal justice, the more I am impressed with the necessity that the Government Agent should be the chief magistrate of the district. This official appoints, and must necessarily for obvious reasons continue to select, the members of the rural police; but at present he has little or no cognisance of how they discharge their duties. Leaving the magisterial and police duties of such towns as Colombo, Kandy, and Galle to special magistrates and the organised police, the magisterial administration of the rural districts should be vested in the agent, assisted by his native headmen. Of course an agent would simply supervise, and would have to be provided with a special assistant to attend to the ordinary work; but the court would be held at the kachchéri, and the assistant would freely communicate with the agent, especially as to the conduct of the headmen. Such an assistant magistrate would further be free to proceed to any disturbed locality, and would not be tied to his desk by the calls of a heavy civil court. With the reduction in the amount of civil business now prevailing, this seems a favourable opportunity for making the change.

VIII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Village Tribunals with full civil and criminal jurisdiction have existed for several years,—one in the Bentota-Walalláwiṭ kóralé, and another in the upper valley of the Gindura,—exercising jurisdiction over the Hinidum pattu and the Mápalagama division of the Gangaboḍa pattu. The amount of work done in the latter, and especially in the Hinidum pattu, is very limited; but in the Bentota kóralé the business is heavy. The figures for the past year are as follows:—

	Bentota.	Hiniduma.
Civil.		
Arrears of previous year	275	18
Institutions	1,372	516
Decided on evidence or examination	127	193
Decided by mutual consent, admission, or default	1,503	207
Otherwise disposed of	15	483
Pending at end of year	2	17
Criminal.		
Arrears of previous year	49	20
Institutions	711	405
Convicted on evidence	109	42
Pleaded guilty	—	19
Acquitted	21	34
Otherwise disposed of	629	322
Pending at end of year	1	8
Amount of fine inflicted	R1,063	R293
Nature of Civil Institutions.		
Amount sued for	R14,286	R3,853
Judgment given for	R6,248	R1,632
Number of plaintiffs	1,502	526
Number of defendants	2,229	726
Witnesses examined for plaintiffs	303	123
Witnesses examined for defendants	53	23
Nature of Criminal Institutions.		
Assaults	140	79
Thefts	238	165
Assaults and thefts	—	—
Maintenance	5	6
Malicious injuries	22	7
Abusive language	190	90
Breaches of rules	105	27
Cattle-trespass	—	43
Serious offences under clause 15	—	18
Number of miles travelled by residents	1,110	738
Appeals.		
Affirmed, civil	23	8
Affirmed, criminal	29	3
Set aside, civil	14	1
Set aside, criminal	8	—

The small number of undecided cases at the end of the year, especially in the Bentota Tribunal, is creditable; it is a point on which I have laid much stress, as there was a tendency to allow frequent postponements on very insufficient grounds. I have closely watched the working of the tribunals during the year, and made a rule of hearing all appeals on circuit after due notice to both sides. Parties as a rule attend, and after hearing anything they have to urge, I deliver my judgment in presence of the litigants, and generally of a goodly number of villagers. I have a very great belief in the advantages of disposing of all petitions, complaints, &c., as far as possible, in the villages, and with as much publicity as can be secured. I am convinced this mode of dealing with such matters enables one to get at the truth to a greater extent than an inquiry at a distant kachchéri, attended as a rule by only the parties themselves. It is, moreover, a check on frivolous complaints as well as high-handed proceedings by headmen. My usual procedure is, on receiving the ordinary report from the mudaliyár on a petition (unless there is some reason for urgency), to mark it "for circuit." Intimation is periodically conveyed to the mudaliyár that his reports (bearing such numbers) have been reserved to be dealt with on circuit; and when he is warned I am coming to his kóralé, he informs the headmen, who get up the people. It is rarely a man wanted is absent, and I am generally able to give a decision at once, and am sure it has reached the party interested.

The Village Communities Ordinances were extended to the Talpé and Wellaboḍa pattus in 1885, and the Chairman vested with limited powers to deal with breaches of rules only. These institutions have worked well, especially in regard to communal works. They have also, I understand, put a great stop to the use of abusive language in public. All the Presidents and Chairmen I have spoken to are unanimous in dealing severely with this nuisance; they declare English magistrates have entirely failed to comprehend how much strife, assaults, and even the use of the knife are due to this cause, and have no conception of the irritating and abusive language an angry woman is capable of when her passions are excited.

Communal Works.—The Presidents report that the length of village-paths taken up and improved is as follows :—

	Miles.
Talpé pattu	33
Weḷlaboḍa pattu	70
Bentoṭa	17
	120

Many of these roads have been cut out to 12 ft. in width, and in the Talpé pattu attention has been paid to secure a fair trace.

The village court-houses have been all kept in order, and those in the Bentoṭa district much improved.

Schools.—My predecessor in his reports stated the circumstances under which a large number of vernacular schools were opened, especially in the Bentoṭa kóralé, at the instance of trained masters anxious to provide employment for themselves. The schoolhouses put up by these men, with the nominal aid of the villagers, were constructed of very perishable materials, and before long showed signs of collapsing. Secure in their appointments, the teachers contented themselves with making representations to the Director of Public Instruction, and that officer addressed the agent, inviting his assistance in securing the required repairs. The village committees do not appear to have been consulted, but it was tacitly assumed that they were responsible for the upkeep of these schools. The novelty had by this time worn off, and it was found most difficult to secure the co-operation of the villagers, who were inclined to think that as the master got a regular salary, it was his interest and duty to keep a proper building over the heads of the pupils. Several schools, too, had been opened in out-of-the-way thinly-populated localities, where it was impossible to secure the standard of atttendance required by the Public Instruction regulations. Some of these schools have consequently had to be closed, and those now left are in the populous villages, chiefly on the sea coast, where the difficulties are fewer. In the Talpé pattu similar trouble was experienced, and one village committee refused to undertake the upkeep of the Mipé schools, on the grounds that they had been got up for the special benefit of the teachers by influential and wealthy relations, who could well afford to undertake the duty it was sought to throw on the general community. This feeling was in this locality accentuated by the fact, that close on either hand were two missionary schools at which education (in one case English) was given gratis, and no claim made on the parents for the repairs of the buildings. Other complications and additional expense has been entailed by nearly all the sites of these schools being private property. At Elpiṭiya a new site has had to be selected on this ground, and in another instance a dismissed teacher has refused to hand over the schoolhouse to her successor.

During the last session of the Legislative Council, a petition was presented making a series of formidable charges against the working of the Village Communities Ordinance in Talpé pattu. On this being referred to me, I was able to show how groundless these were ; and as the petition was published *in extenso*, I think it is advisable to include here a portion of my report thereon to Government, which His Excellency was pleased to consider "very satisfactory" :—

I made a circuit of the pattu last week and found it in good order : the public health satisfactory ; the people quiet and orderly ; and a very fine paddy crop rapidly maturing. The complaints and representations made were of the ordinary nature, none of any importance ; and not a single complaint was made against the mudaliyár or the working of the village committees, although I met a considerable number of the inhabitants. As regards the contents of the petition, I have to report as follows :—

1. A Village Tribunal has not been established in the Talpé pattu, but the village committees have been authorised, under clause 3 of 34 of 1884, to try breaches of rules, the mudaliyár sitting as president *ex-officio*. The rules came into force on October 19, 1885, and the number of cases tried since that has been 22, and the amount of fines imposed amounts to R7·50. These figures effectually dispose of the allegation (in the 8th paragraph of the petition) that the establishment of a Village Tribunal in Talpé pattu has fostered the litigious spirit to an alarming extent.

2. As regards paragraph 9, there has been no heavy expenditure and additional taxation ; the mudaliyár has received no extra pay, and is allowed no staff. The improvement of a few village paths, and the repairs of four schools have been undertaken during the past year ; but the demands has not exceeded one day's labour from any one male, and a large number have not been called on to do anything.

3. As regards paragraph 11, the imposition of a small tax (10c. per annum on coir kraals) has been called for under the following circumstances :—

(*a*) The number of such enclosures in the river for the soaking of coir husks has so increased that they have created a considerable nuisance. It is with the greatest difficulty that in the smaller channels any waterway at all has been reserved, and in the large streams it has been much restricted. The drainage of the country has consequently been impeded in the wet weather to the detriment of the adjacent paddy lands, while in dry weather the whole body of water gets contaminated, and gives off a horrible stench, which is known to be extremely unhealthy. It was in the coast villages in which this coir nuisance exists that, as reported by my predecessor, dysentery was so prevalent in the earlier months of the year, and which was so ascribed to a contaminated water-supply.

(*b*) Under these circumstances a rule was passed, and duly approved by Government, to the effect "that no kraals of any kind, whether for fishing or for soaking cocoanut husks, shall be constructed in any stream, &c., without the previous permission of the Chairman, and payment of a fee to be determined by the Chairman."

The Committee accordingly fixed a fee of ten cents per kraal, which is likely to bring in a sum of R100. It has been calculated that the coir soaked in one kraal will bring in about R4 per annum, and give a clear profit of R1·25.

(*c*) No objection has been taken to this arrangement anywhere except in the Koggala sub-division, and inquiries made in consequence have disclosed the fact that R. Sinno (who passes as secretary of the movement) and Don Siman, police officer, have heretofore monopolised the right to erect kraals in the Koggala lake, and only allowed others to do so on condition of selling their yarn to them. I am informed by the mudaliyár that the police officer has passed as the "owner" of about two acres of such kraals. I have directed the mudaliyár not to tolerate any such claim or monopoly any longer, but to restrict the licenses to four for any one person, and to take special care to give preference to the poorer persons who do the actual manufacturing. Since this became known, the actual workers have flocked in and taken out licenses, while the owners, who fattened on their labours, have seen their occupation gone ; hence these tears. Instead of reducing poor families to destitution, the step taken is likely to benefit this very class by getting rid of at least one middleman who has heretofore benefited at their expense.

4. As regards paragraph 13, I have to give a most emphatic and unqualified denial to the statements that there is more actual destitution, misery, and wretchedness in their midst than is generally known ; and that the sick can be counted by the thousands ; most have not the means of sustenance, and deaths through starvation are of frequent occurrence.

(*a*) The Talpé pattu is, as a rule, a healthy district, especially the more densely-populated portion along the coast. The mortality of 1884 was 617 in a population of over 44,000, equivalent to only 14 per mille. But unfortunately there was an outbreak of dysentery at the end of 1885, which did not disappear until March, 1886, and an outbreak of fever later on in the year, under which adverse influences the mortality of the past year rose to 1,176, or 27 per mille of the population. The fever has now, however, almost entirely disappeared, and on my recent trip only one person applied for relief. It was a woman with four children ill with paraṇgi, and I have arranged for their admission to hospital for treatment, if the mother will consent. (I may add she grounded her plea as only being able to provide *one* meal a day for her children.)

(*b*) The records of this kachcheri and of your office disclose the attention paid to the sick, and the efforts made to deal with the outbreak of dysentery, which was worst in the very villages where this petition was originated. Medical aid was proffered and medicines unsparingly tendered, but not largely accepted, the people preferring native treatment. Food was supplied when required.

(*c*) The outbreak of intermittent fever was fortunately in quite another part of the pattu; here again medical assistance, medicines, and food have been supplied, and the mortality has been happily small.

(*d*) It will thus be seen how false is the statement, that the natives of the soil have been allowed to starve and die without any sympathy from those placed over them.

5. I trust that I have said enough to satisfy His Excellency that there is no ground whatever for the sweeping allegations put forward in this petition, which would never have been got up but for the interference with the improper gains of two influential men of Koggala, fostered by the discontent of a class of their more educated fellow-countrymen, who see in Village Tribunals another cause of the depression in the amount of work done in the courts.

IX.—MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

The revenue of the year was R48,730, against R52,618* for 1885, or a decrease of R3,888. There was a decline in—

Labour on Thoroughfares and *Commutation* of R1,070, owing to a reduction in the rate from R2 to R1·50.

Tolls, of R334, owing to the toll on the Colombo-road selling at a reduction of R1,615, after its removal from Piadigama to Gintoṭa, but fortunately the two tolls on the Mátara side of the town brought in a substantial increase (R1,281), which reduced the net loss very considerably.

Assessment Tax and *Lighting Rate* brought in R2,411 less, owing partly to there being fewer arrears to get in, and to the reductions which had to be necessarily made in the assessed value of properties, consequent on the removal of the mail steamers, since which rents have gone down fearfully. There is, I believe, one dwelling-house in the town which brings in more rent than R30 per mensem, though of course some of the extensive business premises are rented higher.

There were also small decreases under *Spirit and Cart Licenses*, *Slaughter-house Fees*, and *Interest*. On the other hand, all the other heads show small advances on the previous year, aggregating R1,018, chiefly under the head *Market Licenses*, which brought in R6,232. Markets are institutions which always pay well in a populous locality or in self-created centres. The Galle Municipal Market buildings cost R12,000 to erect, and the annual outlay for repairs, upkeep, and establishment is R1,200, leaving a profit of R5,000, or 40 per cent., on the original outlay.

The *Expenditure* was R50,377* against R61,523 in 1885, showing a saving of R11,146. Of this, R6,457 was under the head Police Charges, which Government consented to reduce to R10,000, in view of the decline in the assessment collections already referred to; and I fear that during the current year even this lower demand will not be covered by the collections, though punctually made.

The expenditure on public works was as under:—

	1886. R.	1885. R.
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges	9,844 ...	13,467
Conservancy of Buildings	1,494 ...	605
Repairs and Improvements	3,292 ..	3,344
Carts, repairs and new	685 ...	125
Total ...	15,315	17,541

The great saving in the upkeep of roads has been secured without detriment to their condition, and is due to a great extent to the excellent contract system introduced, I believe at Mr. Arneil's instance, by my predecessor. Under it all permanent renewals have been carried out by two responsible contractors on a schedule of prices, the Council having the option of providing materials. As a matter of fact, the metal was all purchased from the prison authorities, and gravel was provided on contract. Patching and other repairs on roads within a reasonable distance of the prison are executed by convict labour, the Municipality paying for the additional supervision required by its extra-mural employment. This, too, has been a source of saving. The roads were at the end of the year in such a good condition that the Council considered the work for the ensuing year would only suffice to keep one contractor employed. It has also been determined to repair the metal roads with stone alone, and save the outlay for gravel. It is hoped this will lead to still further savings in the present year.

The works and improvements carried out or completed in 1886 include:—

(*a*) Sewer to lighthouse and Pedlar-street at a cost of R3,280, of which R2,000 was contributed by Government.

(*b*) Side drain of cut-stone in Pedlar-street, costing R400.

(*c*) Drain from Pavilion to main sewer rebuilt with cut-stone sill, costing R220.

(*d*) A new shed near the District Court for accommodation of the betel vendors.

(*e*) The reclamation of swamp at back of kachchéri, known as the Pettigala canal, has also made considerable progress during the year, especially since the sweepings of the town streets have been deposited here.

(*f*) The improvement and reclamation of the swamps on the Wakwella-road has also engaged attention.

* These are the usual figures after charging the whole expenditure of each year against it. This was not done in the published account for 1885, which is really only an abstract of the cash transactions of the year. This was remedied to a great extent in the account published for 1886.

This low land debouches into the Keppu-ela canal, which communicates with the Gindura river at one end and falls into the sea near the Galle Fort. The swamp was thus liable to the influx of the tidal salt water in the dry weather, and to be flooded with fresh water whenever there was a flood in the Gindura. Small portions have been filled up and reclaimed; but as the extent was considerable, no serious effort has been made to deal with it as a whole. There is a tradition that in the Dutch time it was cultivated with paddy, and there was provision for keeping out the salt water. By the construction of a masonry anicut with double planking, as already described in another portion of this report, the influx of the tide has been successfully prevented. By an earth dam higher up the Keppu-ela the Gindura floods have been restrained, but provision has been made to admit of sufficient water being passed down to scour out the canal when required. By this means the ordinary water-level of the swamp has been reduced by eighteen inches, and the influx of salt water entirely shut out.

Encouraged by these measures the proprietors have begun to clear the jungle with which the swamp was overgrown, and appear to be inclined to set about reclaiming the land, which it will pay them well to do, as there is a demand in this locality and good prices are realisable, especially in the lower part.

Galle Kachcheri,
May 14, 1887.

E. ELLIOTT,
Acting Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of 1886 exceeded that of the previous year by R2,937·35, due principally to the increased sale of salt. The other sources of revenue do not show any great variation, and call for no special remark.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure shows a large decrease of R29,138·37, when compared with that of 1885. Though this saving is due partially to the smaller collection of salt, yet it must be admitted that the Salt Department was worked more economically this year.

The remittance this year, in cash, to the Colombo Treasury was R100,000.

IRRIGATION.

The policy of Government as regards irrigation has been one of progress this year. The very liberal manner in which applications for new works were met by His Excellency the Governor produced a most hopeful spirit amongst cultivators. I shall proceed to deal with each in detail:—

The Walawé-gaṇga Anicut.—This most important work was commenced in July last. The progress made at the close of the year was satisfactory, considering the unusual and prolonged floods that had to be met with. A solid wall, faced with dressed stone and filled in with concrete rubble, has been partially built half way across the river. As regards the channel work, still greater progress has been made in the deepening of the old channel from the anicut down to the first village at Mamadala—a distance of four miles; and surveys are now being made to carry it four miles further down towards the coast, as the discovery of some old channels in that direction shows that all that line of country had been formerly irrigated.

To make the scheme more complete, surveys have also been made to connect the Kachchigalâru valley with the Walawé-gaṇga by cutting a channel through the low ridge dividing the two valleys. It is estimated that about 5,000 acres at the lowest will be brought under cultivation, and this extent could be still further increased by repairing and improving the store tanks, which could be fed by the channel.

With a view of ascertaining how far the same anicut could serve to irrigate land on the eastern bank of the Walawé-gaṇga, I obtained the sanction of a small vote from Government to have a series of these surveys carried out. The result has more than realised all expectation. A well-formed channel was discovered nine miles in length in an excellent state of preservation, and corresponding exactly to the one now being opened up on the western bank. It first leads to three inhabited villages, which have at present small patches of paddy lands cultivated during heavy rain, and which must at one time have extended a good way into the surrounding jungle, as the broken and swampy nature of the ground indicates. It is, perhaps, too soon to say with certainty what extent of land was irrigated by the channel; but we can safely conclude from examinations already made that the system of irrigation on the eastern bank of the river was on a much larger scale than on the western.

In connection with this survey a new channel is being traced to Hambantoṭa to supply the town with good drinking-water. It branches off from the old channel at Koggala, and has been carried as far as Hondawalpokuna, three miles from Hambantoṭa; and judging from the flat nature of the intervening country, there will be no difficulty in continuing it to the town.

Eight village tanks have had solid masonry sluices built into their bunds by Government, the villagers undertaking to do the earthwork. Below is a list of them, with the extent of land irrigated by each. The tanks are all in a good state of preservation, with a large population round each; and cultivation may be looked upon as certain every year now, instead of being carried on whenever the cultivators chose to repair their bunds:—

	Amunams irrigated.
1. Kaḍawaráwęwa	20
2. Alutwęwa in Pallattara	30
3. Hiṭinamaluwéwęwa	29
4. Koholánewęwa	72
5. Mahawęwa in Ittademaliya	25
6. Mahawęwa in Paṭṭiyápala	101
7. Mahawęwa in Netulpiṭiya	35
8. Wirawila tank	40

The Uḍukiriwila tank was kept in an efficient state of order throughout the year, and admirably carries out the object for which it was designed, viz., as a store tank to supplement the supply of water in the Urubokka-oya, when that stream runs low.

Cultivation is now systematically carried on down the whole length of the stream, a distance of fourteen miles. Attention has lately been drawn to the necessity of improving the dams which divert the water into the fields. They are mere temporary structures of sticks and straw, swept away at every flood, and as often constructed at great expenditure of labour. After a personal examination of the stream, I recommended that two or three permanent stone weirs should be constructed in places where the largest extent of land could be irrigated; and a survey is now being made with the object of ascertaining the most suitable sites.

Another scheme is the tracing of a channel to convey the surplus water of Uḍukriwilawęwa to eleven tanks lying one below the other in the Netulpiṭiya valley. At present cultivation is only carried on when copious rains fill the tanks once in two or three years. The new channel will keep the tanks supplied permanently, and enable the villagers to raise crops once, if not twice a year.

An attempt was made thirty years ago to carry out this work, but abandoned because some low ground lay between the end of the channel and the tank. This defect has been remedied by running a trace over higher ground. All that remains to be done now is to cut about three-quarters of a mile of channel into the old one.

Tissamaharáma.—It is gratifying to find that Tissamaharáma has again fulfilled the expectations of the proprietors in the fine crops that have been gathered for the two harvests of the year. Eight hundred acres were sown for the maha, yielding a crop of 15,000 bushels, and for the yala 800 acres yielding a fine crop of 17,000 bushels.

Proprietors were able to sell their surplus stock of paddy at Mátara and Taṇgalla at renumerative prices, and over 1,000 bushels were also sent to Colombo by sea.

The only difficulty that Tissa has to contend with now is the want of a proper outlet and cheap transport for its crops. The Mágama river cuts it off from the arterial road to Badulla and Hambantoṭa, and though it is fordable in dry weather, laden carts find it difficult to plough their way across the sandy bed. Government has promised its early attention to this pressing want. Another outlet is the jungle track of six miles to the small bay of Kirinda, where the dhonies call for salt. A small quantity was sent down and shipped in a dhony, but the heavy rains which fell in November soon rendered this road impassable. The attention of Government has been invited to this also.

An examination of the western bank of the Mágama-oya during the year led to the discovery of an old abandoned channel from the Ellagalla anicut down to what must have been a large tank at one time lying between Wirawila and the river, but which is now covered with jungle. The land stretching down to the coast also gives evidence of former cultivation on a large scale. There are, therefore, two large tanks on either side of the river,—the Yóda-węwa on the eastern bank, and the one described above on the western,—besides a series of smaller ones, which can be filled by the same anicut at Ellagalla that serves Tissa now. They will at some future period be repaired when population increases round Tissa, as no doubt it will, and the sanguine expectations of the originators of the scheme may then possibly be realised.

Some attention has been bestowed on the means of communication about Tissa. Small roads have been carried across swampy ground to connect the various blocks of high land, where the cultivators have settled, with the main road. The main approach to the bazaar was formerly through a succession of large water-holes; these have all been filled up. A new road has been made through half a mile of heavy swamp to Sitrawila, which forms part of Tissa, and another has been begun through similar ground to Akurugoḍa. Down the Kirinda-road three large water-holes, in which many a cart has come to grief, have been filled in, and the road over them made firm. This is the road which I have asked the aid of Government to improve, so as to enable cultivators to send their paddy down to the port of Kirinda for shipment.

Etpiṭiya Anicut.—An anicut or weir was built at Etpiṭiya across the Kirima stream, irrigating about 200 acres.

NEW WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The reclamation wall in Taṇgalla is almost completed, and would have been finished some months ago if the difficulty of getting large blocks of stone had not interfered with its progress. The necessity of building this protecting wall was clearly shown this year by the washing away of the high road along the unfinished portion.

The main road near the bridge has been cleared of encroachments, and widened. The unfinished amblam at Ennepiṭiya—commenced, I am told, ten years ago, but never getting beyond the partial erection of three walls—was completed. It is a large masonry building with a tiled roof, and capable of accommodating about twenty travellers. The cost, estimated at R400, was made up by private subscriptions and a contribution of R100 from the District Road Committee. Another useful work was the building of an amblam at Lunugamwiháre, half-way between Weeravila and Tanamalwila on the Badulla-road. The road between these two places runs through a long stretch of jungle, with no shelter for passengers or protection from wild elephants, which are frequently met with at nights, and sometimes in the day during the dry season.

Wirakeṭiya.—A tiled building was erected here during the year as a market, and sites marked off all round for boutiques, all of which have been built on. Shady trees have been planted in the enclosure, which add much to the appearance of the place as well as to the comfort of the crowds frequenting the market.

The amblam here, like the one at Taṇgalla, was commenced some years ago, but abandoned, with the walls half built, for want of energy in those who commenced it. I called a meeting, and subscribers readily came forward, every one contributing something in kind. A legacy of R50 left by a former resident was very welcome, and helped to defray the cost. The District Road Committee contributed R100. The building is now completed and will be very welcome to travellers.

Beliatta.—The market here has been much improved by the taking down of the long building at the back, which was never used, and adding another wing to the main building

standing near the road. The front approach has been widened and gravelled, and the back, which was formerly an irregular slope, has been formed into a road and gravelled. The old market has also had its roof and floor repaired.

Walasmulla.—A new building for a market is in course of erection here. Hitherto the large bo-tree afforded good shade for those frequenting it, but this was no shelter in wet weather. The new building has a tiled roof supported on masonry pillars.

Hambantota.—The only thing done here was the repair of all town roads and the planting of ornamental trees along the sides.

SALT.

The continuance of heavy rain in August interfered much with the collection of salt this year. The only pan that gave a good crop was the Maha Lewáya, where two collections were made in March and April, amounting to 24,570 cwt. A large formation took place in Palutupáne lewáyá, but a heavy shower of rain dissolved it after 5,005 cwt. had been collected. A similar formation at Búndala was entirely lost by repeated showers of rain. Below is a statement of revenue and expenditure in this department. It will be observed that the revenue is more than that of last year, while the expenditure shows a considerable decrease :—

Receipts.			*Expenditure.*		
1885.		1886.	1885.		1886.
R.		R.	R.		R.
168,419·75	...	177,446·25	49,231·46	...	16,977·71

CRIME.

The state of crime in this district may be considered normal. There was one serious case of murder of a priest in his pansala at Wendatta by a gang of robbers. Four were caught and, after a long trial, were convicted. The sentence of execution was carried out at Galle.

There is certainly a decrease in cattle-stealing, which may be attributed to the conviction of the most notorious thieves. The summary trial in a police court, followed by immediate punishment, has also had the effect of discouraging cattle-stealers. The use of the knife in quarrels has been rather common lately, especially in the populous pattu of West Giruwa. I am, however, inclined to believe that it is only temporary.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

The extent under cocoanut cultivation is put down at 5,645 acres, and there are signs of its increasing in West Giruwa pattu in the number of small plots that have been enclosed and planted up as gardens.

Very little paddy is imported into the district ; what there is is chiefly consumed by the small Tamil population employed on public works. The price of paddy varied from 75c. to R1·25 a bushel, kurakkan from R1 to 75c. The supply of food was enough to meet all requirements.

WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The paddy tax has been collected without much difficulty. The amount remaining unrecovered at the end of the year (R118) has since been paid in, so that there are no arrears now. The annexed statement gives the number of lands sold for default and purchased by private parties, or bought in by the Crown, ten of the latter were redeemed.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Lands sold for default of Grain Tax.

Year.		Number of Lands sold.		Number purchased by Private Parties.		Number bought in for the Crown.
1884	...	13	...	13	...	—
1885	...	83	...	44	...	39
1886	...	66	...	31	...	35
	Total ...	162		88		74

In the majority of lands sold for default it was found that the proprietors were too many to be able to agree to the payment of the tax. The defaulting land was generally bought in by one of the shareholders.

HEALTH.

The sanitary condition of the people was on the whole good : there were no epidemics, and the usual fever that breaks out among the inland villages during the north-east monsoon was not of a severe type.

The two civil hospitals at Tangalla and Hambantota continue to be much appreciated by the people. The one at the former station has not sufficient accommodation for the populous district it serves, the number of beds being for males eight and for females four.

With praiseworthy generosity the residents of Tangalla have opened on a small scale, an asylum for incurables in the town. Three patients suffering from parangi are now the only inmates, as private collections are only sufficient to support that number. Government aid has been applied for and, it is hoped, will be granted. An institution of this kind is very necessary for the reception of the worst cases of parangi. The market and bathing places are frequented by these unfortunate creatures, much to the disgust of the public, and, I should say, also much to the danger of public health.

The dispensary at Amblamtota serves the threefold purpose of taking in invalid pioneers from the Walawé irrigation works, treating out-door patients from the surrounding villages, and serving prisoners at the branch jail there. The good it has done is shown by the diminished number of fever cases in the villages close by.

Another dispensary is urgently needed at Tissamahárama, where the population is gradually, but surely, increasing ; and if new settlers were certain of medical assistance, the increase would be still more marked. It is an isolated place, nineteen miles from Hambantota, and cut off from the hospital there by an unbridged river.

FISH-CURING.

The yard at Hambantota was opened on October 1 with every prospect of a good season, but unfortunately strong winds put a stop to the fishing, and the few boats that had already arrived returned to their villages. This continued till the middle of February, when a favourable change in the wind brought all the boats back, and fishing continued uninterruptedly till the end of March. The total quantity admitted into the yard was 1,331 cwt. 37 lb., and the quantity turned out as cured 1,045 cwt. 53 lb. This exceeded last season's outturn by 144 cwt. 34 lb. and 200 cwt. 15 lb., respectively, as will appear from the annexed comparative statement. The increase is the more remarkable since two months of the fishing season were lost from unfavourable weather.

The number of curers who came down this season was 850. Three new gangs came from Gandura and did work on a large scale, taking all the fish they cured back with them to their native village.

The fish was sent to the following places :—

	Cwt.	lb.		Cwt.	lb.
Galle ...	100	0	Mátara	50	0
Koslanda ...	500	0	Villages in the interior ...	395	53

The number of boats engaged at the height of the season was as follows :—25 large boats for deep-sea fishing ; and 45 small boats. There was work for as many more, the catches amounting to 70 cwt. a day on one occasion.

The expenditure for the season from October 15 to March 31 was R118·73, as against R543·29 the previous year. The reduction was owing to a clerk of the kachchéri being employed at R10 a month instead of appointing a separate official at R30 a month ; also one watcher was employed instead of two. The building materials of last season were utilised this year, so that very little expenditure was incurred under that head.

Patanangala.—The yard here was opened on February 10 and placed in charge of a head guard at R20 a month, and two watchers at R10 each per month. The average number of boats engaged in fishing was 27, and number of men 83. The total quantity of fish admitted was 468 cwt. 99 lb., which was 73 cwt. 25 lb. in excess of last year. The total quantity of salt sold was 53 cwt., realising R53 at R1 per cwt. The yard was closed on April 15, as the season was over and the boats had all returned to the villages for the Sinhalese New Year.

Annexed are statements showing the operations of both yards for the season :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Charges incurred at Fish-curing Yards from October 15, 1886, to March 31, 1887.

	Buildings.		Establishment.				Contingencies.			Total.
			Officers in charge.		Watchers.		Cost of conveying Salt.			
	New Works.	Repairs.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Carriage.	Gunnies, &c.	Other Items.	
	R. c.	R. c.		R. c.		R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Hambantota.										
For this season ...	—	—	1	55 0	1	56 25	—	—	7 48	118 73
For the previous season ...	178 43	—	1	195 0	2	162 50	—	—	7 36	543 29
Decrease for the season ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424 56
Pattanangala.										
For this season ...	—	—	1	50 0	2	49 28	24 50	—	5 62½	129 40½
For the previous season ...	40 66	—	1	52 0	—	52 14	14 0	—	12 37	171 17
Decrease for the season ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 76½

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fish-curing Operations from October 15, 1886, to March 31, 1887.

	Number of Applications.	Description of Fish.								Salt issued.	Rate per Cwt.	Receipts.	Fish removed.
		Lággo.	Tóru.	Parau.	Lawayo.	Kelawalla.	Kalamiyo.	Other Kinds.	Total.				
		cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	cwt. lb	c.	R. c.	cwt. lb
Hambantota.													
For this season ...	855	—	38 45	183 59	96 100	1 73	—	1010 96	1331 37	300 84	80	240 60	1045 53
For the previous season ...	1168	245 36	41 50	39 38	200 96	—	275 111	414 8	1217 3	282 8	80	225 60	845 38
Increase for the season ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 34	18 84	—	15 0	200 15
Pattanangala.													
For this season ...	317	—	5 45	23 61	19 93	—	154 108	265 16	468 99	53 0	100	53 0	174 87
For the previous season ...	224	—	2 70	37 11	7 44	—	161 51	187 10	395 74	51 63	100	51 56	203 58
Increase for the season ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 25	1 49	—	1 44	—

I consider the satisfactory results of this season as justifying Government in encouraging this industry. The expenditure is small when compared with the large outturn of cured fish—an article of consumption which finds its way into remote villages in the interior, where the inhabitants have little enough to vary their daily food.

There is room for improvement in the method of curing, though the fish turned out now are certainly better in taste and condition than what they were two years ago. I think native curers would readily adopt new ways of curing if a competent person were appointed to teach them.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

Annexed is a statement showing the receipts and expenditure for the year :—

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for 1886.

Receipts.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.	*Expenditure.*	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Unexpended balance on December 31, 1885 ...		2,221 99	In labour ...	9,739 50	
Current Revenue :—			In cash ...	14,839 1	
In labour ...	9,739 50				24,578 51
In cash ...	11,421 0				
		21,160 50			
Arrears :—					
In cash ...		1,355 94	Balance on December 31, 1886 ...		159 92
Total ...		24,738 43	Total ...		24,738 43

The total tax at the single rate of R1·50 was R3,125 over that of last year. The amounts collected at double tax for this year and the previous one amounted to R3,359, and the two taken together represent the largest cash collection ever made. The number of labourers who turned out to work was 5,961, as compared with 6,795 in 1885.

Defaulters were vigorously followed up and dealt with in a way which met with the approval of Government. Instead of being sent to jail and allowed to associate with the worst class of criminals, they were allowed the option of working for one month at fixed places along the road and under proper supervision, and in conformance to certain rules. They were provided with the ordinary prison fare of rice and one curry, and made to work from six to six. A number were also sent down to Tissa to work on the minor roads there under the same conditions.

The plan followed in arresting them was as follows :—Warrants were issued to the pattu mudaliyárs, who again served them out to the police officers for execution. When I travelled on circuit once a month, the police officers met me at central places with the defaulters, for whom they received 50c. per head. These were then made up into gangs and distributed to the different working parties under proper guards. The result was satisfactory, because men paid up their double tax before being arrested ; and the effect on the collection of 1887 was most marked. The receipts at single tax for January and February, 1887, were R3,000 more than the same period in 1886. The new works undertaken and carried out by the Committee were :—

1. The building of a wooden pile bridge over the Kirama stream at Weli-amuna, 40 ft. by 14 ft.
2. A pile bridge at Welipatanwila over the Hitáké-oya for foot passengers and hackeries.
3. Opening up a new cart-road from Dammulla to Weeraketiya, a distance of seven miles. It passes through four populous villages, and places the two markets of Beliatte and Weeraketiya in direct communication with each other.
4. Widening and improving the three miles of road from the boundary of the Mátara district to Walasmulla.

The upkeep of the minor roads was fairly maintained throughout the year.

The upkeep of the important section of minor road, twelve miles in length, from Tangalla to Beliatta and round to Pussella, on the boundary of the Mátara district, was taken over by Government at the commencement of 1887. The traffic on it is as great as that on the principal road, and the cost of maintaining it was too much for the resources of the Committee.

The following is a statement showing the result of the working of the Ordinance No. 31 of 1884 :—

	Number of Men.	Total.
Number of men as per lists of division officers		16,340
Do. who paid at R1·50	6,278	
Do. who paid at R3	706	
Do. who worked 6 days	5,693	
Do. who worked 12 days	136	
Do. who were punished and worked at labour centres ...	78	
Do. who were sent to jail	40	
Do. who were fined R10	5	
Exemptions (include deaths, double entries, Buddhist priests, and those who have worked and paid in other divisions, and those who have left the district)	2,649	
		15,583
Balance on March 31, 1887		757

NEW WORKS.

The following are the works which I would recommend to be taken up :—

1. Construction of a good gravel road from Wírawila, through Tissa, to Kirinda, the future port of shipment for Tissa.
2. Sluicing eight tanks.
3. Bridge over Magama-oya in connection with the Tissa-road.
4. Metalling the principal road from Tangalla to Hambantota.
5. Cutting a channel to convey surplus water from Udukiriwila to fill eight tanks.
6. Two or three weirs on the Urubokka stream, below Udukiriwila.

7. Cutting a channel from Liangaha-ela to irrigate fields in Mágam pattu.
8. A branch channel to convey fresh water from the Walawé-gaṇga to Hambantoṭa.

Of the works recommended in my last report, the following have been completed :—

The construction of sluices and spills for eight tanks.
Anicut at Etpiṭiya across the Kerame stream.
Improvement of the Walasmulla Arachchi-amuna.
The cutting of the Mágama channel by the villagers.

The Walawé irrigation works are in course of construction.

MAIN ROADS.

A great improvement is noticeable in the main road from the boundary at Komagoḍa to Hambantoṭa. The system of metalling it, as described in a previous report, has been carried out more successfully than I anticipated. The metal has been laid in two parallel lines two feet broad where ruts usually form, and has set so well as to make cart traffic comparatively easy in all weathers. A gang of prisoners from the Hambantoṭa jail are always at work now, breaking metal for the section of road nearest Hambantoṭa, and the same assistance will be given at Taṇgalla by the jail there. No charge is made for the metal. The result of improved means of communication is shown at once in the increased sale of salt, the salt carts finding no difficulty in going over the road at any time of the year.

POSTAL.

The Post Office at Dickwella, in the Mátara district, has been tranferred to Beliatte, in this district. The latter place is a thriving market, in the neighbourhood of which a number of traders have settled pemanently, doing a large amount of business in the sale of produce from the interior. The post office is a great convenience to those people, and will no doubt help to develop more trade.

Though the following important event properly belongs to the report of 1887, I consider it ought to find a place here, as it occurred before this report was completed.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp and by the Government Agent and the Principal Civil Medical Officer, paid a visit to the district in February, 1887. The first night was passed at Taṇgalla, after which the following programme was carried out :—

Proceeded to Walasmulla and Kirema, and inspected irrigation works.
To Uḍukiriwila, where tank and connected works were gone over and a visit paid to the Mulkirigala Vihára. Afternoon Ranna.
Amblantoṭa for breakfast, and in the afternoon to Hambantoṭa, where the next day was spent.
The public buildings, hospital, and jail, were all inspected.
To Tissamáharama, where all the irrigation works were gone over. Returned to Hambantoṭa.
To Ambalantoṭa to breakfast, and in the afternoon to Leangaha-ela, where the large masonry anicut is being constructed for the Walawé irrigation works.
The next day His Excellency and party crossed over into the Ratnapura district.

A loyal welcome was accorded to His Excellency at all the stations, and the inhabitants were much pleased at the opportunity of laying their wants before him personally.

C. A. MURRAY,
Assistant Government Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

January 23.—Went with Mr. Young, District Surveyor, to examine site of a reservoir which he proposes to recommend in place of the one at Ambala, in connection with the water-supply scheme for Taṇgalla, taken up by the Surveyor-General. This scheme is an alternative one to what is called the Dankeṭiha scheme. The site discovered by Mr. Young, who is engaged in taking levels, is a most admirable one, with rising ground on all sides, except where the two streams flow in and effect a junction, and the narrow gorge out of which they flow. This gorge, 150 ft. in breadth, could be blocked up by an earth bund or a masonry wall. The supply of water is perpetual—one stream coming down from the Ambala springs, the site of the original reservoir, and further augmented by the Geṭamanne stream, which joins it here. The new site is two miles below the old one, and nearer Taṇgalla by that distance. The work would be considerably cheaper in consequence.

January 30.—The Government Agent having instructed me to report on irrigation works for 1887, I am noting down those that are urgently required. This morning started to examine the line of country that will be taken by the channel conveying the surplus water from Uḍukiriwila to Maháwewa at Paṭṭiapola, feeding three tanks—Patuwewa, Attanawewa, and Maháwewa. Examined Patuwewa first, two miles from Uḍukiriwila. Bund about 200 yards across a valley 10 ft. high ; water 7 ft. deep in tank now ; irrigates about 50 acres ; tank about 10 acres in extent. Attanawewa, a mile further on. Bund in fair order ; water 8 ft. deep ; irrigates 60 acres ; the bund is slightly covered with jungle. Maháwewa, also called Paṭṭiapolawewa. This is the largest tank, covering nearly 30 acres of ground, and is full of water. The bund is in good order, but covered with scrub. There is a stone sluice in the bund built in by the proprietors ; it irrigates 300 acres of fields.

The above three tanks are only filled in very rainy weather, as has been the case this year. The villagers tell me they have not cultivated their fields the previous two years owing to want of proper rainfall ; and that if they have a channel connecting the three tanks with Uḍukiriwila, they could not only cultivate these fields every year, but extend the cultivation to double the area. The channel would drain the water from the surrounding country, as well as conduct the surplus from Uḍukiriwila.

February 8.—Rode from Abésétkaragama to Mahajandura tank along village path ; distance, two miles. This is an old, abandoned tank which when kept in proper repair irrigated about 250 acres of paddy field. The villagers say the bund breached eighty years ago, and no attempt was ever made to restore it. The bund is about 500 yards long and 15 ft. to 20 ft. high, and has been recently cleared and cultivated as a chena. The Kachchigal-áru flows into it, and issues again from the breach. The breach is not very great, and could be repaired for about R200. There are two villages close to it, with a population large enough now to carry on cultivation ; but there are indications in the neighbourhood that these two villages must have been five times their present size. The remains of broken pots, bricks, &c., are to be found lying all round ; when the tank breached, the people shifted elsewhere, or died off, and the few left now subsist on chena cultivation.

July 3.—In the evening inspected the large tank of Kattakaḍuwa, two miles from here (Ranna). The reserved forest of Kattakaḍuwa stands at the back of the tank. It is six miles long and two miles broad. A small portion was cleared for a chena last year. The cultivators were prosecuted and each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of R20. The decision was given in the Police Court of Taṇgalla last month, and has had a most salutary effect.

July 4.—Left Ranna early this morning, walking, with the object of examining the Urubokka stream, which flows past Uḍukiriwila down to Ranna, a distance of ten miles. I give the result of my examination from my note book :—No. 1 anicut, one mile from Ranna resthouse, irrigates 250 acres ; consists of two amunas made of sticks ; banks much broken by breaching. No. 2, Koswatta-amuna, irrigates 40 acres ; 50 ft. across ; in bad repair. No. 3, Meḍa Urgamuwa-amuna, irrigates 70 acres ; 60 ft. across ; often breached, and banks much broken. No. 4, Meḍa-Urgamuwa-amuna. The original amuna having been swept away, Nos. 3 and 4 have been made ; they stand close to each other ; irrigate 100 acres. No. 5, Nadaragoḍa-amuna—large amuna—irrigates 200 acres ; greatly damaged by floods, and much in need of repair. No. 6, Taluma-amuna—large amuna—with breach in centre ; irrigates 30 acres only. No. 7, Ganawala-amuna ; swept away ; a new one being erected on a site further up ; irrigates 80 acres. No. 8, Talamponuwé-amuna ; swept away, and no attempt to restore it ; banks widened by erosion ; about 300 acres irrigated by it ; 80 acres irrigated by surplus water from Ganawalé-amuna ; the remaining acres not cultivated. No. 9, Panáwęla-amuna, medium sized ; irrigates 100 acres ; banks much broken. The next five amunas I examined were small ones and could be attended to by villagers without much trouble. But those I have described below Talampónua and as far as Ranna require immediate attention. There is a large one about a mile from the mouth of the Urubokka stream, irrigating about 300 acres, which I did not inspect, as I had not the time.

August 13.—In the afternoon drove to Búndala, walked the last five miles, turning off the road and going round the Búndala tank, which is quite empty now. I have begun this trip for the purpose of examining the léwáyas as far as Palaṭupána. To begin with—Maha léwáya, two miles ; water still left for small formation. Koholankale, three miles ; very little water, and no formation expected. Malala Kalapuwa, five miles ; too much water ; no time for evaporation before October. Embilakala léwáya, nine miles ; too much water. Búndala léwáya, fourteen miles ; enough water for good formation. There are, therefore, only two léwáyas from which salt may be expected. In both Maha and Búndala salt began to form two weeks ago, but was dissolved by recent rains. If, however, the weather clears up a good collection may yet be made. The road from Hambantoṭa to Węligatta, eight miles on main road to Badulla, in excellent order. The smaller bye-road from Węligatta to Búndala in fair enough order. Salt bungalow at Búndala in good order. Slept there that night.

This morning started, walking, for Gónagama, an old abandoned village four miles from here. I wanted to see whether there is any illicit clearing of chenas.

I wrote the above paragraph at Búndala, and now give the result of my inspection after coming on to Kirinda in the evening, six miles. Starting from Búndala I walked to Gónagama, the village mentioned in Parker's book of Tissa (pages 13–14) as having existed in the year 375 B. C. The village is now represented only by an old abandoned villu or depression in the ground about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It must have been a range of paddy fields at one time, and was irrigated by a channel from the Mágama river, which is only a quarter of a mile off. The adjoining high ground shows abundant traces of its having been inhabited at one time, in the broken pieces of pottery and bricks lying about. In one place I found about six long stone pillars lying on the ground, not far from the river. All now is covered with dense jungle, except the villu which contains water during the wet season. Up to this point I passed through low scrub. I returned to Búndala by another path, keeping within half a mile of the river and through three old abandoned tanks and fields now covered with jungle, and forming part of a Government reserved forest. All these tanks, including Gónagama, can be irrigated by water taken from the Ellegala anicut, which now serves the Tissamahárama tank on the opposite side. An old channel (I saw part of it) is now in existence, leading up to a large tank, long since abandoned, lying between Wírawilá and the Mágama river, and the same channel could be continued another mile to Gónagama, &c. This work might be taken up at some future date when the extensive irrigation works in the Giruwa pattus are completed.

October 31.—The District Engineer, Mr. Ward, and I made a visit to the surveying party engaged over the irrigation channel on the eastern bank of the Walawé-gaṇga. We left Hambantoṭa at 6 A.M., driving to Sitrakale. Left the main road there, walking to Bérégama (three miles), where our horses were waiting. Mounted and rode on to Koggala, Ridiyagama, and four miles on towards Bedigantoṭa. There we branched off the minor road, riding through the jungle three miles, and then came on the old channel which irrigated the Mágam pattu side of the Walawé-gaṇga. Leaving our horses here we walked half a mile to the Liyangaha-ęla anicut. The river was too swollen to cross. The anicut has made good progress. It has been built half way across up to sill-level, and the masonry work was standing two feet out of water in its flooded state. Returning to where we left our horses we walked up the channel, which has been traced to within a quarter of a mile of the river above the anicut. Instead of running right up to the river another large channel runs into it, and this has to be explored yet. Retracing our steps we walked and rode (principally the latter) four and a half miles down the old channel. It has almost a uniform breadth of 20 ft. at the bottom, with well-defined banks from 10 ft. to 15 ft. high. About 12 noon we halted and met our servants, who had been sent by a shorter route, at the surveyor's huts on the banks of the river opposite Ramba Vihára, and had breakfast at 1 P.M. The river being too swollen to cross, the District Engineer called for his surveyor, Mr. Ebert, working on the other side, and shouted his orders across to him. Made another start at 3 P.M., leaving Mr. Classen, the surveyor on the Mágam pattu side, with instructions (from the District Engineer) how to carry on the surveys. Rode for three miles as far as the jungle would permit, and then walked for two miles till we emerged on the Koggala fields. We thus travelled over nine miles of channel, all of which was well defined, except within three miles of Koggala, where it opened out into flat land, which must have been paddy fields at one time, judging from the swampy condition of the soil, though it is now covered with dense jungle. There were also indications of old abandoned paddy land further up the channel. The upper course of the channel is within a mile of the river, but lower down towards Ridiyagama and Koggala ; it is fully two or three miles off. Mr. Classen will soon complete the survey of the portion we rode over, after which he will take up the section below Koggala towards the sea, a distance of five miles. We left the exploration of this for another day, as it was about 5·15 P.M. when we reached Koggala. Rode on to the high road and drove in to Hambantoṭa the last four miles. Distance altogether 38 miles. From what I saw to-day I think the scheme on the Mágam pattu side will be more successful than on the other side (Giruwá pattu). The old channel is in a more perfect state of preservation. There are no formidable cross streams requiring flood outlets, and no breaches in the banks of the channels, as far as I could see. It will have to be deepened, as there is an accumulation of many years' silt.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the district was R168,549·63, as compared with R167,257·24 for 1885, showing a small increase of R1,292·39. There were increases amounting to R8,544 under the heads *Land Revenue*, *Rents*, and *Licenses ;* but decreases amounting to R7,252 under the heads *Land Sales*, *Survey Fees*, and *Stamps*—results which may be considered satisfactory ; for while the former represent increased trade, the latter indicate no check in material progress.

The expenditure was R72,901·19, as compared with R72,541·98, showing a slight increase of R359·21. It is satisfactory to note that even with this slightly increased expenditure the percentage which it bears to the revenue of the district is 42 per cent. for 1886, as compared with 43 per cent. for 1885.

II.—AGRICULTURE AND FOOD-SUPPLY.

The area of the district is 548 square miles, and the population, after making an allowance for an increase since the census of 1881, may be estimated at 160,000, or at an average of 292 per square mile—a larger proportion than any other district in the Island outside the Western Province, except the districts of Galle, Kandy, and Jaffna.

Except along the sea coast, where the villagers consist principally of fishermen, this population is almost entirely an agricultural one. The greater portion of their food-supply is locally produced, a large proportion of the imported supplies being for the consumption of the town of Mátara and the larger fishing villages of Weligama, Mirissa, &c.

The average quantity of locally-grown rice annually consumed in the district is estimated at between two and three bushels per head; the imported quantity may be estimated at half this quantity, giving a total annual consumption of rice per head of three or four bushels; while such other produce as fine grain, yams, jakfruit, &c., make up the remaining and greater portion of the food-supply consumed. The yam and sweet potato crops have, during recent years, and especially this year, been very abundant, and in most parts of the district have formed a very large proportion of the people's food, and have besides enabled them to sell or exchange their supplies for rice and other imported goods.

The Morowak kóralé, the only portion of the district where this form of cultivation is not so successful, and where Crown chena cultivation is also disallowed, is the only division of the district in which there is ever any real scarcity of food or distress. It is not a district capable of any largely increased paddy cultivation, any increase being only possible by means of irrigation works to be carried out at very considerable cost. Under these circumstances I trust that chena cultivation, restricted by the rules recently proclaimed under the Forest Ordinance, No. 11 of 1885, may soon be allowed. The Morowak kóralé is a district where the generally wasteful and destructive effects of chena cultivation will be little, if at all, felt, there being little valuable forest, and the soil in most parts of it being fitted for no other form of cultivation.

The prices of locally-grown produce have throughout the year been low, in proportion to the wages-fund.

Experiments are about to be tried in the cultivation of dholl, a description of pea at present largely grown in Southern India, containing nutritious qualities of a very high degree as an article of food (said to contain, bulk for bulk, more nutriment than meat), capable of easy cultivation in otherwise unfertile soil, and yielding a comparatively large return to a small original cost. If this should prove to be a success, of which I am sanguine, I trust that in the course of time the Morowak kóralé, for which it would seem specially suited, will by its cultivation not only be freed from occasional distress and the importation of food from other districts, but be able to supply in exchange its own locally-grown produce.

In this direction, and in regard to both fruit and vegetable produce, I am satisfied the resources of the district are capable of considerable development, in connection with which I propose to take early steps towards leading the people to recognise and realise the extent of the means at their disposal. In discussing the food-supply of the people I must mention the encouragement which has been greatly given to one of its branches during this year, namely, the increased supply of wholesome and cheap salt fish as afforded by the fish-curing yard started at Gandara in January.

The total quantity of fish salted in the yard during the year was 1,589 cwt.; and the cost of establishment, transport of salt, and of the building amounted to R839. The recoveries on account of salt sold amounted to R450. Of this, R326 must be deducted on account of estimated cost to Government of salt supplied, leaving only a small balance of R124 on actual sale to meet expenses, which, considering the enterprise to have been started, and as being still in its infancy, must be considered as satisfactory.

Grain Tax.—The amount of tax collected on account of paddy for 1886 was R81,966·59, as compared with R82,553·21 for 1885, the difference (R586·62) being accounted for by a larger number of crop-commuted lands having been exempted on account of non-cultivation or failure of crop than in 1885.

The amount collected on account of fine grain was R2,765·31, as compared with R1,720·57 for 1885 and R930·70 for 1884—results, I believe, not so much due to increased cultivation as to more regular recovery.

The number of lands which were seized and sold on account of default in payment of grain tax was 245; but of these the sale of 199 was confirmed, the sale of 46 having been cancelled on the application of defaulting owners.

Of the lands so sold, 75 were brought in for the Crown, as compared with 113 for 1885: and only 3 were repurchased from the Crown by their original proprietors.

From these figures it appears that though the tax has been recovered without any arrears remaining on December 31, the recovery has been made with difficulty, and not without hardship on the smaller and poorer proprietors. The strict working of the Ordinance tends to gradually weed these out—a process which, however desirable its end, is in itself objectionable. The large proportion of lands bought in for the Crown is also an unsatisfactory feature in the collection of this tax; and when taken into consideration with the most prevalent objection brought against the Ordinance, viz., the power it brings into play in the hands of unscrupulous shareholders of procuring by their own default the sale of a coveted land, it must be assumed that the tax due on lands so bought in has been over-assessed, and the land is therefore not worth cultivation, or that the shareholders must be actually destitute and unable to purchase.

The apprehension that has been expressed with regard to the possibility, or probability, of converting our cultivators into a criminal class by the severance of their only tie to respectability, in the sale of their little share of landed property is, I think, as far as this district is concerned, in most cases uncalled for. Those whose lands have been sold generally continue as cultivators under other proprietors, or sometimes under the new proprietor of their own land, more especially when the purchaser is, as is too often the case, a Moorman. The arguments for and against the present method of collecting the tax are much too lengthy to be dealt with here, and I have, therefore, not said more than seems to me to be necessary to indicate some support of my statement, that the tax cannot at present be collected without difficulty and some hardship.

The total extent to which new areas of cultivation have been opened out during the year can only be given approximately. The extent of paddy land newly brought under cultivation (of which notice is required to be given under the Grain Tax Ordinance) can be given with comparative accuracy, viz., 79 acres. The extent of new clearings for tea, citronella, cocoanut, and other garden produce may be roughly estimated at at least 1,000 acres.

In my remarks under the head "Food-supply" I have pointed out that it is in this respect I would wish for some marked improvement. I think if the superior headmen can be induced to take an earnest personal interest in the cultivation of garden produce, not only will a largely extended area be brought under cultivation, but the produce of the present gardens could be greatly increased.

Irrigation.—No new irrigation works were undertaken during the year. The irrigation system has been developed almost as fully as possible in the district, and, as stated above with regard to the Morowak kóralé, the only new irrigation works which remain to be done are those that can only be done with difficulty and at a heavy cost, in proportion to the profit to be gained. The elaborate system of channels for the distribution of water from some of the larger tanks in the district shows to great advantage how every little bit of otherwise inirrigable land can be made most productive. During the last twenty years over R300,000 has been spent in the district on the larger irrigation works alone, the result being that, owing to an unfailing water-supply, in many instances lands are now cultivated for even two crops yearly instead of one (and that an uncertain one) previously. And yet an ungrateful people are surprised, or even grumble (the proverbial privilege of the English farmer), that the yield of each single crop is not what it used to be.

Cattle-disease.—Only in two divisions of the district was there any cattle-disease at all, and in those the deaths from murrain were comparatively few.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

Irrigation.

September 16.—Inspected the Urápola channel with the District Engineer. This is in excellent order, and is a model irrigation work. The system here is more fully developed, and more nearly approaches completion than I have seen anywhere. My experience is limited to the more or less incomplete works in the North-Central Province of eight years ago. The works done here are perhaps on a smaller scale, but being more or less complete one sees results; and I think it needs only a visit to some of the irrigation works here to convince the most doubtful of the magnificent results which may be expected from a more extended system of irrigation.

Visited the Denegama tank, the road to which is in need of repair. This is a tank which I think might be made capable of irrigating a larger extent of land. A breach was made in its bund by a sudden flood some years ago, and in its restoration it does not appear to have been made capable of keeping up as large a head of water as, without risk, is quite possible. This is, however, a question for the engineers to decide. There is a large extent of land which will be greatly benefited if the additional head of water can be kept up.

Food-supply.

November 1.—The season reports of the mudaliyárs of the district are all submitted. These are for the quarter ending September 30. It is satisfactory to note that the paddy crops of the yala harvest have been good, and that other crops, such as potatoes, yams, chillies, and jak, have been extraordinarily fruitful, and that to the proportionate absence of want a decrease of serious crime is attributed. Certainly, as far as I have seen, absolute want is nowhere apparent, and where poverty is prevalent it is more or less voluntary. The health of the people, too, has been reported to have been generally very good.

On the whole the season has been favourable, and the district has consequently continued in its normal state of comparative prosperity.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Arrack.—An alteration of the law regarding the distillation and sale of arrack is, I believe under consideration. It is a question in which this district is greatly interested, and the substitution of excise, as regards the distillation of spirits, and licenses for their sale, for the present renting system will, it is believed, lead to increased revenue, besides, what is more desirable, checking the evils of illicit sale at present admitted to be prevalent.

Toll Ordinance.—An amendment of the Toll Ordinance would also appear to be desirable in respect to vehicles carrying passengers which drive up to a toll station, where the passengers alight and get into another vehicle on the other side of the toll, and thus evade payment. Mátara P. C. case No. 3,223 best illustrates the defect of the Ordinance in this respect.

Forms of Oaths.—I would suggest that a discretionary power be given to Presidents of Village Tribunals in cases where, manifestly, one or other of the parties to a case are perjuring themselves, to send them, when both consent, to their temple to swear, by that or its presiding deity, to the truth of their particular allegation. This form of oath, it is generally admitted, in many cases would be of much more binding force on the native conscience, and would only be resorted to where the President had reason to believe that such a course would be of more effect in getting at the truth, than the form of affirmation at present used. A Government circular in September, 1883, proposed the introduction of some such procedure.

Gaṇsabháwas.—The Gaṇsabháwas have worked satisfactorily, and will I trust soon be looked on more as the means of much communal good than the mere judicial tribunals they appear to have been hitherto generally considered. Their funds, as reported in previous years, continue in a state of almost chronic bankruptcy. The fines are enough, but not always quite enough to pay the salaries of the clerks, messengers, and Gaṇsabháwa-building keepers (the salary of the Presidents and of the kachchéri clerk being paid by Government); and I have an occasional unpleasant suspicion in deciding cases in appeal, that the amount of fine imposed has been based more on the state of the fine fund than the enormity of the offence. I hope, however, by economy to keep the salaries of the staff within the average amount of the fine fund, and thus avoid the necessity of again applying to Government for assistance.

Crime and Cattle-stealing.—There has been a slight decrease in crime in the district, if the number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court can be taken as any criterion of the extent to which it is prevalent. The number of cases so committed during 1886 was 19 as compared with 21 for 1885, of which the number of murder cases were 5 and 7, respectively.

Cattle-stealing has been prevalent throughout the district to more than the usual extent. The difficulty in obtaining a conviction, and the insufficiency of the penalties imposed in the local courts are, among other causes, alleged to have encouraged the settlement of cases out of court, and not to have discouraged the offence. Two hundred and twenty-three cases for cattle-stealing were instituted during the year, as compared with 152 for 1885; and of these only 26 came on for trial, as compared with 42 in the previous year. The discreditable state of things as disclosed by these figures will, it is hoped, cease with more decision and less leniency on the part of the magistrate.

Deputy Fiscal's Office.—The following figures show the work done as compared with 1885 :—

	1886. R.	1885. R.
Recoveries in money	19,445	16,677
Credited to holders of writs	18,276	20,057
Total ...	37,721	36,734
Claims :—		
Allowed	270	108
Disallowed wholly	171	212
Do. in part	31	64
Otherwise disposed of...	31	38
Service of process :—		
Originals	3,647	6,430
Received	8,748	12,783
Served	7,550	11,144
Dead	36	36

The large decrease here shown in the issue of process cannot but be considered as satisfactory from every point, except the revenue one.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

October 30.—Held Fiscal's inquiry, the judgment-debtor being prepared to prove that he had paid the debt and costs twice over to Fiscal's Arachchi, while the Fiscal's Arachchi was prepared to prove almost every statement of the debtor and his witnesses to be false. Inquiries of this sort to be thoroughly investigated would take hours of patient hearing, and cannot ever be satisfactorily settled in the short space of time that has to be grudgingly given from administrative work.

November 10.—Held Fiscal's inquiry into one of the usual charges, viz., appropriation by Fiscal's officer of part of purchase amount, report being made by him that the sale was concluded for a less amount than that actually paid. The petitioner is the judgment debtor, supported by the petition of the judgment creditor. The creditor, however, now denies having presented the petition, having, I believe, been got round by the Fiscal's officer. False witnesses are so readily procured, and perjury so little thought of, that it is impossible to arrive at any definite and satisfactory decision in cases of this sort. It is to be hoped, however, that the mere fact of a public inquiry being held, and the *cost* of inducing the parties concerned to make the required statements, will in some way prevent such charges being frequent.

November 13.—The Fiscal of the Western Province visited and inspected the office, with a view to the introduction of a uniform system and set of forms (for accounts as well as returns of process) throughout the Island. As far as I can judge with a very limited knowledge of Fiscal's office work, the returns here are well and methodically kept, and any irregularity or delay in making returns is readily detected. I am, however, fortunate in having an intelligent and trustworthy head clerk (who is also Deputy Fiscal),—two qualifications the want of which cannot be made up for by any quantity of forms, or any system, however excellent.

Jail.

Sunday, September 26.—Leave Morowaka and drive back to Mátara (30 miles). As I have come back sooner than expected, I pay a suprise visit to the jail at 5·30 P.M., and find all in order. A complaint is made to me by one of the prisoners of the insufficiency and quality of the curry and rice given to him. As the jailer is not present, I defer inquiry until to-morrow.

September 27.—Held jail inquiry. Both complaints dismissed as groundless. The food is daily inspected by both the doctor and myself (when in the station), and it is all that a prisoner has a right to desire.

December 14.—Visited the jail accompanied by an English magistrate (Mr. Bonham Carter), who remarked the lightness of hard labour, and was struck with the general arrangements for the comfort and convenience of prisoners.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Works done.—The only public work of importance undertaken during the year was the extension of the Pettre channel. It was completed towards the close of the year, and with regard to it I would here quote from my diary, under date September 15 :—

Visited the Pettre channel with the District Engineer. Found 98 villagers employed on the work,—the extension of the channel for a quarter of a mile at a cost of R2,000. This is a very fair example of the benefits gained by well-directed irrigation, and of the villagers' appreciation thereof. Their application for its extension and the thriving condition of the surrounding fields show this.

Proposed Works.—Of the public works recommended in the reports for 1884 and 1885, none have been undertaken except the above, though some have been promised attention in 1887, viz., the continuation of the Morowak kóralé-road and the extension of the postal service to Hakmané; while it has also been stated that the extension of the telegraph to Mátara, and the erection of a lighthouse at Dondra Head, will receive early consideration. Under these circumstances it would appear unnecessary for me to add to the list of works already recommended, and I will merely repeat those which have been recommended with greater weight by my predecessor :—

1. An iron bridge at Polwattamodara, between the 91st and 92nd mileposts on the coast road.
2. The continued extension of the Morowak kóralé-road.
3. A new bridge at Bandattara, or the widening of the present one.
4. An iron bridge in Kadéwidiya, or the bazaar of Mátara town, at the 99th milepost.

There are besides small irrigation works in the Weligam kóralé and Kandaboda pattu which will be brought to the notice of the Irrigation Board as deserving attention.

V.—DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

Thoroughfares Ordinance of 1884.—As a separate report on the working of this Committee is furnished, I will confine my remarks here merely to accounts and to the working of the new Road Ordinance as evidenced by results for 1886. The revenue of the Committee was R37,546, as compared with R42,808 for 1885, showing a decrease of R5,262. This decrease can in a great measure be accounted for by the unfair system under which the value of part labour performed has not been credited to the principal roads of the district. For instance, a Road Ordinance labourer who had failed to attend when noticed for six days' work, received notice (under clause 14 of the Ordinance) for twelve days, attended as noticed, and did eleven days, and was reported as a defaulter for the remaining day. Under the Ordinance such defaulter is liable (equally with the man who never attended for labour at all) to a fine of R10, or in default to one month's imprisonment.

It is, however, discretionary with the Chairman to allow defaulters to return and complete their required six days' work, with a number of additional days' work as punishment, so long as the total amount does not exceed twelve days' work. But should the labourer be one of those unfortunates who are incapable, according to the engineer's (or overseer's) report, of doing more than some fractional part (say nine-tenths) of a day's work, it is mathematically manifest that he must be noticed *ad infinitum* for additional days, and yet never complete the required twelve.

In view of this fact, and though it is not expressly provided for by the Ordinance, it may be assumed that the Chairman has power to accept the double value of such additional labour, if the defaulter preferred such payment to his return to work. The acceptance of such amount is however precluded by the unfair system referred to, which requires that the value of the part labour done cannot be credited either to the labourer or to Road Vote *unless it is completed by labour for the full term required*,—a system which renders imprisonment for one month, or to imposition of the full fine of R10, compulsory on all defaulters alike, whether they have failed to attend for one or for twelve days' work.

The unfairness of this system is manifest, and it is unnecessary therefore for me to add that it is also most objectionable that it should be to the interest of the department benefited by the labour to report as many defaulters as possible, as thereby so much free labour is obtained.

I estimate the amount of labour so struck off, the value of which was credited neither to the Roads nor the Committee, as accounting for at least half of the apparent decrease in the recoveries under the Ordinance for this district in 1886. The expenditure for 1886 was R36,469, as compared with R41,977 for 1885, or a decrease of R5,508, showing an economy which the decreased revenue more or less justified.

The following statement shows how the number of those on the lists as liable to the tax were disposed of during 1886, as compared with those for 1885 :—

	1885.	*1886.*
Number on list	33,326 ...	3,3836
Number who paid at single and double rates ...	19,822 ...	16,797
Number who worked	6,908 ...	6,784
Number who were exempted	1,951 ...	3,668
Number who were fined R10	11	5
Number who were imprisoned	183 ...	84
Number who were reported, dead, absent, paid elsewhere, twice entered, &c.	3,128 ...	4,561
Number unaccounted for	1,323 ...	1,937

This statement does not show the satisfactory results that might be expected from the working of the new Ordinance—a result which I attribute more to inefficiency in the way its provisions have been worked than to admitted defects in the Ordinance itself. The cause must, I think, be sought for in the several changes which occurred during the year in the office of Chairman, on whose personal and direct supervision so much depends.

I have referred to defects in the Ordinance; and though it is admitted to be a great improvement on the previous one, it cannot be held to be perfect. What strikes me as its principal defects are, that by allowing labour (for six days, or at the single rate) long after the double commutation rate becomes due, a premium is placed on labour after that date, the only check to all then labouring in preference to payment being found in the rule disallowing substitutes—a rule which, even if legal, is most difficult to enforce.

I think that the payment and labour at single and double rates should run concurrently, and I would certainly extend the privilege of payment at double rate for the same period that labour is permissible. This, and the present inability to credit to labourers the value of part labour performed, are points that seem to me to require attention and alteration.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

December 22.—Twenty-five Road Ordinance defaulters brought up on warrant, sixteen of whom are allowed to commute at double rate, eight are discharged, and one, who wears a coat and watch chain, is fined R10, with the option of going to jail for a month. The various causes assigned for non-attendance to perform labour under the Ordinance, if tabulated, would form a most amusing record. Sickness is of course the most usual excuse, and after that, the sickness of relatives to the remotest degree. One pleads having been at a "wedding party" the week before; another, his disinclination or inability to break stones. One cannot leave his aged grandmother; and another alleges he has paid or worked previously, and produces a receipt showing that some one else has done so! One and all regard it as a tax, to avoid which any falsehood is excusable.

VI.—LOCAL BOARD.

The revenue of this Board was R4,284·85 for 1886, as compared with R5,369·40 for 1885, showing a decrease of R1,084·55, which is partly accounted for, as in the case of the District Road Committee decrease, by changes in the office, which deprived the Board of that continuous and personal supervision to be exercised by its Chairman, without which it would appear that the satisfactory recovery of taxes in any shape or form is impossible. The decrease is, however, also greatly due to doubts raised regarding the validity of certain of our bye-laws relating to the recovery of road tax, which prevented legal action being taken against defaulters. On this account there was a decrease under this head alone of R718·42.

The expenditure was R5,058·12, as compared with R5,431·97 for 1885, showing a decrease of R373·85; but yet an unsatisfactory excess of expenditure over revenue of R773·27.

The pay of the establishment formed over 38 per cent. of its revenue—a percentage greatly in excess of that shown in the cost of the establishment of other Local Boards. An early opportunity will be taken of reducing such charges to a scale more proportionate to the Board's revenue.

VII.—SANITATION.

Health.—The general health of the district has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease, and from most parts of the district fewer cases than usual of fever and dysentery have been reported. I attribute this in a great measure to the abundant vegetable crops and consequent improved food-supply, though for the continued absence of disease in an epidemic form we have, no doubt, principally to thank the efficiency of the Medical Department. In the town of Mátara as well as throughout the district, no matter how accessible English treatment or an English hospital, the people, as a rule, prefer the treatment of their own védarala, and it is only when he has given up all hope that resort is made to English practice. The health in the jail was, I regret to say, marked by an unusually large death-rate. No deaths having occurred in 1883 and 1884, the occurrence of six in 1885 and seven in 1886 has called for special inquiry and report.

The annexed extract from the Superintendent's report for 1886, under the head "Sanitary State of Prison," shows, however, that the increase is due to exceptional circumstances:—

> Sanitary state of prison, fair. It would have been very good but for an outbreak of dysentery.

VIII.—REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Among the events of the year which affected the general interests of the district may be mentioned the following:—

First.—The several changes in the office of Assistant Government Agent at the station,—changes which, though at times unavoidable, can never be effected without at least temporary inconvenience.

Second.—The Supreme Court sessions held on May 28 and October 20.

Third.—The institution of a new home industry in the opening of the fish-curing yard at Gandara, for the encouragement of fisheries and the increased supply of fish as food.

Lastly.—The recognition by Government, as indicated in His Excellency's speech at the opening of Council, of the necessity of conceding to natives of birth and education a more responsible share of self-government; and also of its paramount duty with regard to the construction, restoration, and maintenance of irrigation works. It is by the gradual concession of the former, and unremitting attention to the latter, that the greatest benefit can be conferred on the people.

IX.—GENERAL.

Work.—I was only appointed to this district in August; so am not justified in offering an opinion entitled to any weight, on the ground of experience, with regard to the wants or work of the district. I will therefore but briefly allude to the nature of work done during my short tenure of office, and to the administrative measures which are now being pressed more urgently on my consideration. After nearly four years' dissociation from the more responsible work of administration in a kachchéri, spent in the Customs Department, I was glad to resume kachchéri work; while the importance and capabilities of the district to which I have been appointed give an interest in its administration deserving all the attention, and much more than the ability I can ever hope to afford it.

Administrative Measures and Plans.—The district being essentially an agricultural one, my chief hopes for its improvement lie in the direction, as stated above, of an increased food-supply. It is premature for me to predict a probable increase of any special form of native produce, but it is my intention to use every endeavour to develop the rich resources of so fertile a district; and I am most sanguine of success.

In the course of time I trust to see the grand river which, after flowing through a country that in its beauty and fertility might be a veritable "Garden of Eden," passes through Mátara itself, bringing down boats laden, not, as now, with straw and firewood,—and these only few and far between,—but bearing loads of garden produce and grain gathered from a continually increasing cultivated area. Nor would I confine my hopes of benefiting the district to its agricultural resources alone. It has, I believe, industries which only need encouragement and a more ready market to become a means of livelihood and source of profit to a class—that of the mechanic and artisan—whose immediate existence, side by side with the cultivator, is as indispensable to the real prosperity of the people as that of the agriculturist himself.

I have written at somewhat more length than I intended and than my short experience of the district would seem to warrant, but interest in the work and my earnest purpose in its prosecution must be my apology.

H. P. BAUMGARTNER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

April, 1887.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue was R46,653 in excess of that of the previous year, notwithstanding that in every instance of property or privilege being put up to public auction (conspicuously in the case of the arrack and toll rents) the competition was duller than it had been in 1886.

It will be remarked that the revenue of the province more than doubles its expenditure.

If we add the revenue of local institutions (the Road Committee, R36,754·98; and the Local Board, R6,684·98), we have a total revenue of R217,006·95.

Comparing the years 1885 and 1886, variations under the different heads of revenue are given and explained as follows:—

Arrears of Revenue Collected.—Increase, R13,845·62. The heading is misleading, because it would indicate that there were arrears to collect, whereas there were none. The item ought, properly speaking, to be classified under the head *Land Sales*, being the outcome of the sale or settlement of paddy lands which had come into the possession of the Crown in course of distraint for taxes due,—being property of the Crown sold or settled in every sense, just as Crown land is disposed of at an ordinary land sale.

All arrears of paddy tax had been cleared off by the middle of 1884, and during 1885 and 1886 all sums due for the year had been recovered within the year. For purposes of audit it was ruled that the proceeds of sale or settlement should be set against the arrears for which the land had been bought in by the Crown in the first instance, notwithstanding that there were recoveries in excess of the arrears which could not properly be so credited. Perhaps half of the whole sum here referred to, though coming in very conveniently as a set-off against arrears generally, is certainly in no sense arrears *per se*.

Land Sales.—Decrease, R3,936·01. This one fruitful source of revenue has dwindled to insignificance in late years. This is due, it is scarcely necessary to say, to the absence of a demand for land; for though the tea industry is making vigorous progress, tea planting, it must be remembered, has not yet led to the opening of any new land, operations having been hitherto confined to old coffee land cleared of the ruins of its former wealth for the purpose. As for native purchasers, no one has money to invest at present, except in speculations likely to be attended with more speedy results.

Land Revenue.—Paddy Commuted.—Decrease, R1,143·18. All that was due was recovered within the year. The decrease is owing to the fact that a greater number of headmen's lands were entitled to exemption.

Paddy Rented.—Decrease, R172·09. The slight falling off arises from the fact that the bidding was duller than in 1885, partly because of the slackness of the money market, and partly because renters of the previous year had been disappointed in the profits which their purchases had brought them.

Fine Grain Rented.—Decrease, R248·36. This was entirely owing to private lands having been this year, for the first time, exempted from tax, under instructions from Government. Before this order came, some fine grain rents had already been sold, otherwise the item would have exhibited a still greater falling off.

Rent of Lands.—Increase, R33·05. The increase is insignificant.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—Tolls.—Decrease, R2,628·49. Here was a serious falling off, fully explainable, however, in the financial depression everywhere prevailing, and the decline of productiveness in the coffee tree. Renters saw no promise of increased traffic through the province. New industries were not likely to bear fruit for some time to come, and little as yet was wanted in their working that called carts into requisition.

The annexed statement gives the rents of the several tolls in the province from 1874 to date:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Padmáwala ...	3,200	2,750	2,850	2,250	2,300	2,500	700	1,050	1,110	1,000	916	1,544	1,346
Wélmada ...	2,900	2,450	2,600	2,650	2,500	2,000	400	831	1,000	733	898	1,718	1,900
Moratota ...	1,400	600	800	1,000	750	1,300	400	300	300	275	575	500	1,100
Badulla Bridge ...	3,300	2,700	2,770	3,450	2,350	2,700	2,905	3,150	3,250	2,800	2,800	2,947	2,091
Passara ...	1,350	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,500	1,850	1,050	1,900	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,610
Wéli-oya ...	6,120	6,200	8,060	5,450	5,700	6,500	6,500	6,400	6,550	6,050	5,500	3,100	3,885
Haputale ...	4,050	5,000	4,750	4,500	4,550	3,800	3,100	3,600	3,650	3,250	3,500	2,100	2,360
Kumbalwala ...	2,800	3,500	2,950	3,000	3,000	2,600	2,500	2,350	2,750	1,815	2,350	1,850	1,320
Lémastota ...	2,410	2,950	3,050	3,050	2,000	2,100	2,160	2,400	1,800	1,373	1,827	1,794	1,710
Wewkanda ...	1,120	1,150	1,350	1,260	1,320	1,400	1,750	1,225	1,560	1,000	1,000	1,080	1,020
Ella ...	370	250	410	150	350	165	165	180	100	100	—	—	—
Taldena ...	1,700	1,250	1,750	1,500	850	850	850	630	600	650	350	350	360
Umá-oya ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—

Licenses.—Arrack.—Figures for the two years cannot be compared, because the rent in 1885 was sold at the Kandy Kachchéri (Uva being then part of the Central Province) with other rents in one lot. Approximately, the value of the rent of 1885 was R25,000. There was, therefore, a very considerable fall. The bidding for this rent has gone on dropping pretty steadily since 1877, when the maximum of R94,928 was realised. That was the year, it will be remembered, which immediately preceded the crash, and undoubtedly the year of greatest prosperity in Uva. (It was the year, too, unfortunately, whose conditions were taken as ruling the tax upon paddy fields for ten years to come, about which there was afterwards, naturally, so much trouble.)

Nothing so well expresses the conditions of a district as the state of the arrack and toll rents, the chief sources, unfixed, of the revenue. The arrack rent marks the numbers engaged in an industry; the toll rent the materials they use and the outturn they produce. The following details are therefore of particular interest in the history of Uva :—

	Arrack. R.	Toll. R.	Total. R.
1873	40,000	26,899	66,899
1874	45,562	24,883	70,445
1875	59,583	28,621	88,204
1876	75,817	31,414	107,231
1877	94,928	28,763	123,691
1878	85,386	28,107	113,493
1879	64,055	23,962	88,017
1880	74,406	17,156	91,662
1881	61,605	22,432	84,037
1882	61,426	24,927	86,353
1883	58,476	20,251	78,727
1884	53,519	20,916	74,435
1885	25,000*	18,283	43,283
1886	19,720	18,702	38,422

A like fall in these items of revenue, due always to the one great cause—the wane of coffee—is noticeable all over the Island. Arrack-drinking is a luxury the people cannot now afford. For the same reason the consumption of foreign liquors throughout the Island has fallen off; the maximum imports of malt liquor having fallen from £58,000 in 1870 to £34,000, while imports of brandy and whiskey have fallen from £35,700 in 1875 to £12,500. Thus the consumption of foreign liquor is not now half what it used to be.

Stamps.—Revenue.—Increase, R391·31. The increase is small and accidental.

Judicial.—Decrease, R2,034·06. The sales for three years were—1884, R10,756·29; 1885, R11,088·60; 1886, R9,054·54.

It was in the beginning of 1885, it will be remembered, that the new Stamp Ordinance came into operation. In that year there were already many cases on the court rolls, begun in 1884, in which the parties were compelled to carry on proceedings, notwithstanding that the stamp fees had in the meantime been largely increased. Thus 1884 presents a more just criterion of the effect of the new Stamp Ordinance. As a matter of fact, the institutions in 1884 were fewer than in the previous year.

Postal.—A decrease of R1,123·74. The falling off in the sales at this kachchéri is altogether due to the fact, that outstation post offices in the province frequently supplied themselves from other kachchéries. The Badulla Post Office itself sold 17 per cent. more postage stamps in 1866 than in 1885—a healthy sign of returning business.

Taxes on Immovable Property.—Decrease, R183·71. This is entirely due to the assessors having adopted somewhat lower rates in 1886, in consideration of the depression in trade.

Fines and Forfeitures.—Decrease, R519·27. This is of course an utterly uncertain source of revenue.

Sale of Government Property.—Timber.—Decrease, R292·20. This is more or less accidental. As frequently pointed out in these yearly reports, the revenue under this head could be very greatly increased were proper depôts established and the royalty reduced to a reasonable rate. As it is, people can purchase timber in the open market much cheaper than from Government. The consequence is, that for want of a proper forest establishment much timber that is sold by private parties is really stolen from Government lands.

Reimbursements.—Repayment of Loan for Irrigation Works.—Decrease, R318·78. The lower figure is owing to there having been not so much to recover in 1886 as in 1885. In the latter year the final instalments of some large loans were collected.

Hospital Charges and Medical Aid.—Increase, R2,432·47. The increase arises from the fact that medical aid dues were paid into the Kandy kachchéri before the dismemberment of the Central Province.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—Increase, R5,846·79. The increase is in consequence of certain unclaimed deposits having been transferred to revenue.

Interest.—Increase, R293·75. The increase is due to the interest allowed by the New Oriental Bank on current accounts.

II.—THE WEATHER.

The weather was seasonable, and favourable to cultivation, except in the third quarter of the year, when the burning of clearings for dry-grain cultivation was prevented by the occurrence of rain. The early part of the year was dry. Indeed, throughout the year the weather more nearly approached typical Uva weather than has ever been the case since coffee ceased to flourish.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was less sickness among the people than there had been for some years. No epidemic occurred.

* Approximate.

IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The whole population of Uva is about 165,000 (in the proportion of five males to four females), thus made up :—

Europeans	...	350	Moors		6,000
Eurasians	...	250	Malays	..	400
Sinhalese	...	103,800	Veddás	...	450
Tamils	...	43,500	Others	...	250

The births, marriages, and deaths during 1886 and the three previous years were as follows :—

		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886
Births	...	5,160	5,245	4,593	5,182
Deaths	...	4,326	4,641	5,290	4,525
Marriages Kandyan	...	908	471	461	1,745
Marriages General	...	25	40	20	31

The large number of Kandyan marriages is due to the fact that a great number of persons whose unions had not received the sanction of law were persuaded to get their marriages registered. Much pains were taken by the Government Agent, in his circuits, to impress upon the people the disadvantages which must accrue to their children through the requirements of the Kandyan Marriage Registration Ordinance being disregarded.

V.—INDUSTRIES.

Native Industries.

A larger area was under paddy cultivation than for many years, but the crop was not generally a success, much injury having been done to the grain, when in ear, by flies.

The restored tanks of Udukinda opened up a large area never before wholly cultivated in any one year.

The extent of land sown under Horaborawewa had never been equalled.

It should be noted that the greater, or maha, crop is reaped in May, June, July, August, and September; the lesser, or yala, in November, December, January, February, and March. The greatest harvesting activity is in June and July.

The area cleared for dry cultivation was as usual; but in consequence of the occurrence of rain a great number of clearings could not be burnt off. The consequence was, that the area cropped with kurakkan, Indian corn, mung, and other grains (usually sown together in the same plot of ground) was below the average.

The cultivation of barley was very successfully tried in Udukinda; and, under the encouragement of the manager of the Nuwara Eliya brewery, it is expected that a trial will be made by a number of persons upon a much larger scale in the present year. The soil and climate of the country surrounding Fort MacDonald are pronounced to be excellently adapted to the cultivation of this grain. Its adoption will greatly benefit a populous part of the province, conveniently situated to a market and a railway station.

There were cheering indications of resuscitation in native coffee gardens from which leaf-disease appeared to be fast disappearing. There was a fine blossom in the early part of the year, but the trees lacked sufficient vigour to bear fruit in any proportion to it. A firm belief is gaining ground among the Sinhalese that coffee will before long recover its old position; but already 90 per cent. of the gardens have completely died out from want of attention. There was considerable activity during the year in digging, weeding, and fencing gardens that had survived. Some natives went even so far as to plant up small patches anew.

The number of abandoned gardens which everywhere meet the view in travelling through the higher parts of the province, crowded with dead stems, presents a painful contrast, however, to the condition of matters not many years ago, when village gardens were in so flourishing a state that the price paid for the native crop of Uva was yearly as much as R60,000. The villager was then always able to get R15 a bushel in the bazaar at Badulla. It is estimated that the native crop of Uva must have amounted to fully 100,000 cwt. at one time. It is positively known that in 1885 50,000 cwt. of garden coffee were despatched from Badulla to Colombo—the contributions of surrounding districts only.

The exports at Colombo, it should be remembered, do not by any means fully measure the quantity produced. There was a large local consumption, and a considerable quantity found its way from Uva to India by way of Batticaloa.

As for other native products, cotton and tobacco are grown over half the province, but in such small and scattered patches that it is difficult to form an idea of the whole area so utilised, or of the produce realised.

The following note upon tobacco is found in the Government Agent's diary for May :—

May 6.—I had some talk with a tobacco cultivator (neighbourhood of Fort MacDonald). He made R80 out of one crop of tobacco from six seers of ground (six seers equal two-thirds of an acre in this part of the country). He put in 1,000 plants, of which only 800 succeeded. Each plant gave him a profit of 10c.; 12,000 plants to the acre would, therefore, give R120 profit.

Market gardening in that part of the province bordering upon Nuwara Eliya, and adjacent to the road to the railway terminus, is decidedly on the increase, the produce being chiefly potatoes, onions, beans, and cabbages.

In bazaar trade there was some improvement during the year, but it cannot be said to have been very marked. The building of some new boutiques in Badulla town is a healthy sign. Cattle were singularly exempt from disease during the year.

The following diary extracts bear upon the condition of native industries :—

May 1.—Passara Kórála gives prosperous accounts of his district. There is greater activity in the cultivation of paddy than has been for many years; and there is no sickness among cattle or people.

May 4.—Proceed in the afternoon to Paranagama. There meet the headmen of Medapaláta and Yatipaláta. Talk to the people about prospects of crops, &c. The opinion seems to be prevalent that coffee is looking up. I find that there is a greater area under paddy cultivation this year. I urge the people to work up their hitherto neglected coffee gardens.

May 18.—Passara: Native coffee is looking better than it has looked for years. *Bogoda:* More land cultivated than in last year; prospects so far good. No sickness among people or cattle.

May 19.—Inspect some coffee gardens on our way (neighbourhood of Fort MacDonald), and notice with pleasure signs of resuscitation. Business with Kórála of Kandukara. He describes the state of his kóralé as prosperous. The weather has been more seasonable this year than for many years past, and the area of land under paddy cultivation is greater than usual. There is no sickness among people or cattle.

May 20.—Wellawáya: Affairs are prosperous in this kóralé, except that in the lower parts thereof there has not been any rain whatever yet, though it has been raining pretty constantly about Haputalé and Haldummulla for some time. Tellulla and other tanks at that level are quite dry. Business with Kórálas of Kandapola and Paṭṭipola. They describe the circumstances of their kóralés as satisfactory. A larger area than usual is under paddy. The weather, so far, has been very seasonable: there has been plenty of rain, and not enough to do any mischief. Coffee in native gardens is promising well. The belief prevails that leaf-disease is quite on the wane. There is no disease among people or cattle.

May 21.—Headmen of Bintenna before me. They describe the state of their districts as tolerably prosperous. No disease among people or cattle, and no scarcity of food. The kurakkan crop was rather short this year, in consequence of too much rain in the course of last year, which prevented the burning of clearings. There is a larger area under paddy this year than usual in all the kóralés of Bintenna, but flies have done much damage to crops.

May 25.—Crops in Wellassa are doing well; no cattle-disease; weather altogether seasonable.

June 15.—Wellawáya: No sickness in the division; crop prospects good.

June 19.—Buttala: No sickness either of people or cattle; crop prospects good. All the paddy under Buttalé-ela will be cultivated this year. The spring crop has already been taken in—about sixty amunums sowing extent. Ploughing for the second crop now proceeding. *Buttala Wediraṭa:* The kóralé is healthy. Food is, however, scarce, because of short chena cultivation last year, owing to rain occurring to interfere with burning of clearings. Paddy crops have been, so far, above the average, both in regard to quantity and quality. Kandukara kóralé is healthy; crop prospects good. *Wellassa:* Chenas are being cleared for 1887's crop; prospects fair. The rains do not appear to have interfered with the burning of chenas here.

October 9.—Buttala: Rain out of season has interfered with chena cultivation, preventing burning. The dry-grain crops of next spring will therefore be short. The paddy crop of the year has been generally good.

October 12.—Fears are expressed that there will be a failure of chenaing in Wellassa and Bintenna if rain does not come soon.

On the whole, there can be no doubt, it is highly satisfactory to state, that the circumstances of the people are improving year by year; and it is probable that they are now in quite as good a condition as they were before they began to grow coffee.

It is a good sign that the number of the poorer people who seek employment upon public works and estates is increasing. The new Road Ordinance has had the good effect of dispelling in a great measure their prejudices against breaking metal and other roadwork, which they have hitherto regarded as derogatory.

Consideration of the food-supply of the people may properly find a place here, because it is really a question of agriculture. It may be roundly stated that 100,000 out of the entire population of 165,000 produce all their own food, except salt and dry fish, to procure which they barter such produce as they can spare. In fact, the whole labour of this section of the population is devoted to the realisation of produce just sufficient for the year's food and the payment of the paddy tax. The area sown with paddy in 1886 may be estimated at 27,000 amunams. Taking the low estimate all round of eight-fold, we get as the total outturn of paddy about 1,040,000 bushels.

In a cultivation so loosely defined as chena cultivation necessarily is, unlimited by any sort of survey, it is extremely difficult to form a proper estimate of areas cropped. Roughly, the area under dry grains of various sorts may be set down at 10,000 acres, and allowing eight bushels an acre, we get as the total outturn 80,000 bushels; thus we arrive at about 1,220,000 bushels of home produce as having been available during the year for the food of 100,000 souls.

If, then, we consider the quantity of fruits and roots, wild and cultivated (of which, of course, not even an approximate estimate can be made), and the extent to which, in the wilder parts of the country at least, the people supplement their food from the spoils of the chase, there can be no doubt that there is, in an ordinary year, an ample supply of food for the population; but it must be remembered that the dry grain crop is wholly dependent upon the weather, and that in the low-lying plains paddy cultivation may be for a whole year rendered utterly impossible through the failure of rain at a certain season. In the year in question, however, there was no serious atmospheric irregularity to impede or injure cultivation.

One-third of the community, comprising the estate and bazaar population and coolies employed on public works, get the bulk of their food from outside. Their rice comes from India, and, broadly speaking, the only local products they consume are vegetables, fruit, and the little meat they indulge in. Of rice they have always an abundant supply, especially estate labourers and road coolies, who are well cared for by their employers. Very little locally-produced grain leaves the province, except what goes in barter for salt and fish from the kóralés upon the borders of maritime districts.

It will be seen that in populous parts of the province, where there are the means of tolerably certain cultivation, there need be little fear of the food-supply falling short, except in a catastrophe, such as the sudden downfall of the coffee enterprise brought about, when people became so poor that they could not cultivate their own lands, and so an actual famine ensued. In the low lying semi-zone, where people are, except in the neighbourhood of big tanks, so dependent upon rain (being chiefly dependent upon chena cultivation for their food), the food-supply is always more or less precarious, and there is often a deplorable absence of good drinking water. Hence cases of constitutional disease, especially paraṇgi, are sadly frequent in these quarters. The universal panacea is water—water for drinking and water for cultivating. In well-cultivated parts of the province the people are very healthy; in less-favoured parts they are at all times much less robust, and an easier prey to disease.

Fever is their chief enemy, against which they are liberally and gratuitously supplied through the kachchéri with quinine, in which they have perfect faith. In all cases of epidemics prompt aid is given, and a medical officer, whenever the outburst is a serious one, is despatched to the locality. As regards other ailments, the Siṇhalese, except in the neighbourhood of the capital of the province, and, perhaps, in a few cases in the immediate vicinity of a district hospital, decline to seek our assistance or adopt our treatment. It is seldom even that in serious cases of accident, where surgical aid is necessary, that hospitals are had recourse to. The evil is due to prejudices in favour of native treatment, which, such as it is, is always near enough at hand. The want of propor

surgical assistance in cases of dislocated limbs, due to falling from trees, for instance (cases of most common occurrence), is often painfully evidenced to the Government Agent when hearing applications for exemption from road tax.

The Tamils on estates fully appreciate the benefits of scientific treatment, and are well provided for in this respect by Government. At the several hospitals scattered through estate districts, Sinhalese villagers are admitted when they choose to apply, provided there is room for them, and they are fit subjects for hospital treatment.

European Industries.

The areas under cultivation at the end of 1886 under different products were as follows, as nearly as can be ascertained at the moment of closing this report :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Coffee	31,755	Rubber	122
Tea	6,538	Cardamoms	500
Cinchona	1,184	Other products	186
Liberian Coffee ...	132		

Of the new tea land, 986 acres were planted in Haputalé.

The average cost of transport of coffee for the last three years from Badulla to Colombo was—1884, 55½c. ; 1885, 66c. ; and 1886, 84c.

The coffee crop of 1885–86 was very short. The following is a comparative statement for three years (the figures for 1886 are only approximate) :—

	Bushels.
1883–84	386,589
1884–85	542,387
1885–86	210,000

Leaf-disease showed unmistakable signs of disappearing.

The cinchona crop compensated in some measure for the unproductiveness of coffee. The following is a statement of the crops for three years :—

	Cwt.
1883–84	7,542
1884–85	10,880
1885–86	15,000

Little tea is yet in bearing. The crop is estimated at 3,000 lb. The weather was very favourable for the growth of tea. In quality and value the tea sent from Uva is pronounced to be quite equal to that from any other district in Ceylon.

The writer is indebted to an intelligent friend of long experience in planting for the following pithy report upon the condition and prospects of the planting interest of Uva generally, during 1886 :—

I much regret that I am unable to give you anything like accurate information as to areas, crops, &c., for 1886, as I have not collected any figures.

I do not think there is much difference in the areas from those of the previous year under the different products, as comparatively little was planted last season; so that I would be inclined to leave the areas the same.

Cart hire was high during 1886, mainly owing to the introduction of the MacBride system on our main roads. Cart hire from Badulla town to Colombo, for coffee, was about 84c. per bushel.

Average price of rice in Badulla during 1886 was R3·76 per bushel.

Crop.—The coffee crop for 1885–86 was by far the shortest on record, and from Uva did not exceed, I think, 210,000 bushels.

Cinchona.—There was more bark sent from Uva in 1886 than during any former season, I think, owing largely no doubt to the very short coffee crop gathered. I think about 15,000 cwt. would probably be about the mark.

Tea.—Comparatively little tea left the district in 1886, the most of it being too young to bear. About 3,000 lb. were probably sent away. The season was very favourable for the growth of tea, and the tea sold from the district secured a price in the London market quite equal to that of the teas from other districts. The quality of the tea left nothing to be desired.

There can be no doubt that the soil and climate of Uva, with the exception of places looking into and adjoining the low country, are excellently adapted to the growth of tea. Not only is the surface soil better than much on the Kandy side of the country, but the sub soil is much freer, and consequently retains the moisture better than a stiff sub-soil. This is a matter of great importance to a deep-feeding plant like tea.

Coffee leaf disease is decidedly on the wane, as we seem to see less of it every year. While this is very satisfactory, we are having another and, I fear, a worse pest in the shape of green scale bug, which is doing a great deal of damage to the coffee.

The following remarks upon the Haputalé district in particular are kindly furnished by a gentleman of intelligence and experience in that district :—

I have much pleasure in giving you the information asked for in your letter of the 10th instant. The acreage planted with tea in Haputalé during 1886 was 986 acres. Three thousand and ninety-three acres were planted previously, so that the total acreage planted with tea at the end of the year was 4,080 acres. The spring crop of coffee was short, owing chiefly to the fact that the trees had not recovered from the effects of the heavy crop in the previous year. The weather in January, February, and March was favourable for blossoming ; the coffee responded generously to the favourable circumstances, and a better autumn crop was picked than for many years, not only on the lower estates dependent chiefly upon autumn crop, but on the higher estates that usually give little or no crop in the autumn. The weather in August, September, and October was less favourable, and spring crops will be again short. My estimate of the crop despatched is 200,000 bushels.

The transport rate for coffee was 50c. per bushel till towards the end of the year, when, owing to the bad condition of the roads, rates were raised in some instances to 60c. per bushel. The average price was about R3·87½ per bushel for rice

A large quantity of cinchona bark was harvested—probably 750,000 lb.

Coffee suffered less from leaf disease than for many years ; in fact it may be said to have almost entirely disappeared. Unfortunately another pest (green bug) has taken its place. As yet it has done little serious injury, but its development can be viewed only with anxiety, seeing the damage it has done to the older districts in the Central Province.

VII.—THE STATE OF CRIME IN THE PROVINCE.

Inquests held during the year in cases of violent death resulted in seven verdicts of homicide, but of these there were only two cases in which the evidence was sufficient to justify a committal for trial.

Cattle-stealing was, it is to be regretted, very prevalent. There were many institutions in the court, but few trials resulted in a conviction, for want of sufficient evidence of identification. This offence should be severely dealt with by the courts, and degrading punishments awarded. The lash should be freely used as a deterrent whenever the evidence is complete and satisfactory. The crime is not, it is to be feared, regarded with sufficient gravity among Kandyans, except by the person victimised. In greater measure than as an act of spoliation do they treat it as an act of daring, largely partaking of the character of a dangerous field sport.

Of ordinary robberies with violence there were not many cases.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is a list of the several works, other than irrigation works, which engaged the attention of the Public Works Department during the year. Works of ordinary upkeep upon existing thoroughfares are not here included :—

Description of Works.	Amount. R.	c.
Building a hospital and medical officer's quarters at Lunugala ...	8,502	34
Alterations and improvements to Badulla jail	400	0
Surveying the road from Wellawáya to Monaragala	5,250	0
Widening the road between the 6¾ and 8¼ mile-posts on Badulla-Taldena-road	995	53
Repairs to police station and lines, Badulla	212	50
Certain improvements to Haputalé hospital	1,089	70
Additions, improvements, and alterations to Haldummulla post office ...	1,145	78
Repair of Haputalé-road at Batgoḍa slip	7,033	51
Repairs to resthouse at Bibile	380	0
Repairs and improvements to the hospital at Badulla	730	0
Making a screen for the wards for females in Badulla hospital ...	25	0
Repairs to roof of Public Works Department office and store at Haldummulla	311	67
Additions and improvements to jailer's quarters, kitchen, and latrine to the Badulla jail	390	84
Building an additional room to the jail, Badulla	499	98
Repairs to the police station at Welimaḍa	35	0
Clearing jungle and building steps to Haputalé hospital	69	91
Repairing the resthouse and outhouses at Haputalé	589	0
Building an additional room to the jail hospital, Badulla ...	498	9
Certain repairs to the police magistrate's bungalow, Haldummulla ...	137	54
Repairs and additions to district judge's house at Badulla ...	528	6
Improving the condition of the privies attached to the kachchéri and court at Badulla	73	61
Repairs to the Badulla resthouse	307	0
Repairs to resthouse, Taldena	146	4
Repairing the bathroom belonging to Public Works Department bungalow, Haldummulla	108	75
Re-shingling the stables attached to ditto	98	50
Repairs to the court-house at Haldummulla	539	0
Temporary repairs to police magistrate's bungalow, Haldummulla ...	140	0
Building two screens on back verandah of Etampiṭya resthouse ...	89	6
Construction of bridle-road from Haputalé to join the cart-road to the railway terminus at Nánu-oya	16,000	0

Of these, the works of greatest public interest are the preliminaries towards constructing a cheap cart-road to connect the hitherto neglected planting district of Monaragala with the main system of communication between Badulla, Colombo, and Hambantoṭa; the construction of a bridle-road connecting Haputalé with the railway terminus at Nánu-oya; and the erection of a new hospital at Lunugala, the site of that establishment having been moved from one of the estates to a more central position close to the Lunugala Post Office and Telegraph Station. The repeated slipping of the foundations of the bridge at Batgoḍa (Ratnapura-road) occasioned considerable expense and trouble to the Public Works Department, and some interruption of traffic.

A detailed list of the works executed by the Road Committees will be found at page 111 A. The limited funds at their disposal were well spent, and the minor roads of the province were never before kept in such good condition. The chief new work of importance was the widening and general improvement of the road from Badulla, through the paddy fields, towards the Spring Valley estates, throughout the section between Badulla and the Kuḍá-oya. Several resthouses in charge of the Committee were considerably improved; and in the repair of two or three ambalams attention was perhaps first given this year to the claims of the poorer classes of natives as regards the question of providing, from road-tax revenue, places of rest and shelter for travellers.

The following were the chief municipal works executed by the Local Board :—

Two new carriage roads were opened—one from the Batticaloa-road to and through the experimental gardens, and the other from the Main Bazaar-street, past the jail, to join the former.

A large public assembly room was built.

The drainage of the town was considerably improved, and many much-wanted culverts were provided.

The building of the assembly room did not leave sufficient funds at the disposal of the Board for the construction of the market it had, during the year, decided upon erecting. A commencement was made towards the construction of extended latrine accommodation.

The chief new works other than irrigation works to be executed by the Public Works Department in 1887 are as follows :—

Part construction of the Monaragala-Wellawáya-road, R15,000.
Additions and improvements to the Badulla Police Station, R2,180.
Additional accommodation for the Badulla Kachchéri, R6,517.

The Road Committee has voted money for the construction of an ambalam in the town of Badulla during 1887.

The following are among the chief works which it would be desirable to execute when funds are available :—

Of the first importance is the extension of the railway to Haputalé ; and it is to be hoped that this essential undertaking may be commenced before many months have passed.

While the question is in abeyance, ordinary road extension is much hampered by the question, to what point we should tend—towards Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, or Haputalé, three points diametrically opposite. It would be well to have the question settled one way or the other.

The completion of the cart-road from Wellawáya to Monaragala.

The construction a of cart-road from the heart of Madulsima to join the Passara-Badulla-road if the railway be extended ; or, if not, to join, perhaps, the Lower Badulla-road to Kandy.

The construction of a cart-road by the most direct practical route from Passara to Bandárawela by Ella, the necessity for which, however, depends upon whether the railway be extended to Haputalé or not.

The continuation of the Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa cart-road to Dikwella.

The bridging of the Badulla-oya, where the road from Badulla to Spring Valley crosses it.

The construction of a bridge over the Mátetillé-oya on the Welimada-Bandárawela-road.

The completion of the proposed new kachchéri.

A residence for the District Engineer.

A residence for the Office Assistant to the Government Agent.

The enlargement of the jail.

The improvement of the Badulla drinking water-supply, by laying down larger pipes.

The building of a public market in Badulla.

Irrigation Works.

The following is a list of the works executed in 1886 :—

(*a*) *Works executed by the Public Works Department.*

	R.	c.
Surveying Mana ela headworks and channel	63	50
Surveying Kandé-ela	31	50
Surveying Hangilielle ela	32	25
Repairs to Medabeddewewa sluice (Bintenna)	196	77
Blasting channel, Ekkiriyankumbura tank (Bintenna)	228	54
Repairs to dam and intake, Uma-ela (Udukinda)	60	4
Repairs to damages, and improvements in Taldena-ela (Wiyaluwa) ...	1,772	85
Fixing piles as framework to support native dam at the head of the Udala-ela (Udukinda)	362	3
Building walls, &c., along the bank of the Hangili Elle-ela (Udukinda)...	2,546	50
Fixing piles as framwork to support native dam, and building masonry headworks at the intake of the Mana ela (Udukinda) ...	1,070	10
Widening spill, and building shield wall at the Punawewa tank (Udukinda)	287	92
Completing the bund of the Diyabuntaláwa tank, and furnishing a sluice (Udukinda)	983	34
Building a pile dam at Kumbalwela, and cutting new channel to secure connection with existing ela	1,482	14

(*b*) *Small Works executed under the Government Agent's Vote of R1,000.*

Halaba Uda-ela—providing aqueduct (Yatikinda)	100	0
Halaba-ela No. 2— do	50	0
Walling portion of Wattagoda and Udakendagolla-elas	50	0
Kalugala village tank—providing ball sluice and masonry spill ...	100	0
Providing aqueduct upon the Gurukandure-ela	50	0
Improvements to the Bandárawela tank	188	0
Daluk-ela—blasting channel and providing masonry walls at headworks ...	185	0
Dunumadala-wewa— providing ball sluice and masonry spill ...	100	0
Aqueduct on the Kehelwatte-ela	140	0
Koslanda-ela—repairing damage to masonry retaining walls ...	35	0
Providing a screw for the Telulla tank	2	0

Medabeddewewa.—The channel to irrigable land has now been cut. This small tank was formed at the present writer's instance, in 1878, as a relief-work, when Bintenna was suffering from famine, and under the hope that people would settle in its neighbourhood. There has been no settlement so far, chiefly because the water could not be got out of the tank without a channel, and nobody was willing to come and cut it. By the exertions of the present Ratémahatmayá, however, the work has been done by the few scattered chena people who live within half a dozen miles of the tank.

The Ekkiriyankumbura tank was begun in the same way. The same difficulty occurred about the channel, because in such cases the people, and not the Government, are expected to execute all channel cutting. The earthwork was duly, but tardily, finished by the people (there were only two families concerned), but considerable blasting had to be done, for which a vote was procured from Government.

The Taldena-ela has been several years in progress, having required constant repairs owing to the steepness of the country through which it passes.

Hangili-ela.—Reference is invited to the Administration Reports for 1884, page 54 A.

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[a] *Extract from Diary of March 26.*—Walk to Mátetillé-oya ford on Bandárawela-Welimada bridle-road. The pavement is now in good order. The posts which I directed should be put up have been duly driven into the bed of the river on both sides of the ford. I go up the river a few hundred yards to prospect for a better site for a bridge than that occupied by the present ford. Find that the river can be nowhere spanned under 200 ft. This is one of the places which the Haputalé planters spoke of, in their address to the Governor, as requiring bridging. The crossing is a very much used one both by natives and by Europeans. Sometimes the river remains impassable for two or three days together.

Mána-ela.—Reference is invited to the Administration Reports for 1884, page 55 A. Diary extracts are subjoined in reference to Haputalé-ela and Ellamallande tank. For the latter a vote has been secured for the execution of the necessary stonework.

Haputalé-ela.

March 25.—A mile or so from Haputalé-pass we turn down into the villages. I inspect the Haputalé-ela and its anicut. This ela irrigates one hundred amunams of pady land in Kadurugamuwa. The dam is an exceedingly simple one: a row of loose stones, 85 ft. in length, is sufficient to turn all the water required for these one hundred amunams into the channel. However, the river (the Haputalé-oya) is subject to sudden and violent floods, and the dam is apt at such times to be carried away. The mischief is, that it takes several days to repair the dam: first of all the people must wait until the flood goes down; and in the meantime a good deal of the crop wither and die. It would be a matter of very little cost to put up a substantial structure. If it were of stone, it need only be of an average height of 3 ft. above the foundation; but I do not think there is a good bottom for building upon. I would prefer the cheaper plan of driving in piles, against which the people would tie their usual "messa."

Elamallandewewa.

March 27.—Starting at 9 A.M., climb to Elamallandewewa. The field owners below this tank have very nearly completed the restoration of this ancient bund. All that remains to be done is to give the dam a proper slope inwards. The length of the bund is 160 ft., its present breadth at base is 14 ft., and its height from middle base line 11 ft. A channel is cut in which to insert sluice pipe. The people have earned a sluice and spill at the hands of Government. The work should be as at Punawewa. About fifty amunams, asweddumised, are but half supplied with water at present from the small stream which runs through the bed of the tank. It is expected that the restoration of this tank will provide a sufficiency of water for all the land opened, and perhaps for some new land too.

Annexed is a list of the irrigation works which, it is expected, will be undertaken during 1887:—

Name of Work.	Amount Apportioned. R.	Nature of Proposed Work.	Remarks.
Kandé-ela ...	7,350 ...	For retaining walls along its course of nearly nine miles, stream-crossings, and rock-blasting.	To ensure a more constant supply to a large area already asweddumised now enjoying irregular cultivation.
Mipilimána ...	2,000 ...	A new work for construction of bund and sluice and spill. The amount is approximate, plans being not yet submitted.	This tank would supplement the irrigation of over 1,000 acres, consisting of fields now irrigated only intermittently and with great uncertainty. At present only one-third of the area mentioned is annually cultivated.
West Gal-oya-ela ...	4,480 ..	Provides for rock-blasting for all masonry works to be built in accordance with plans in deviation and extension. Earthwork to be done by villagers.	The Gal-oya anicut now serves a tract of fields on the east side of the oya. It is intended to make the anicut available for the service of fields on the west side, as well now irrigated to a limited extent by water taken off the Gal-oya by means of a native stick amuna below the anicut.
Hambagamuwa tank...	2,765 ...	Restoring the tank by filling in the breach in ancient bund, providing a sluice spill, blasting rock, and retaining walls in channel. This amount is approximate, plans and estimates not having yet been made.	Designed as a substitute for a number of small tanks, which are constantly being breached and are of precarious supply.
Ellamallandé tank ...	1,200 ...	Providing the tank with sluice and spill.	The landowners under this tank have earned a sluice, &c., having by their own labour restored the bund, which had been badly breached for a very long period.
Diyakola-ela ...	1,205 ...	Walling weak parts in the ela, for which is insufficient.	The cultivation of fields under this ela is often materially injured through the defects referred to. Government help is well deserved.
Small works ...	1,000		
Total ...	20,000		

The scheme which will confer largest benefits is that of constructing a tank at a place called Mipilimána, in a part of the Elk Plains lying within the Uva boundary.

The following correspondence will throw some light upon the nature of the proposed work, and the advantages which may be expected to ensue:—

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, Province of Uva, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 367/379. Badulla Kachchéri, November 30, 1886.

SIR,—IN submitting extract from my diary of November 1, 1886, I have the honour to request that an estimate be framed for the construction of a tank at Mipilimána, and that this work be substituted for the work at Sita Eliya in my list of works to be undertaken in 1887, submitted with my letter No. 282, of September 29 last.

I am, &c.

Extract referred to.

November 1.—Ride along the new bridle-path (Haputalé-Nánu-oya), from where it joins the Nánu-oya-road, for four miles to a place called Mipilimána, where I meet, by appointment, the Ratémahatmayá of Udukinda, subordinate headman, and a large number of villagers interested in a scheme for increasing the supply of water in the Ambawela or Kudá-oya at times of drought.

At Mipilimána I propose to form a tank, and here every facility is afforded. Such a tank would supplement the irrigation of over six hundred amunams of land consisting of fields now irrigated only in turns and with great uncertainty (only about one-third of that area is annually cultivated), fed by several dams thrown across the Kudá-oya. My scheme is to provide the means of flushing this stream when its volume becomes insufficient, just as the tank in the Barrack Plains, Nuwara Eliya, is designed to flush the Bombara-oya, the feeder of the Umá-ela.

I have already suggested the construction of a tank in the Sita Eliya Plains, but the scheme now under consideration would supersede it, serving all the purpose which a tank at Sita Eliya would aim at, as well as providing for the wants of the Ambawela valley besides.

A tank formed by damming up the Kuḍá-oya at Mipilimána, two or three miles from its source, could be constructed with very little expense—probably as large as the Nuwara Eliya lake. A dam of from 15 ft. to 20 ft. would be all that would be required (with sluice and masonry spill of course), and the span of this dam would be only about 30 ft. or 40 ft. I should say. The work should be altogether a Government undertaking, just as the Barrack Plain reservoir was. It would largely benefit a region which ought to be turned to the best account, if it were only because of its proximity to the Nánu-oya Railway Station and to the Nuwara Eliya market.

In taking future votes the following irrigation works should be borne in mind :—

The diversion of the Kumbukan-oya into the Gal-oya, in which Batticaloa as well as Wellassa is interested.*

A dam and headworks for the Haputalé-ęla (Mahapaláta)—see diary extract above.

A sluice and spill for the Hembarawęwa tank (Bintęnna).

A sluice and spill for the Uḍawęwa (Bintęnna).

Dam and channel works for the Yápámé Pallé-ęla (Oyapaláta)—see diary extract below.

Distributing sluices for the Umá-ęla (Uḍkinda).

Restoration of the Kumburawęwa tank (Polwatta Bintęnna), calculated to give constant cultivation to one hundred amunams of land already asweddumised, and to lead to the opening of as much more new land situated, as it is, in a populous neighbourhood.

Effecting improvements in the Pisa.Uḍa-ęla, suggested in Administration Report for 1884, page 57 A (Paṭṭipola).

Improving dams and channels oft he Ekiriya and Komáraké-ęlas in Oyapaláta (one hundred amunams and sixty amunams, respectively).

Restoration of Umákandurawęwa, as suggested in Administration Report for 1884, page 70 A.

Survey of the poor and sparsely-populated kóráles of Wellassa (Nikawęṭiya, Dambagalla, and Mahawędiraṭa) for a central irrigation supply, where the problem is to centralise the scattered population and get water for the people out of rivers which traverse their country uselessly, carrying an abundant flood, almost mockingly, to the sea. Pumps to be worked by the water itself, or by oxen, should be provided at suitable points ; but to determine these points a survey must be made.

These are the larger works up to the present considered. The small village works demanding Government help are very numerous, and a list of them would be unnecessary here. They can be best met from an annual vote to be under the control of the Government Agent, which it is desirable should be larger than hitherto. No mention has been made of large, ruined irrigation works of former centuries, of which Uva presents many examples. They lie in deserted wastes of jungle, and are now of only historical interest, because of the improbablity of people ever again settling in their neighbourhood. If it be ever thought expedient to undertake the restoration of any of these works, it is at all events our first duty to provide for the irrigation wants of the population we have.

Extract from Diary.

February 14 — Early in the afternoon I continue the journey to Migahakiwula, turning aside at about half a mile from the river, to walk along and examine the Yápámé Palléwela-ęla. This is a village work, costing the cultivators of fields, however, a great deal of trouble, first of all in damming the oya, and secondly, in keeping the ęla in order. The difficulty in maintaining the ęla lies in the circumstance that for a considerable distance from the river it hugs a steep bank. The ęla dam is consequently very apt to be breached, especially in those places where the bund is supported with a wall of stones, no mortar being used. The presence of those stones in combination with the earthwork is fatal to it, because of the imperfect cohesion between earth and stone. A dam must be either of stone set in mortar or of earthwork alone. Under this ęla there are thirty-two amunams of paddy land, all cultivated annually. They are considered good fields, but the people do not acknowledge to more than six or eight-fold as the usual crop. Were the work improved, twenty amunams at least of new land (the property of the Crown) could be brought into cultivation. I propose to get proper masonry walls built at seven very weak points in the ęla, of which three are where kanduras cross the ęla, and are a source of constant peril to its banks. Though the dam across the river is a troublesome piece of work every year (it is in three sections, the oya dividing into three branches at this point), still the landowners will continue to put it up as heretofore, and will be quite satisfied if Government will effect those necessary improvements in the ęla bank, which they are themselves quite unequal to effect.

IX.—NATIVE COURTS.

The work of the Village Tribunal of Uḍukinda was satisfactory. The following is the usual statement of work done. The small number of appeals during the year evince the respect and satisfaction with which these native courts are regarded by the people :—

Pending on January 1, 1886	Civil	13
	Criminal	13
Instituted during 1886	Civil	356
	Criminal	384
Amicably settled under section 23	Civil	67
	Criminal	132
Decisions :—		
Breach of V. C. Rules	...	78
Civil	Money	289
	Land	6
Criminal	Assault	118
	Theft	18
	Malicious injury	7
	Cattle-trespass	19
	Maintenance	18
Appeals to the Government Agent	Affirmed	1
	Set aside	1
Appeals from Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council	...	—
Pending on December 31, 1886	Civil	7
	Criminal	7

* Plans and estimates were made by Mr. Venning in 1879.

X.—MATRIMONIAL COURTS.

The following is a statement of the work done during 1886. Considering the facilities for dissolution of marriage under the Kandyan law, the number of divorces is extremely small.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Pending on December 31	10	12	17	15
Instituted during the year	16	13	19	20
Divorce allowed ...	0	7	4	12
Amicably settled, &c ...	4	3	2	4
Divorce rejected ...	2	2	3	3
Pending on December 31	12	7	15	14

There were fewer births and more deaths in 1885, but the statement for 1886 shows a large number of births than deaths. Strenuous efforts were made during the year to induce the people to register their marriages, and the result is very satisfactory, as will appear from the statement.

The number of marriages registered during the year is nearly four times the number of the previous years' registrations.

XI.—THE PRISON.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in the Badulla Jail for the last three years was :—

	Percentage.
1884	73
1885	84
1886	89·40

The expenditure upon the establishment during 1886 was R18,436.

The number of escapes was six, but there was a recapture in every instance. One prisoner made his escape by jumping out of the train in a tunnel ; the rest escaped from working parties. In no case was an escape effected from the jail itself.

There were no executions. There were no deaths ; and the health generally of the prisoners was good during the year.

The committals under the Road Ordinance for three years are thus compared, and speak well for the effect of the new Road Ordinance :—

	Number
1884	981
1885	382
1886	198

Of the committals of 1886, forty-one were under the old Ordinance.

The average strength of the prison for three years is thus given :—

	Convicted of Crime.	Committed under Road Ordinance.	Unconvicted.
1884	45·68	8·59	19·43
1885	65·10½	2·38½	14·62
1886	74·85	0·53	14·02

More systematic employment of skilled labour was adopted during the year. Permanent workshops were established for carpentry and blacksmiths' work, in which a limited number of prisoners were trained to these trades. Similar training was given in masonry.

The prison produced more remunerative work than had ever been turned out in any previous year.

Some additions and improvements were effected in the jail buildings : an additional ward was provided ; the kitchen, guardroom, and jailer's quarters were improved.

With prison labour considerable improvements were effected in the surroundings of the jail, in the grounds, roads, and drainage.

XII.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

In the early part of the year, Uva, hitherto an Assistant Agency under the Kandy Kachchéri, was erected into a separate province.

The opening of the new province was the chief public event of the year, and was celebrated by the Governor, in person, in an imposing and interesting ceremonial, at which immense crowds from all parts of Uva exhibited unmistakable signs of gratification.

The new province now stands the largest but one in the Island.

In the course of the year the state of the Island's finances did not permit of any increased expenditure upon public works, but indications of the advantages arising from closer relationship with the central Government were by no means wanting.

The backwardness of Uva in the matter of education was in some measure repaired during the year. The chief difficulty hitherto has been to get the people to send their children to school, and to maintain the school building, as they were expected to do, by their joint labour or money subscriptions. Perhaps the latter has been really the chief obstacle, and it would be well to consider whether a more successful plan than the present one would not be for Government to provide the schoolhouse, charging proportionately for education. Schoolhouses of the sort usually constructed by village communities, and considered sufficiently satisfactory by the Department of Education, would cost the Government extremely little.

Another great cause of unsuccess in schools established in Uva has lain in the fact of their having been committed to the management of low-country schoolmasters, often of very inferior social standing. Such men are apt to give themselves airs, and cause irritation among those without whose

influence schools can never succeed—the local headmen. The argument of the people against their availing themselves of Government schools is always that they are satisfied with the education that pansala (Buddhist monastery) schools afford, and prefer them because their children are both taught and fed there free.

Mr. Green's plan for raising the standard of education in pansala schools (for the teaching in them is usually insufficient and often useless), embodied in his interesting report for 1885, is deserving of careful consideration. As far as secular education is concerned, these schools should be by some means brought under the guidance of the Department of Education.

Government vernacular schools were established during the year at Somanatota, Passara, Lunugala, and Spring Valley.*

The school attached to the small but important monastery of Sumangala Rama, in Udukinda, was, as an experiment, brought under a special provision of Government aid, whereby a *result* payment grant was to be allowed for every pupil passing in any one of the code subjects.

The Wesleyans established schools at Badulla, Haldummulla, Bandárawela, and Fort MacDonald, in which English as well as the vernacular is taught. The other schools in existence in the province, besides a large number of monastic schools (Buddhist), are the Government vernacular school at Wilson's Bunglow, the schools at Badulla, Baddégama, and Kotagoda in charge of the clergyman of the Church of England stationed at Badulla, and a Roman Catholic school at that station.

It is satisfactory to note that the newly-established schools are progressing steadily as regards the number of scholars attending them.

The new Road Ordinance was very successfully worked during the year. The tendency was to pay rather than to work, showing first a more prosperous state of the country, and secondly, that the persons concerned began to realise the fact that the compulsory provisions and the penal clauses of the new Ordinance could be given effect to with certainty and promptness.

Well within the year all the available labour was worked, and before its close the Ordinance had been carried into effect against every person concerned, except in a few cases where warrants were issued, but the defaulters had left the province, or were in hiding. The punishment of imprisonment, the ultimate penalty, had seldom to be resorted to. Every care was taken that the Ordinance should be worked without oppression. There were, indeed, few complaints of hardship, except where Jaffnese overseers of the Public Works Department were concerned; but in such instances it was always extremely difficult to arrive at the true facts of the case. Against overseers, whose business it was to impose the very distasteful task of stone-breaking, it was natural that complaints should be made.

Upon the recommendation of the Government Agent, the divisions of Wellassa, Bintenna, and Battala were proclaimed under the Village Communities Ordinance, No. 26 of 1871, so as to subject them to the provisions of Ordinance No. 34 of 1884, whereby village committees of six men (elected by the people) will have power to hear offences under the rules framed for each district by the people themselves, the chief headman presiding, or, in his absence, a person selected by the meeting.

In terms of the proclamation, meetings were held in the divisions concerned, whereat committeemen were elected, and useful communal rules drawn up.

Much attention was given during the year to the trial of breaches of irrigation rules.

One of the features of the year's administration was the remission by Government of the tax upon dry-grain cultivation, such a charge being found to be in contravention of the treaty of Kandy.

The cultivation of barley was tried with great success in Upper Uva, and encouragement was given to the introduction of the cultivation of dholl and gram, both Indian grains, hitherto untried in Uva. There seems to be no reason why gram, which would be extremely profitable to producers, fetching R4 a bushel in the market, should not be extensively grown all over the Kandyan country.

Anglo-Indian ploughs were tried near Badulla and in Udukinda; but though it was admitted that they did immensely better work than the Sinhalese ploughs, they were thought too heavy to be likely to be generally adopted.

Diary extract, March 15.—Superintended trial of Anglo-Indian plough at Milagastenna. The man who drove it was, of course, a little awkward at the work at first, but in an hour or so he appeared to have got tolerably accustomed to the implement. A large concourse of natives were present. Everyone seemed to be gratified with the work done with this new plough. The only objection that was offered was, that the work was fatiguing to buffaloes and to ploughmen. It was freely conceded that the work done was more than twice what an ordinary native plough would have accomplished in the same time, and that the ploughing was considerably deeper. It was thought that certain after-operations with the mamoty would not be needed.

Arrangements have been made to procure a lighter description of plough from India.

A proposal was made with the view to encouraging persons to settle in the neighbourhood of irrigation works, such as Horaborawewa, Kudáwewa, and Sudupanáwela, in very sparsely-populated parts of the province, which have not yet secured increased cultivation proportionate to their capabilities, because of there having been scarcely any new settlements of people in their neighbourhood since they were completed.

The following letters will explain the difficulties with which the question is beset, and disclose the remedies proposed :—

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, Province of Uva, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY,

No. A/19. Badulla Kachchéri, June 19, 1886.

SIR,—LANDS under Sudupanáwela anicut and ela (constructed by Government in 1881 and 1882) having been put up for sale several times without effect, and it being apparent that there is no disposition on the part of the people of the surrounding kóralés to settle there, unless some special inducement be held out to them, I have the

* Here Tamil is taught.

honour to make the following proposal, which, I am confident, would invite a settlement and lead to the cultivation of a large area of land now lying waste, and likely to remain so for many years to come; and I would further urge that the same system be extended to lands under Horaborawęwa, Kuḍáwęwa, and other irrigation works in this province, where there are available lands, but not sufficient population to cultivate them and no promise of new settlers.

2. In the present depressed condition of the country, all the ready money a peasant can earn is only sufficient to meet the payment of his taxes. He can properly afford no outlay in *cash* whatever, and until labour is procurable n the neighbourhood of an irrigation work, capitalists will not venture to purchase land under it.

3. The payment of the first instalment of the purchase amount, the expense of transporting their families, and of building new homes, of clearing the land of jungle, of preparing it for irrigation, and ploughing it, the purchase and transport of seed paddy, and the waiting a year or more before any return comes in, these are all appalling considerations to men who can only raise ready money upon mortgages contracted at ruinous interest, and who are constitutionally attached to their ancestral huts and wedded to the daily habits and prejudicies of their fathers by the very strongest ties.

4. It has been felt that Sir Henry Ward's minute does not afford sufficient encouragement. The people do not appreciate so much exemption from tithe for a period, because once they have raised a crop the delivery of a share of it is convenient and easy enough, as they would a proportionate lightening of their first outlay and labour.

5. My proposal is simply that lands circumstanced as I have described should be given out on license for five years, free of tax and water-rate, and that after the expiration of that period they should be offered to the occupants at R10 an acre and fees payable in four yearly instalments subject to tithe at one-tenth and water-rate in kind for the future.

6. Should occupants decline to accept these terms, the land should be sold under Sir Henry Ward's minute, having doubtless by that time been brought into such condition as to be sure to attract purchasers, particularly as there would be a settlement of cultivators in the neighbourhood.

7. The Raṭémahatmayá of Wellawáya furnishes me with the names of seventy-five persons who would be willing to take lands at Sudupanáwela upon the terms I have suggested, provided permits be issued within a month.

8. I would earnestly beg that the plan be allowed a trial, and that the concession be made without delay.

I am, &c.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, Province of Uva, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 264. Badulla Kachchéri, September 15, 1886.

SIR,—ALTHOUGH I am unable as yet to answer the first paragraph of your letter No. 192, of the 12th ultimo, not having received Bintęnna Raṭémahatmayá's report, I think it well to delay no longer in answering the other questions contained in your letter; and I have therefore the honour to report as follows:—

2. I am asked how I propose to avoid the one great danger of all arrangements whereby the purchase of land is made easy,—the abandonment of the land after the timber has been felled and sold off.

To this I reply: in the case of Sudupanáwela there is no timber upon the irrigable land which could be made of any profit to a person licensed in terms of my plan. Once the land is cleared, the great obstacle in the way of bringing it under cultivation would be surmounted, and this is, in fact, the chief obstacle by which the purchaser is now deterred.

3. At Horaborawęwa there is a large area circumstanced just as the land under Sudupanáwela is. As for the rest, and as regards Kuḍáwęwa, though there may be some good timber in question, still it is so inaccessible, because of the difficulty of transporting it, that it is extremely improbable that any one would take out a license to cultivate simply with the view to making a profit out of the sale of the timber.

4. But even in places where the timber could be carried away and sold at a profit, I see no reason why conditions in the license should not be so devised as to prevent this.

5. The licensee should be allowed to appropriate no timber without special leave. To this end it would only be necessary to introduce the condition that no timber should be removed from the allotment, except under standing forest rules touching timber in transit; and no timber should be *fashioned* or *sawn* upon the allotment, or within a certain radius of it, except under and in strict accordance with the terms of a permit to be issued by the Forester.

6. The timber upon an allotment might be felled, and the allotment abandoned; but there is certainly no reason why it should be carried away and sold with impunity.

7. Should any license-holder under the easy purchase system fell the land and then abandon it, the felling would only make the next comer's work more easy.

8. But in point of fact I anticipate no such abandonment of the enterprise where some such conditions as I have indicated are insisted upon, and where reasonable discretion is exercised in the issue of purchasing leases, it being always remembered that improper advantage is more likely to be taken of the lease by persons possessed of some capital, than by the ordinary cultivator whose moneyless circumstances my plan is chiefly designed to meet.

I am, &c.

The suggestions met with the concurrence of Government, and the following are the conditions to be followed in future:—

Special Rules for Sale of Lands under Sudupanáwęwa, Horaborawęwa, and Kuḍáwęwa.

1. Any purchaser of land watered by this tank, not exceeding five acres in extent, may, on application to the Government Agent of the Province of Uva, and on receiving from him a certificate that it is in his case inexpedient to enforce payment of the purchase-money of such land in cash, acquire such land on the following conditions:—

2. For such period as the Government Agent shall declare (taking into consideration the nature of the land purchased, the extent to which it is covered with forest, and the age of such forest) to be reasonably sufficient for clearing and asweddumising, the purchaser shall hold the land free of all tax, and shall be at liberty to bring it under cultivation.

3. All timber standing on the land shall be deemed the property of the Crown, and shall not be held to have been sold with the land. The Government Agent shall make such arrangement as may be considered most convenient, either for causing it to be felled and removed by the Forester, or for permitting the purchaser of the land to fell and stack it for sale on account of the Crown (in which case such purchaser shall be entitled to payment for so doing).

4. At the expiration of the period allowed for asweddumising the land, the Government Agent shall inspect the land, or cause it to be inspected.

5. Should the purchaser have failed to bring it into a fit state for cultivation with paddy within such period, he shall forfeit all right to further occupation thereof, and also forfeit a sum equal to R10 for every acre occupied by him.

6. Should the Government Agent, on the other hand, be satisfied that the land is then ready for paddy cultivation, he shall issue to the purchaser a permit to cultivate such land for one year, on payment of one-fourteenth of the crop to the Crown, and the land shall thereafter be liable to payment of water-rate.

7. After one year of such cultivation the land shall be liable to a tax of one-tenth of its produce, in addition to the ordinary tax of one-tenth (or one-fifth in all), to be levied until such time as the additional tax shall

have amounted to the sum originally offered for the land, when the purchaser shall, on payment of survey and other fees, receive a Crown grant thereof.

8. Should the occupant not commence cultivation at the proper time, or altogether fail to cultivate the land in any year in which cultivation is possible, he shall be liable to forfeit the sum of R5; and the Government Agent shall be at liberty to employ goiyás to cultivate for the Crown. Should the occupant's failure to cultivate extend over two successive years, he shall entirely forfeit all right to the land.

The irrigation policy pursued hitherto has been to consider, first, the wants of the existing population, and to improve existing works, usually defective, merely because of engineering difficulties which the cultivators themselves are unable to cope with. The principle has also been followed of adopting the native plan as far as was expedient, and of not helping the people to the extent of leaving them little or nothing to do themselves towards the maintenance of their works. Attention has been more than ordinarily devoted to helping small village works.

In Uva the greater part of the irrigation is effected by such small works, owing to the irregular surface of the country in those regions which are most thickly populated. So broken is the land by intercepting gullies and ridges that the cultivable ground lies often in isolated patches of very small extent, very often only a dozen acres or so being capable of cultivation from the same dam. Thus as many as a dozen dams may be found upon the same stream in half a dozen miles of its course. The country, except in the plains, is consequently covered with a network of small elas.

Until last year such works had never been systematically helped by Government, though scarcely one of them was fully effective, or of a season's permanency, because of the want of skilled labour where nothing but skilled labour would avail.

In 1886 a small vote was for the first time entrusted to the Government Agent for expenditure upon small works at his discretion. The advantages of this principle can be readily seen: promptness of action is secured, and very small works receive the attention which they stand in urgent need of, which it would be a waste of time for the Department of Works to undertake, and which would, under the old system, have been certain, therefore, not to have been entertained at all. Expedition is often naturally a serious question, as delay may involve the loss of a season's crop. Under ordinary circumstances so much time would be occupied in inspecting, estimating, and in conducting inter-departmental correspondence, that the cultivators would get disgusted, and applications for help, so very much needed, would suffer discouragement. The vote of R1,000 is, however, much too small for so large a province.

A plan has been proposed for the relief of the scattered and more or less disease-stricken inhabitants of Kóngala Bintenna, by restoring the ancient tank of Ambagamuwa, which is in a central position, and round about which there is every reason to believe the inhabitants will congregate, having not very far to come, particularly if the plan approved for encouraging the settlement of Sudupanáwela be adopted, as no doubt will be the case. The work will be found among the proposals for 1887.

The following description of this ruined tank appears in the writer's diary of 1879:—

October 17.—Our way lay through the ancient tank of Hambagamuwa, which I inspected with the hope of finding in it some promise of a permanent source of irrigation for this distressed kóralé.

The bund was so overgrown with jungle that it was impossible to go over its entire length. A bisókotuwa (sluice) remains in very good preservation,—only, in fact, wanting a gate. The bund is breached only in one place, where a large ára, at present perfectly dry, has cut its way. It would be no difficult matter to fill up this gap; and I would have arranged to have had this done at once as a relief-work were it not that the rains are expected every day now, and there would be little chance of our getting the work sufficiently advanced to resist such a flood as may be looked for in the ára before the middle of next month. To judge from the nature of the bed of the ára, its volume must be considerable, and its current very rapid during the rains. I arranged, however, that the bund should be thoroughly cleared by relief labour, so that levels may be taken hereafter and a certain judgment formed as to the practicability of restoring this tank. In the breach a couple of enormous trees stand, and it is needless to say that the land, which must have once been cultivated with paddy, is now covered with large jungle. There can be no doubt that the tank was once in full operation, for the water through the outlet at the bisókotuwa has cut a deep channel on the side, where it may be supposed to have found its way into the fields.

Like attention should be given to the other low-lying and thinly-populated kóralés of the province similarly circumstanced as Kóngala Bintenna. Every year a portion of the irrigation vote for the province should be devoted to one of these until their wants are adequately met.

As already pointed out, water in considerable volume traverses these divisions, the sole question being how to raise it to the level of irrigable flats. Some simple description of pump or lift is wanted, which might be worked by cattle or by a water-wheel attached to a raft or boat moored in the river, which would consequently rise and fall with the flood.

A forester was appointed for the province during the year, but the writer's recommendation that a vote should be allowed for planting trees and the formation of depôts was rejected for want of funds, or pending the systematic formation of a Forest Department.

Attention is invited to the question whether spare Ordinance labour might not properly be devoted to the planting of trees along the roads wherever suitable ground be found.*

There is an abundance of excellent timber in Uva, so situated, however, as to be of no use whatever, because of the difficulty of transporting it. A saw-mill might be tried upon one of the rivers, whereby a good deal of the cost of transport might be served.

There can be no reason, however, why timber should not be grown remuneratively where traffic is easy, and where there is the greatest demand for it. This, it is to be hoped, will engage the early attention of the new Forest Department. Application has been made to Government for leave to reduce the royalty rates, which have hitherto been prohibitive, the consequence being that much timber was stolen from Crown land to be sold as private property.†

Rules were drawn out and published under the new Forest Ordinanc, eprescribing conditions under which timber is to be felled, forest products gathered, chenas cleared, patanas fired, &c.

It will, perhaps, be easier now to get a man punished for clearing Crown land without permission; but the difficulty still seems to exist, as before, that an offender may escape by claiming the land as his own, and driving the Crown into a civil court.

The attention of Government was first directed to deriving revenue from the collection of gall-nuts, of which great quantities grow upon the Crown waste lands of Wellassa, traders of

* The suggestion has since been adopted by the Road Committee. † Authority has since been received.

Batticaloa having begun to collect and carry them to that seaport. The right to the privilege of collecting these nuts is to be sold in future by public auction.

The expenses attending the maintenance of a treasury staff were saved early in the year by transferring the kachchéri account to the New Oriental Bank.

In view of the fact that the subsisting commutation settlement will expire in 1887, recommendation was made that the next settlement should be taken up under the Grain Tax Ordinance, No. 11 of 1878, and the province was accordingly proclaimed under that Ordinance.

It is probable that much less harm would result from licensing public gambling than from trying to interdict it altogether. People are accustomed to assemble for this purpose under secrecy, driven by the fear of legal prosecution, or the interference, in other respects, of the police authorities. The secrecy of these proceedings attracts bad characters, is favourable to intrigue, and breaches of the liquour laws, and is otherwise calculated generally to foster crime and immorality. Take away the circumstance of stealth, and gambling becomes comparatively innocent and harmless. The question would seem to lie under all such arguments as may be adduced for or against the licensing of drink.

A proposal has been submitted to Government that guns should be subject to a yearly license. At present a gun pays for a license a sum of R1·25, once for all; and as a production of this license is seldom required, there is a want of check upon the use of firearms. The annexed copy of a letter embodies this recommendation, but chiefly concerns another question —the working of the game laws, one of sufficient interest, however, to deserve some allusion to it here :—

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, Province of Uva, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51/94. Badulla Kachcheri, February 11, 1887.

SIR,—IN reference to your circular No. 12, of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the statement called for, and to make the following observations and suggestions :—

2. Elephants are seldom shot without a license. I consider the standing rules for their protection sufficiently enforceable.

3. Buffaloes and deer are frequently destroyed in contravention of the Ordinance, chiefly by hunters, for purposes of trade, who escape punishment because the wild and sparsely-populated character of the localities in which they conduct their proceedings is especially favourable to secrecy.

4. The excursions of these men in intensely dry weather, when they watch for their game at the few remaining pools, are attended with much cruelty and wholesale slaughter.

5. They escape prosecution because either they are not seen, or those who see them are too timid to interfere, or do not care to involve themselves in the inconvenience of a journey to the Badulla courts, or are won over to friendly relations by a share in the profits of the chase.

6. If even the headmen could inform themselves of offences, and had the will to enter prosecutions, it must be remembered that the hunters are usually Malays or Moormen from a distance, whose names and residences are unknown, while the law does not permit of summary arrest.

7. The remedies I would suggest are as follows :—

(*a*) Native hunting parties from other districts should carry with them *passports* from a revenue officer of their province.

(*b*) Village tribunals and village committees (where there are no salaried presidents) should be empowered to take cognisance of breaches of the game laws (they are laws which, of course, deeply concern communal rights).

(*c*) Government Agents should be at liberty to authorise certain persons to make arrests without warrant, and to seize weapons of any person reasonably suspected of having committed a breach of the game laws, if such person refuses to give his name or residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe is false, or if there is any reason to believe that he will *abscond*, or if he, professing to possess a license, refuses or fails, after reasonable opportunity given, to produce it to a village headman or other duly authorised officer.

8. Lastly, I would suggest that every possessor of a gun should be required to take out a *yearly* license. The beneficial results I claim for this measure would be :—

(*a*) A furtherance of the object which the present inquiry has in view.

(*b*) A better check upon the possession of unlicensed arms (the existing one is utterly inadequate), and the very desirable information which an annual census is calculated to afford.

(*c*) A no inconsiderable addition to the revenue.

I have, &c.

XIII.—LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

As regards legislation to be proposed, there is not much to be added to what was said in the report of 1885.

The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance is understood to be under the consideration of Government, but the draft has not yet been seen by the writer. One object it should certainly aim at is to require that the temple revenues should provide for the improvement and maintenance of pansala schools.

A more ready means is much needed for recovering small sums due upon Crown lands, as, for instance, fields, gardens, and chenas leased out by the year. The only course at present available is by civil action, a little facilitated perhaps by Ordinance 14 of 1843, which enables the revenue officer to seize property pending institution of civil proceedings. Such a course is expensive, and slow and inconvenient to a degree, and altogether out of proportion to the amount sought to be recovered. The proceedings need be no less summary than in distraint for non-payment of assessment tax.

A law is needed to provide that within a limited period from the death of the owner of landed property (being a Kandyan), in case of an adoption, the adopted child should be declared.

Assessment Tax.—Compulsory measures cannot be put into effect for the recovery of the last quarter's tax until after the year is fully expired; thus a year's tax can never be wholly collected within the year. The quarter's tax should be declared to be due on the first day of the first month of the quarter, and to be recoverable by distraint if not paid by the first day of the second month.

Village Communities Ordinance.—The powers of the committee (when there is no paid president) might be extended to trial of small statutable offences, such as vagrancy, desertion of wife, theft, cattle-trespass, and breaches of the game laws.

XIV.—THE COLLECTING OF THE REVENUE.

Under this head it will not be necessary to say more than a few words. The collections were good throughout the year: never was the year's work finished with a cleaner bill. There was absolutely no item of revenue in arrears; for what remained of the fourth quarter's assessment tax to be collected cannot be properly said to have been due until the new year had begun.

XV.—LOCAL BOARD.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the revenue of the Local Board for the years 1885 and 1886:—

REVENUE—1885.	Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Taxes				
Commutation, arrears, 1882 ...	175	0		
Do. do. 1883 ...	75	0		
Do. do. 1884 ...	5	0		
Do. current, 1885 ...	1,518	25		
By labour	168	0		
			1,941	25
Assessment tax, arrears, 1884 ...	513	31		
Do. current, 1885 ...	1,844	92		
			2,358	23
Dog tax	—		29	0
Licenses	2,095	23		
Licenses, special	15	0		
			2,110	23
Fees.				
Grazing cattle	52	50		
Seizure of stray cattle ...	280	0		
Do. dogs ...	6	0		
Slaughter-house fees ...	668	8		
			1,006	58
Fines.				
By Police Court	—		53	0
Incidental collections ...	—		25	75
Total ...			7,524	4

REVENUE—1886.	Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Taxes.				
Commutation, arrears, 1886 ...	1,575	0		
By labour	148	0		
			1,723	0
Assessment tax, arrears, 1885 ...	133	52		
Do. current, 1886 ...	1,422	21		
			1,555	73
Dog tax	—		5	0
Licenses	2,170	28		
Licenses, special	15	0		
			2,185	28
Fees.				
Grazing cattle	66	25		
Seizure of stray cattle ...	276	0		
Slaughter-house fees ...	644	21		
			986	46
Fines.				
By Police Court	—		7	0
Incidental collections ...	—		222	51
Total ...			6,684	98

A slight falling off will be noticed, due partly to the fact that in 1885 a large sum was collected as arrears of former years, while in 1886 there were no arrears to collect (except a portion of the assessment tax of the last quarter, which can never be wholly collected within the year, as the Ordinance does not permit of the adoption of measures of compulsion until the year is out), and partly to the fact that the assessment of house property was rather lower for 1886 than for 1885, owing to depression in trade.

The revenue of the Local Board for the year was:—

	R.	c.
Balance of 1885 brought forward	3,471	6
Receipts during 1886	6,684	98
Total ...	10,156	4

The expenditure was R9,212·71.

The following is a statement of Road Ordinance labour, due within municipal limits, worked and commuted:—

ESTIMATED.	R.	c.
Amount estimated	2,318	0
By additional rate	93	0
Total ...	2,411	0

RECEIPTS.	R.	c.
Amount recovered	1,575	0
Labour	148	0
Dealt with by Police Court ...	96	0
Exemptions	46	0
Deaths	4	0
Absentees (chiefly floating population, unreached)	542	0
Total ...	2,411	0

Up to February 28, persons had the option of paying at R2 instead of working six days on the roads or streets, after which date the sum of R2·50 was recoverable. As in 1885, every case was dealt with within the year. The collections in 1886 were slightly in excess of those in 1885, showing a more prosperous state of affairs among the poorer classes.

The progress of assessment tax collections is thus shown:—

	R.	c.
One year's tax, 1886	2,331	92
Arrears on December 31, 1885	220	19
Collected in 1886	2,364	38
Due on December 31, 1886	187	73

The following is a statement of the expenditure upon local works of improvement during the year :—

	R.	c.
Cleaning and re-laying water-supply pipes	325	0
Purchase of earthen pipes for sluice at recreation ground bund ...	72	0
Widening and improving Mosque-road	273	44
Payment of compensation for removing a hut to widen Mosque-road	60	0
Building Town Hall	3,194	94
Repairs to screen walls	100	0
Do. bathing-places	94	49
Do. slaughter-house	24	49
Do. roads, bridges, &c.	1,855	63
Value of new numbers to houses, &c.	333	66
Cost of affixing new numbers to be affixed to houses, &c. ...	20	0
Remuneration for removing old numbers	5	86
Value of Nahor seeds for planting on public grounds ...	7	50
Clipping and dressing ornamental hedges	4	0
Fencing and protecting ornamental trees, &c.	57	0

A great number of useful improvements were effected in the roads, streets, and drainage of the town with prison labour, as for instance, the construction of a new road from the Main Bazaar-street to the public recreation grounds (whereby ventilation was secured and the commission of nuisances rendered inconvenient in what had hitherto been a secluded neighbourhood), the continuation of this road through the experimental gardens to Green-lane, the metalling and general improvement of the first section of the Puwakgodamula-road (the old road to Kandy), the building of several culverts upon the Circular-road, the clearing of the new cemetery grounds, the planting and fencing of ornamental trees, the improvement of the race-course, and the cutting a main drain into which the sewage of the town converges.

At the close of the year the Board had decided upon a scheme for the extension of latrine accommodation.

The chief work of the year was the building of an assembly room, by which a long-felt want was supplied. A substantial building, 72 ft. long and 26 ft. wide, has been erected, provided with a good wooden floor. The Board's resources could afford little architectural ornament, but the building can be made more sightly, as far as its external appearance goes, with a small expenditure when funds are available. The main object has been gained of providing a room sufficiently large for public assemblies.

A large expenditure was necessary upon the waterworks which supply the town with drinking-water, owing to the pipes becoming choked by the formation of a deposit* carbonate of lime. The water has since been condemned by the Government analyst as unfit for drinking and cooking purposes within them from mineral ingredients in the water itself, which is drawn from natural springs in the side of a hill. The pipes had to be taken up, the thick and hard mineral incrustation drilled out of them, after which they had to be re-laid, the whole process costing R477·36.

At the time of writing this report the pipes have again become choked, so that the water-supply is seriously impaired, and it now becomes a question whether some new source† a source from which a perfectly wholesome supply can be obtained has been found must not be sought. To substitute pipes of larger section would not afford a remedy, as they would get choked in the same way, though not perhaps so quickly. The formation of the mineral deposit is almost incredibly rapid.

A more regular system of flushing of drains was introduced. The police were active in entering prosecutions under the Nuisance Ordinance. The scavenging system was economised and improved by the substitution of hired for prison labour in the work of sweeping the streets, &c.

The water-supply was often deficient, for reasons stated above.

Some improvement in bazaar trade was apparent during the year.

Some new shops were built and opened.

Works in connection with the formation of an experimental garden were pushed on with vigour. A broad drive passing through it, and connecting it with the principal street in the town, was, as has already been stated, constructed by prison labour.

The public health within municipal limits was good during the year. No epidemic outbreak occurred.

XVI.—ROAD COMMITTEE.

The total revenue of each of the last two years is thus given :—

	R.	c.
1885 ...	34,118	62
1886 ...	36,754	98

The increase is due in some measure to greater prosperity, a greater number of persons being able to pay instead of working. It is also in a great measure due, no doubt, to the better effect of the new Road Ordinance, persons concerned having realised in the first year's effect of that Ordinance that compulsory measures now follow default with greater certainty than formerly.

The collections of road tax for three years are thus compared :—

	R.
1884 ...	20,751
1885 ...	23,452
1886 ...	26,588

The number of men worked in these years were :—

1884 ...	4,111
1885 ...	4,666
1886 ...	3,280

* Carbonate of lime. The water has since been condemned by the Government Analyist as unfit for drinking and cooking purposes.

† A source from which a perfectly wholesome supply can be obtained has been found.

An increase in the number of payers and a decrease in the number of workers is, of course, satisfactory from every point of view. The number of persons reached without penal measures being resorted to are therefore thus shown :—

1884	...	17,945
1885	...	20,300
1886	...	21,010

These figures speak to the decided advantage of the new Ordinance, which, it will be remembered, came first into operation in the beginning of 1885.

The number of persons worked under force of penal measures were :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number worked twelve days or more at punishment centres	—	407	129
Number committed to jail	981	193	152

All the labour securable without compulsion was worked a couple of months before the close of the year. There was seldom occasion for imposing the ultimate penalty of imprisonment.

In working the Ordinance the Public Works Department engineers rendered ready co-operation: complaints of abuse were almost wholly limited to instances in which Jaffnese overseers were concerned.

The following is a comparative statement in detail of the working of the Road Ordinance during 1884, 1885, and 1886 :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Total number of persons liable according to division officers' lists	22,822	22,388	24,308
Notice to labour (first call) ...	12,000	7,716	7,072
Responded to notice (first call) ...	4,110	4,581	3,285
Noticed to perform double labour (second call)	—	3,135	830
Responded to notice to perform double labour	—	27	70
Punished for misconduct	—	380	59
Received subsistence money or food ...	—	—	—
Amount of subsistence money and value of food supplied	—	—	—
Exempted	1,239	1,379	925
Arrested	1,739	217	408
Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment	981	193	152
Found guilty and fined	—	4	3
Amount of fines recovered and credited to Government	—	R40	R30
Commuted single labour	10,585	141,667	16,855
Amount of commutation of single labour paid	R15,877·50	R22,000·88	R25,282·50
Commuted double labour	2,368	477	381
Amount of commutation of double labour paid	R15,021·50	R1,431	R1,143
In default, and remaining unarrested on December 31	1,909	81	183
Deaths, absentees, double entries, &c. (number of men)	1,630	1,009	2,395

A feature of the year's administration is the attention that has been paid by the Provincial Road Committee to the question of providing places of rest and shelter for native travellers who cannot afford to avail themselves of the ordinary resthouse. Too little thought has been given to their comfort in previous years.

Much improvement was effected during the year in the equipment of resthouses. A consignment of neat and durable cutlery, glass, and crockery was procured from England.

The following is a statement of the expenditure by the Provincial Road Committee in the repair of resthouses :—

	R.	c.
Badulla	330	0
Pálugama	40	8
Etampiṭiya	112	82
Passara	11	68
Bibila	400	0
Ella	45	87
Bandárawela	23	95
Haputalé	617	89
Haldummulla	18	3
Koslanda	5	0
Taldena	151	0
Urgent repairs to resthouses	310	24
Total ...	2,066	56

Minor roads were kept in excellent order, for which the Road Committee is much indebted to certain managers of estates, who obligingly gave help gratuitously in seeing votes spent to the greatest advantage.

Subjoined is a list of the works executed by the District Road Committee during the year :—

Name of Road.	Cash. R.	Cash. c.	Labour. R.	Labour. c.
Gourakęle to Kanawaręlla	50	0	—	
Kanawaręlla to Máusságala	102	77	—	
Máusságala to toll-bar, Passara-road ...	75	0	—	
Badulla to Kuḍá-oya	449	24	—	
Kuḍá-oya to Spring Valley store ...	100	0	—	
Náwela *via* Pinaráwa to Hindugala ...	100	0	—	
Badulla to Angoḍa	250	0	—	

Name of Road.	Cash. R.	c.	Labour. R.	c.
Haputalé to Wilson's Bungalow ...	1,195	93	—	
Węlimaḍa to Bandárawela	112	91	211	50
Windy Corner to Bandárawela ...	6	0	10	50
Boralanda to Haldummulla	145	63	—	
Passara to Monarágala	287	57	99	0
Węlimaḍa to Amherst Gap	100	90	367	50
Gawarammana to Kindigoḍa	140	70	246	0
Węlikámulla to Wéwęlhéna	165	0	66	0
Badulla to Dotlands estate	129	90	—	
Dotlands to Kinakçlé	50	0	—	
Gongaltęnna' ambalam to Kętawela ambalam (through Serendib)	134	84	—	
Kinakçlé through Sornátoṭa to Taldena-Badulla-road	50	0	—	
From road No. 1 *via* Pępolgashéna to Wéwęlhéna	350	0	—	
Koṭakína to Madulla	30	0	48	0
Mędagama to Dambagalla	23	10	357	0
Do. Alupota	50	10	121	50
Do. Koṭabówa	29	10	81	0
Do Bibila	—		—	
Bibila to Nilgala	30	30	76	50
Balagalla to Hembaráwa *via* Alutnuwara ...	30	0	37	50
Taldena through Mígahakivula to Bubula ...	12	0	88	50
Ridimáliyadda to Ekiriyankumbura ...	18	0	22	50
Bibila *via* Ridimáliyadda to Bubula ...	72	0	228	50
From Bubula *via* Kuḍawęwa	18	0	58	0
Passara to Madulsíma	285	0	—	
Alupota *via* Buttala to Kataragama ...	182	98	175	50
Angoḍa to Mudulsíma	72	0	127	50
Pinaráwa to Demódara*	15	0	—	
Uḍa Pussęlláwa bridle-road	20	0	—	
Haldummulla *via* Kóngala Bintęnna to Tanamalwila	—		24	0
Wéwęlhéna to junction with Náwela-Demódara-road	35	0	—	
Węlimaḍa to Boralanda	140	58	180	0
Passara to Ekiriya	—		4	50
Fort MacDonald to Gorandihęla ...	9	0	73	50
Moratoṭa to Bandárawela	55	20	85	50
Dunhinda-road†	84	34	—	
For repair of bridge over Kumbukan-oya ...	50	0	—	
Buttala Wędiraṭa towards Batticaloa ...	30	0	55	50
Bambaragahawela to Hépola	24	0	31	50
Bubula to Mędabędda	—		10	50
Road to Dehiattawela anicut	—		4	50
Bibila to Nakkala *via* Mędagama ...	60	0	312	0
Bubula to Wewatta	6	0	—	
Wewatta to Alutnuwara	—		3	0
Dambagalla to Muppana	60	30	243	0
For mile-posts	197	88	—	
Road to Koṭagoḍa school	5	0	—	
Horton Plains-road	20	0	—	
Total ...	5,661	27	3,450	0
Bungalows, Ambalams, &c.				
Maspanna ambalam‡	100	0	21	0
Bubula bungalow	3	0	159	0
Kumbukwela ambalam	30	0	63	0
Hepola ambalam	—		30	0
Alutnuwara bungalow	7	0	64	50
Medagama bungalow	16	13	46	50
Kumbukan-oya ambalam§	3	0	10	50
Kuḍáwęwa bungalow	—		22	50
Fountain Urania	20	0	4	50
Nikawęṭiya bungalow‖	39	50	105	0
Dambagalla bungalow	10	87	21	0
Nilgala bungalow	6	0	33	0
Bungalows and ambalams at Embilinnadoruwa, &c.	36	0	—	
Total ...	271	50	580	50

ÆLIAN ARMSTRONG KING,
Government Agent.

* This is a "short cut" intended for foot traffic, and is extensively used by the residents of Madulsíma. It has been roughly opened out by the Committee during the year.

† This is a new road, which greatly facilitates travelling in a direct line from Uḍa Pussęlláwa to Haputalé *via* Boralanda.

‡ This is a very useful and conveniently situated ambalam. It had fallen into a state of utter disrepair, but was thoroughly renovated by the District Road Committee during the year.

§ This is a new ambalam. The want of a resting-place at this point of the Taldena-Bubula-road was much felt by the natives.

‖ This is a new travellers' bungalow. The urgent need of such a building was greatly felt by travellers through this wild and thinly-inhabited district.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Western Province in the past year did not, I am glad to record, fall below that realised in 1885, though in comparison with that of 1884 it still discloses a considerable deficit :—

REVENUE of the Western Province for 1886, as compared with that of 1885.

Heads.	1885.		1886.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Arrears of Revenue	110,138	47	56,611	48	—		53,526	99
Customs	15,058	49	20,645	3	5,586	54	—	
Port and Harbour Dues	7,123	95	4,919	96	—		2,203	99
Land Sales	123,809	5	201,010	53	77,201	48	—	
Land Revenue	279,962	50	270,754	4	—		9,208	46
Rents, exclusive of Land	164,638	85	152,097	98	—		12,540	87
Licenses	755,475	78	746,086	3	—		9,389	75
Stamps	116,633	28	118,987	97	2,354	69	—	
Taxes	6,777	9	6,397	95	—		379	14
Fines and Forfeitures	12,231	66	16,968	3	4,736	37	—	
Sale of Government Property	78,119	66	63,265	41	—		14,854	25
Reimbursements	58,060	6	61,594	38	3,534	32	—	
Interest	4,606	24	2,404	89	—		2,201	35
Miscellaneous	2,058	52	18,674	16	16,615	64	—	
Special Receipts	3,587	74	2,560	12	—		1,027	62
Railway Receipts	189	75	176	37	—		13	38
Total ...	1,738,471	9	1,743,154	33	110,029	4	105,345	80
				Deduct Decrease ...	105,345	80		
				Net Increase ...	4,683	24		

The foregoing tabulated statement, showing the amounts collected under each of the different heads of revenue, displays at its commencement an item of decrease of considerable amount, which, however, is more satisfactory to contemplate than many items of increase : it is the decrease of R53,526·99 under the head of *Arrears of Revenue*.

This decrease in the amount collected under the head of "Arrears" does not imply an increase in the accumulation of arrears, as will be seen from the following figures showing the amount of arrears outstanding upon :—

	R.		R.
January 1, 1884 ...	190,227	January 1, 1886 ...	126,418
Do. 1885 ...	178,643	Do. 1887 ...	46,336

A slight increase is shown under the head of *Customs*, but it is not such as to balance the material reduction experienced in the previous year.

Port and Harbour Dues show a decrease, which is, however, merely accidental, resulting from the fact that a large portion of the rent of reclamation land for 1884 was credited in 1885, thus unduly increasing the receipts of that year, and correspondingly dwarfing those of 1886.

A material augmentation of revenue is noticeable under the head of *Land Sales*, a large extent of forest land in the Kégalla district having been disposed of in the latter part of the year for the cultivation of tea. This is a source of revenue which in 1887 also may be expected to yield considerable results, as a large area has lately been surveyed in the Pasdum kóralé of the Kalutara district, and when exposed for sale in July or August will, without doubt, be the subject of warm competition.

There is a decrease under the head of *Land Revenue*, which is merely casual, and does not call for remark.

The decrease, however, under the head of *Rents, exclusive of Land*, when taken in conjunction with a diminution of about the same amount (R12,237) in the previous year, is distressing ; for I look upon the rise and fall of toll-rents as one of the surest indications of the prosperity or otherwise of the people, and I am not disposed to think that (except in special instances where there are alternative means of transport available either by train or by water) the prices realised by the sale of toll-rents are much affected by the condition of the roads. And it is in accordance with this theory that we should notice also a slight diminution of receipts under the head of *Licenses*.

The marked difference between the receipts of 1885 and 1886 on account of *Sale of Government Property* is owing to the fact that in 1885 a large sum was transferred from deposit to revenue under this head, and the decrease, therefore, in 1886 is only apparent, not real.

Under the head of *Reimbursements* is noticeable an item of R7,285·50, received on account of cart registration fees, concerning which I would invite attention to the remarks of the Assistant Agent of Ratnapura, which appear to me to be deserving of consideration.

There is a considerable increase under the head of *Miscellaneous Receipts*, which is the result of the transfer to revenue of a quantity of old Court of Requests deposits, in accordance with the instructions of Government.

EXPENDITURE.

The subjoined statement of expenditure for 1885 and 1886 calls for no remark :—

	R.	c.		R.	c.
Fixed Salaries	137,811	62	...	142,564	69
Provisional and Temporary Salaries ...	71,028	91	...	72,763	84
Allowances	—		...	100	0
Office Contingencies	4,237	70	...	4,558	52
Services exclusive of Establishments.					
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	7,905	52	...	7,865	35
Revenue Services	77,857	60	...	79,534	62
Administration of Justice ...	18,183	76	...	18,528	19
Charitable Allowances	17,062	20	...	20,139	48
Hospitals and Sanitation ...	3,324	65	...	3,688	10
Prison Services	47,773	21	...	57,995	49
Rent	240	0	...	240	0
Transport	7,552	36	...	8,153	65
Miscellaneous Services	1,985	60	...	4,082	60
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. ...	536	66	...	—	
Immigration	160	37	...	160	75
Total ...	395,660	16		420,375	28

There is a decrease in the revenue of the Colombo district for 1886 of R43,073 as compared with the year preceding. The most noticeable heads under which the decrease occurs are *Arrears*, *Land Sales*, and *Sale of Government Property*. The *Arrears of Revenue* outstanding on January 1, 1886, were less than those outstanding on January 1, 1885, by R29,163·62 ; hence the decrease in the recoveries. The falling off in *Land Sales* is owing to less lands sold, and the decrease under the head *Sale of Government Property* is due to the transfer to revenue in 1885 from deposit of a portion of the profits which accrued to Government from transactions connected with the sale of timber to the public departments in Colombo.

The heads which show an increase of revenue are *Licenses*, *Fines*, and *Miscellaneous*. The increase under *Licenses* is due to more punctual payments by the renters of the instalments due by them ; that under *Fines* is, perhaps, attributable to the greater severity with which offenders have been dealt with ; while the increase under *Miscellaneous* is more apparent than real, being made up chiefly of the transfer to revenue of unclaimed Court of Requests deposits.

1.—FOOD-SUPPLY.

In the district of Colombo the majority of the inhabitants subsist on imported rice, the yield of country paddy being quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the people.

No actual scarcity of food occurred during last year, though the crops suffered considerably from the effect of a disease known as "bambupidima," or "hálpappidima," which has lately made its appearance in this province, and concerning which I shall write more at length in another place. It is probable that the effects of the loss of crop resulting from this disease will be felt more in 1887 than it has been during the year in which it actually occurred, when the people were eating the rice gathered in the preceding harvest.

As regards the Colombo district, the Siyané kóralé east and Héwágam kóralé are the kóralés in which least imported rice is used, and where the people are more dependent upon home-grown produce. It is there, therefore, that the effects of the disease will be most felt, and it is there unfortunately that the disease has been most rife.

It is much to be regretted that we should be to so great an extent dependent upon the Continent of India for the staple food of our native population, and I much doubt if sufficient inducement is offered to the villagers to bring new land under the cultivation of rice. Immunity from tax until the time of the next revision of the commutation agreement is something, and it has had an encouraging effect; but I think if the immunity were to be extended until the time of the revision succeeding the next revision, the difference in effect would be most marked, and the loss to the Crown would be but trifling.

It must also be remembered that even the immunity of which I have spoken is not enjoyed in the districts in which the new Grain Tax Ordinance has not yet been proclaimed, and land newly asweddumised in such districts is forthwith subjected to tax. It is not a subject for marvel, therefore, that in such districts the extent of land newly asweddumised should be small.

In no kóralé in the Colombo district is more than one-half of the rice consumed of local growth, so that (although so long as the supply from India is regular and plentiful we have nothing to fear) the results to be expected from a famine in India would probably be more serious for Ceylon than if a total failure of our Island crops were to occur. We should endeavour to guard against the one danger by increasing the local cultivation of rice, and against the other by providing some other product which might take the place of rice in the native dietary in the event of any serious scarcity ; and nothing seems to me more suitable to this object than sago. The sago palm is, I am told, extremely easy of cultivation and likely to thrive well in the wettest land, even in the land that is too wet for paddy ; and in the maritime provinces there are hundreds of acres of such land known by the name of "Wila," and mostly the property of the Crown. I would suggest that the opinion of the Director of the Botanic Gardens be taken as to the probable expense of planting up, say, a hundred acres of such land with sago palm as an experiment, which, if successful, might be followed by more extended cultivation—always, it must be understood, upon Government account —until the people of the interior have acquired the same taste for the food that the natives dwelling in towns already possess, and an appreciation for the ease with which it is to be obtained. The outlay necessary for this purpose would be insignificant in comparison with the cost of a local rice

famine; and if the visitation of "bambupidima" should be repeated this year, and if through the unwillingness of cultivators to adopt the precautionary measure of using fresh seed paddy that visitation should become more general, the possibility of a local rice famine will soon resolve itself into a certainty.

I do not look to the proposed cultivation of the sago palm as any safeguard against a danger which may be so close to us as this, but it is one which may well be considered in regard to the future.

There has been much talk and correspondence lately about the encouragement to be given to Siṇhalese villagers in the cultivation of the Indian pea (dholl), but the promised supplies of seed have not yet been received.

I look upon the now constantly progressive extension of the tea plantations in the low country as a most fortunate provision for the Siṇhalese villagers, in the event of any failure of the local rice crops: and in districts such as the Pasdun kóralé, for instance, where the employment that would be available would probably suffice for the maintenance of the greater part of its indigenous population, I am not sure a temporary failure of the harvests would be an unmixed misfortune. Hitherto the acquisition of money has been to the generality of Siṇhalese villagers in the interior an unknown pursuit: they have gone on from year to year content to derive from the produce of their lands just the scanty means necessary for such an existence as they lead, and without the slightest attempt, or even desire, to better their condition. The villagers in the neighbourhood of the estates, however, are now beginning to find that the leisure of which they possess so ample a store may be converted into money, and money into articles of personal comfort—an experience which, although sometimes degenerating into excess, is, as a rule, healthful and civilising.

The disposition to use bone manure in the cultivation of paddy is gradually extending, and I am of opinion that every support should be granted to the Assistant Agent of Sabaragamuwa in his endeavours to encourage its introduction into that district.

The attention which has now for some time been paid by the Department of Public Instruction to agriculture as a branch education, and the use of the ploughs now recommended and supplied by the Director, which really stir the soil instead of merely scratching its surface, combined with the increased liberality of Government in the construction and repair of irrigation works, cannot, I think, be without their effect in materially increasing the local food-supply of the natives; and apart from the additional security gained by such increase, there is the much-to-be-desired advantage of keeping in the Island money which at present is spent in the purchase of Indian rice.

The rice diet of the Siṇhalese villager is largely supplemented by vegetables, such as sweet potatoes and numerous other varieties of the yam; jakfruit and breadfruit are also very generally eaten, and oranges and plantains are within the reach of all but the very poorest. The cocoanut is of course a most valuable article of food, and to it is mainly due the comparative wealth of the maritime districts of this province.

Except in the Ḷéwágam kóralé, there is but little need for chena cultivation; and, so far as the district of Colombo proper is concerned, the consumption of kurakkan, amu, and other dry grains is comparatively trifling. This is a matter for congratulation, as these grains, which are the staple food of the villager in the poorer parts of the Island, are extremely deficient in nutritive properties, though highly satisfying and stimulating for the time.

Large quantities of fish, both dried and fresh, are eaten in the villages bordering the coast, and eggs and fowls are consumed in great quantities.

It is thus evident that a considerable variety of diet is open even to an ordinary villager in the Colombo district, especially if he lives anywhere near the sea; and with ordinary industry he can always have enough to enable him to live well. Accurate statistics of the quantities of rice, cocoanuts, &c., consumed in the district are wanting; but as regards price, I am able to say that the usual rates of from R2 to R2·50 per bushel for country rice, and from R2·75 to R3·75 for coast rice, continue to rule the market; whilst cocoanuts range from R2·50 to R3·50 per hundred.

Details concerning the food-supply of the other districts of the province will be found in the reports of the Assistant Agents, which are hereto annexed; and I need only say that although in the districts of Sabaragamuwa and Kégalla the people are still to a large extent dependent upon chena for their livelihood, a more permanent style of cultivation is undoubtedly becoming gradually more popular; and, as I have said above, the new experience of the pleasure of earning money which has come to the people through the opening of tea estates in the neighbourhood is calculated to give birth to a desire hitherto undreamt of by the Siṇhalese villager of the interior—a desire to better his condition and to live in greater comfort than his parents before him.

II.—LEGISLATION.

Of the different subjects upon which I think legislation is needed, I will touch first upon one which has already received much attention at the hands of Government and also of the Legislative Council, but which is beset with so much difficulty on account of the absence, at present, of all trustworthy statistics, that no unanimity of opinion as to the course to be adopted has been found to exist, and the matter has been again relegated to the uncertain limbo of future consideration.

I am not prepared to deny that a sudden change in the system of collecting the arrack revenue, so radical in its nature as the transition from the farming of the right to retail to the levy of an excise duty, would be accompanied by some risk; and as it has been contended that in the present condition of colonial finances no risk whatever should be incurred, it has been decided to put aside for the time the decision of this momentous question, regardless of the consideration which from such experience as I have gained during my term of service in this province appears to me to possess the uncompromising rigidity of fact, that our present position is more fraught with uncertainty and risk than any change of system which has been contemplated.

We are, as things stand at present, entirely in the hands of the renters; and a successful combination amongst those renters may any year cause such a loss to Government as will effectually cripple the resources of the Colony. There are not more than thirty renters in the market, and a combination which shall unite thirty men in one common object is not an impossible contingency, especially when that object is to make money out of Government. No such general combination, it is true, has ever yet been effected; but the things which occur in this life are not only those

which have occurred before, and the minor combinations which *have* occurred have, to my mind, been amply sufficient to afford a warning against those which may occur.

It is therefore a subject of great regret to me that Mr. Saunders' recommendation of the immediate and gradually increasing augmentation of the distillery license fee should not have met with the approval of Government.

The distillers pay now R100 when they receive their license. If they were required next year to pay R30 when they receive their license in April, and R30 on the first day of each of the seven succeeding months until November, the payment would be less felt by them than it is at present; for they would each month have sold enough spirit to enable them to pay with ease the following month's instalment, whereas now there are few amongst them who can pay the license fee without borrowing, and borrowing amongst this class of people involves a heavy usurious rate of interest.

This increase in the still license fee would induce an increase in the wholesale price of arrack, and the distiller would be able in the second year to pay R60 per mensem for the eight months above mentioned, and in the third year R90 per mensem, and so on; the advantage of the gradual nature of the increase being that the wholesale price of arrack would have time to keep pace with it, and that the increased receipts of the distiller would enable him to pay the increased fees without hardship.

It is not unreasonable to estimate for the existence of 100 stills in 1891, and these, at the rate of R120 per mensem, or R960 each per annum, would bring in a revenue of R96,000, or (say) roughly, R100,000—a twentieth of the desired revenue from arrack.

The risk attending the renting system would thus be annually diminished during the period of delay deemed necessary for the acquisition of such statistical information as is required to justify any radical change of system, whilst nothing in the proposed course would do otherwise than pave the way for the new system, whatever that may be, whether excise, still-head duty, or the transference of the renting system from the retail to the production of the spirit.

There is, however, much room to doubt whether any more simple and more effectual mode of dealing with this question can be found than that mentioned by the Hon. the Auditor-General in the postscript to his memorandum of May 25, 1885,—viz., the purchase by Government direct from the distillers of all the arrack produced at (say) 90c. per gallon, and its sale to the renters at R2·90. This plan would secure the duty of R2 per gallon, which it has been estimated would yield approximately the amount of revenue at present derived from the sale of rents, whilst a continuance of the renting system would ensure the realisation of any further balance of profit which the transaction might be capable of yielding.

To carry this plan into operation there is no necessity whatever for any alteration in the law: it would simply be necessary for the Government to order that no license to distil be granted for the coming year, except to such persons as consented to enter into a contract to sell all their arrack to Government at the price fixed, which price would yield them a net income of over R1,000 per annum, which is much more than they have ever hitherto enjoyed. The arrack might then be sold to the renter by Government during the remaining portion of the current term—*i. e.*, until July 1, 1888—at 90c. a gallon, the new rate of R2·90 coming into force with the commencement of the new rents of 1888-89.

There could be no harm in trying this plan, at all events for a time; for, as I have said, it involves no alteration of the law, and if it were found unsatisfactory in its working, there would be no difficulty whatever in reverting to the present practice.

In the session of last year the Police Ordinance was amended to the extent of exempting paddy lands from the payment of police assessment. This law, however, requires further amendment, which may make the assessment payable upon the first instead of on the last day of each quarter, and thus render it possible to collect the amount due on this account for each year within the year, and thus avoid the at present inevitable existence of arrears outstanding on December 31, —always an ugly feature in a revenue statement.

It is also desirable that power should be given both to the Crown and to the Local Boards to purchase lands and tenements exposed for sale for default of payment of assessment, in the event of no other bidders coming forward. Such a power has been given to the Crown by Ordinance No. 9 of 1884 in respect of lands sold for default of payment of paddy tax; and I see no reason why the facilities thus afforded for closing revenue accounts should not be extended in the manner I have indicated.

In my report last year I strongly recommended to Government the adoption of measures suggested by the Assistant Agents for the discouragement of crime, viz., that (1) power be given to the police magistrates to inflict punishment with the rattan, and (2) that the jail diet in all cases of less than one month's imprisonment be nothing but rice and salt and water.

The clause in Ordinance No. 12 of 1880, recently held to be included in the repeal effected by clause 14 of Ordinance No. 34 of 1884, should be re-enacted. It is undesirable that the period within which appeals may be lodged against the decision of a village tribunal should be unlimited.

When on circuit in the Siyané kóralé west in the early part of last year (*vide* extract from my diary of March 26, hereto annexed), I received an application from a large body of the people, praying that the jurisdiction of the village tribunals in civil suits might be extended to causes involving a value of R50, so that the people might be saved the trouble and expense of going before the Court of Requests, and of engaging counsel, when they are perfectly willing to entrust the president with the adjudication of such matters. They further begged that the president might be authorised to give as much as one month's imprisonment in default of the payment of fine in criminal cases. Both these recommendations I submitted to Government at the time with the support of my own approval, and in reply received an intimation that they would receive consideration when the Ordinance was being amended. No amendment, however, has yet taken place.

The remarks of the Assistant Agent of Kégalla in respect of certain points in the Criminal Procedure are, I think, deserving of consideration.

The question of "Buddhist temporalities" has long called for the intervention of the Legislature. The Assistant Agents of Ratnapura and Kégalla both strongly recommend that some early steps be taken by Government to prevent the continued misappropriation of temple revenues, which, designed as they were "for the promotion of piety and good literature," are now in many

cases shamefully diverted to satisfy the personal greed of an unworthy priesthood, and to contribute to the aggrandisement of dishonest trustees. Mr. Price has furnished an able memorandum in suggestion of the basis upon which the interference of Government in this matter might most conveniently rest. This memorandum I have annexed to his report on the Kęgalla district.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The task of enumerating the works that are, in my opinion, most needed in this province is to some extent facilitated by the very slight alteration to be made in last year's list, on account of the adoption of previous recommendations.

The only items which I have to strike out of my list for the foregoing reason are :—

1. The construction of a telegraph line from Colombo to Negombo.
2. The completion of the Kompé-ęla works in the Kalutara district.
3. The construction of a bridge over the Kęlani river at Karawanęlla.
4. The improvement of the water-supply to the town of Ratnapura.

I must, however, after reading the conclusive and convincing exposition by His Excellency the Governor, to the Secretary of State, of the reasons for which the construction of the northern arm of the Colombo Breakwater should be postponed, to the construction of the Haputalé Railway, omit without hesitation the name of that work from the list I have to propose for early adoption.

I am able also to omit the following works for the reason, that during the past year the different District Road Committees have found the means of executing them :—

1. The erection of a fence round the grounds of the Colombo kachchéri.
2. The reclamation of the Kámachchoḍai swamp at Negombo (now in progress).
3. The extension of the Horawala and Pelawatta-road to the boundary of the Southern Province.

There remain, then, for repetition the undermentioned works, which the lapse of another year only demands that I should press with the greater urgency upon the attention of Government :—

Colombo District.

1. The Mutwal reclamation scheme.
2. The drainage of the Cinnamon Gardens and connected improvement of the Kirillapané canal.
3. The filling up of the marshy ground between the kachchéri, the Gas Works, and the Government Factory.
4. New bridges at Digarolla, Danḍugama, Kospalankissa, and Síduwa.
5. A further grant for the extension of the road from Véyangoḍa to Ruwanwęlla *viâ* Attanagalla (to which work the District Road Committees of Colombo and Kęgalla have already given most valuable contributions).
6. The Wak-oya anicut.
7. The filling up of the Dean's-road canal.

Negombo District.

1. Water-supply to Negombo town.
2. Quarters for the District Engineer and for the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.
3. Anicut on the Attanagalla-oya at Asgiriya.
4. Anicut on tributary of the same river at Koṭugoḍa.
5. New bridge at Tóppu.
6. An upper storey to western wing of the kachchéri.
7. Improvement of the drainage of Main-street.

Kalutara District.

1. Extension of the railway from Kalutara to Bentoṭa.
2. The construction of an iron bridge at Nambápána.
3. The extension of the road from Pánaduré, through Nambápána, to Ratnapura.
4. The construction of a permanent police court building in Kalutara.
5. The purchase of the Teak bungalow as a residence for the Assistant Agent.
6. The purchase of land for a public cemetery at Payiyágala.
7. A bridge over the Kępu-ęla at Galpáta.
8. A bridge over the Bolgoḍa ferry.
9. The construction of the following irrigation and drainage works :—
   (*a*) Sluice gates on the Nękatu-ęla.
   (*b*) The further opening of the Talpiṭiya flood-outlet.
   (*c*) The clearing of Payiyágala-ęla and the opening of a flood-outlet.
   (*d*) The clearing of the Híneṭiyangala-ęla.
   (*e*) The clearing of the Nękatu-ęla.
   (*f*) A survey for irrigation purposes at Morapiṭiya in Pasdum kóralé.
   (*g*) A grant in aid of the roads forming outlets to the lots recently surveyed for sale in the Pasdun kóralé.

Kęgalla District.

1. A further grant for the extension of the road from Véyangoḍa, through Attanagalla, to Ruwanwęlla.
2. A bridge over the Rambukkana-oya on the new Sérawangala-road.
3. A bridge over the Riṭigaha-oya, and one at Arandara.
4. Improvement of the navigation of the Kęlani-gaṇga.
5. Telegraph line to Polgahawela.
6. Enlargement of the kachchéri at Kęgalla.
7. The erection of a wall round the jail premises.
8. A fence or railing round the cemetery.

There are other works suggested by the Assistant Government Agent in his report, concerning which I am not at this moment prepared to express an opinion; but the proposal of a light railway from Ambépussa or Véyangoḍa through Ruwanwęlla, in the direction of Ratnapura, appears worthy of consideration.

I have, in my report upon the Kalutara district for the year 1884, referred to the apparent inconsistency of the policy which insists upon the test of profits being relentlessly applied to all proposals for railway construction, whilst enormous sums are readily voted by the Legislature for roads, such as that from Anurádhapura to Trincomalee, which are never expected to pay one per cent. of the cost of their upkeep, and still less any portion of the cost of their original construction. I am far from questioning the wisdom of incurring large and liberal expenditure boldly, with the view of opening up neglected districts and of increasing the means of inter-communication throughout the Island; and I think that the sum of R63,000 odd which has been voted for expenditure on this work during 1886 and 1887 has been wisely voted. But I am none the less prepared to contend that that same expenditure upon the partial extension of the seaside railway line towards Bentoṭa would have been wiser still; and what makes its postponement the less explicable is the certainty that the work could have been provided for by borrowed money, and that the results would have furnished not only the usual sinking fund for repayment of the debt, but a considerable profit as well. When, therefore, years of delay are allowed to take place in prosecuting so admittedly renumerative a work as the Bentoṭa Railway, simply because it is a railway and not a road, I am not disposed to think the Assistant Agent's proposals for a line to Ratnapura will find much favour with Government.

Ratnapura District.

1. Further provision for irrigation works in the Kólonná and Aṭakalan kóralés.
2. Completion of the cart-road between Kurugammódara and Nambápána.
3. Telegraph line through Avisawęlla to Colombo.
4. A cart-road to connect the Kukul kóralé with the Kalutara district.
5. Construction of a bridge on the Karawita-gaṇga, which now separates the Nawaḍun and Kukul kóralés.
6. Construction of a bridge over the Erepóruwé-gaṇga, on the road from Hambantoṭa to Maḍuwanwela.
7. The completion of the bridges upon the Eratna bridle-road. [A considerable sum of money has been spent by Government in the construction of this road, which cannot, however, be used for want of three bridges!]
8. The extension of the Rakwána-road to meet the Morowak kóralé-road, and effect a means of communication with the Southern Province.

The works proposed for the Colombo district have already in previous reports been fully commented on by Mr. Saunders, and those suggested for execution in the other districts are so satisfactorily explained by the Assistant Agents, that it is only necessary for me to record my general endorsement of their views.

IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

The administrative measures now in operation which most occupy my attention are those upon which I have furnished detailed reports under the heads VI. and VII., namely, the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance and the working of the Grain Tax Ordinance; and of those in prospect I think the amendment of the mode of collecting the arrack revenue has most absorbed my thoughts.

The public works now in progress in the Western Province are not of such importance as to claim any great share in the attention of any but the officer actually engaged in their supervision, though the execution of such works as the building of an hospital in the Kęlani valley, the improvement of the road from Attanagalla to Ruwanwęlla, and the extension for even a mile or two of the Ratnapura to Kurugammódara-road, &c., are matters by no means devoid of interest to one who has the improvement of the province so near at heart as myself. I would only desire to note that in this province there has been in progress during the past year no work which would engross the attention and occupy the thoughts of a Government Agent in the same degree as would the construction of a Yóda-ęla or the extension of the Railway from Kalutara to Bentoṭa.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Amongst the plans which I have most at heart for the improvement of the province is the scheme for the remuneration of minor headmen, respecting which I hope before long to be able to lay some definite proposals before the Government. The others are the amendment of the mode of collecting the arrack revenue, the more perfect working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and the concession of further facilities than are now enjoyed by the people for the extension of their garden cultivation.

VI.—THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Colombo district during the past year has in some points been more satisfactory than before, but not in all.

The points upon which the results of 1886 appear to compare unfavourably with those of 1885 are, however, susceptible of explanation, and that explanation is, to my thinking, sufficient to divest them of any discouraging influence they may seem at first sight to exert upon our judgment of the practical working of the Ordinance.

The first point is, that the number of persons who paid commutation at the single rate in 1886 was only 42,371, as compared with 46,690 in 1885. This falling off I take to be the result of the discovery that the consequences of default during 1885 were not found to be so formidable as they had been supposed to be before the operation of the Ordinance commenced; but whatever its cause may have been, I am not prepared to admit that it is of itself, as a matter of course, much to be regretted. There is no doubt that if every person liable to labour were to commute his liability before February 28 in each year, a great deal of trouble would be saved. But it is only in Tamil districts that the people are so ready to commute: in Siṇhalese districts like the North-Western Province they do not do so *because they cannot;* and in Siṇhalese districts like Colombo they do

not do so, *because they will not.* But if we can secure the *labour* of the persons liable, I contend that we should be satisfied; for, indeed, it is the *labour* which is due: the *commutation* of that labour is purely optional. Efforts were made during 1886 to show to the people that the omission to commute did not carry with it any very considerable chance of entirely escaping the liability to labour; and it will be seen from the annexed statement that the value of the labour exacted during 1886 amounted to R11,218·50 as against R2,160·50 in 1885, which value being added to that of the single and double commutation paid gives R82,236 in 1886 as against R77,223·50 in 1885, showing that there has not been a decrease, but a considerable increase, in the actual value of the recoveries made during 1886; and that the salutary effect of the measures adopted has been more than temporary is indicated by the fact that the single rate collections have again risen in 1887 to R67,966·50, the number of persons commuting being very nearly as large as that of 1885, the first year of the Ordinance, when the vague fear of its probable severity was at its height, and most people were determined to be on the safe side and pay at once. The number who paid commutation at single rate in the Colombo district in 1885 was 46,690; in 1886, 42,371; in 1887, 45,311; and I think myself that the inference to be drawn is most encouraging.

Year.	Persons liable for labour.	Persons laboured.	Value of labour.	Persons paid.	Value of persons paid.	Total value of commutation and labour.	Exemptions, &c.	Defaulters at the end of the year.	Amount of arrears of commutation collected.	Persons contributed arrears of labour.
	No.	No.	R. c.	No.	R. c.	R. c.	No.	No.	R. c.	No.
1882 ...	59,291	—	—	35,096	57,948 94	57,948 94	607	23,538	9,651 0	—
1883 ...	60,336	17	25 50	35,113	56,521 75	56,547 25	503	24,704	12,699 0	—
1884 ...	62,331	—	—	36,103	59,784 69	59,784 69	528	25,700	11,796 12	327
1885 ...	65,089	1,939	2,160 50	48,366	75,063 0	77,223 50	* 1,070	13,714	3,576 65	706
1886 ...	65,324	4,282	11,218 50	44,858	71,017 50	82,236 0	† 2,265	13,919	2,540 25	1,591

The second point to which I have referred as calculated at first sight to create an unfavourable impression in respect of the working of the Ordinance during 1886 is, that at the end of the year there were a larger number of defaulters unaccounted for than had been the case at the close of 1885—viz., 13,714 at the end of 1885, and 13,919 at the end of 1886; but this excess was merely apparent and owing to the fact that some of the mudaliyárs had not sent in their reports upon unexecutable warrants before the end of December, 1886. These reports were, however, received on January 7, 1887, and reduced the *actual number of defaulters to* 12,072.

A most profitable and salutary alteration was made during 1886 in the manner of dealing with persons who had committed default in respect of both single and double labour, in that, when warrants were issued for their apprehension, they were offered the alternative of going to work for twenty-four days at what was described as a "labour centre," where they were housed and fed, instead of being sent before the chairman with the chance of being committed to jail for a month. Few of the defaulters who could be found in the district hesitated to avail themselves of this alternative, and the result was that 919 defaulters worked at labour centres in the Colombo district during 1886, and only 14 were committed to jail. The cost of dieting these defaulters at the labour centres was very properly borne by the Prisons Department; and I think it would be well for the public purse, and also for the public interests in general, if all short-sentence prisoners within jail walls, who are supposed to be expiating some actual crime, were fed as economically as these men, whose only crime was one of omission. Their food cost only 12½c. per diem.

The labour, too, performed by them is of much more valuable a nature than that performed in the jails: in 1886 no less than nine new cart-roads were opened by these defaulters in the Colombo district, aggregating about 13½ miles in length.

Another important change in the mode of working the Thoroughfares Ordinance was effected this year by transferring the duty of collecting commutation, and of turning out labour, from the vidáne-árachchies to the peace-officers or village headmen; and to this change must in some degree be ascribed the increase in the amount of commutation collected for 1887.

A vidáne-árachchi with two or three thousand men upon his list could not be expected to prepare that list with any very great accuracy, or to exercise any degree of individual influence amongst the tax-payers; whereas a village headman has not one-tenth of the number to deal with, is probably personally acquainted with each man on his list, and has a more immediate interest in securing the payment of his commutation, or at all events the discharge of his liability to labour.

As to the means afforded by this arrangement of slightly improving the status of the village headmen by giving them more authority, and a small amount of remuneration in the shape of the commission upon the collection of these dues, I have spoken in another portion of this report. It is a feature, however, in the transaction which should not be lost sight of, from whatever side we may be looking at it.

I annex a report upon the upkeep of existing minor roads by Mr. H. L. Daniel, Superintendent of Minor Roads, and I annex also a statement of the new roads which have been opened by defaulters under the immediate direction of the mudaliyárs and their muhandirams.

The suggestion made by the Superintendent of Minor Roads in respect of the systematic application of the labour of defaulters to the upkeep of existing minor roads is deserving of careful consideration. It was not, however, without reflection that during 1886 I devoted the entire labour of these defaulters to the construction of new roads. One reason was, that no certain estimate could be formed of the number of defaulters that would be available; another was, that these new roads were much needed in the district; and a third, that it seemed to me important to arouse amongst the mudaliyárs and their muhandirams a more vivid personal

Exemptions ...	...	740
Committals ...	...	325
Fined ...	...	5
	Total...	1,070

† Exemptions ...	...	1,366
Committals ...	...	14
Fined ...	...	1
Paid elsewhere	...	380
Sick, dead, left the district, &c.		504
	Total...	2,265

interest in the discovery of the whereabouts of the numerous defaulters, and the exaction from them of the labour they had endeavoured, hitherto successfully, to shirk.

This object was most undoubtedly attained: each mudaliyár and each muhandiram experienced, as I expected, a sense of personal interest in the opening of roads which they felt were sure to benefit materially the kóralé over which they presided; and it is hardly a reproach to them that they should have taken more trouble to secure labour for a work for which they themselves were to have all the credit, than for one pertaining entirely to the Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Now, however, that the interest has been aroused, and now that it has been proved that defaulters can be turned out in such large numbers for twenty-four days' work, I hope and trust that proper pride will be sufficient incentive to the display of still greater energy in the future, and render it impossible that the efforts of the chiefs of the Colombo district should be eclipsed by those of the mudaliyárs and raṭémahatmayás of the outstations in coming years as they have been inthe past.

I annex hereto detailed reports from the chairmen of the different District Committees in the province, together with tabulated statements illustrating the same, and affording easy means of comparison between the results obtained.

I am bound to state, in qualification of what I have said above, that the people of the Colombo district are very much more difficult to deal with than those of the interior, and that there is a much larger proportion of what may be termed "floating population" in the Colombo district; still, it is not to the credit of the headmen that there should be 12,000 men whose names are borne upon the householders' lists of the district, whom they are unable to arrest, though warrants have been in their hands for many months.

The returns of the District Committees show that in other parts of the province the labour of the mudaliyárs and raṭémahatmayás has enabled them either to have the defaulters arrested or to report definitely that they have left the district.

The success achieved by them in this respect must not, however, be disconnected from the fact that in each of the outstation districts there has been present the powerful stimulus of an energetic Assistant Agent, whilst in the Colombo district the Government Agent has no district assistant but himself, and cannot therefore secure the same cordiality of co-operation on the part of his chiefs, unless that co-operation be accorded spontaneously.

The annexed statement will show the proportion of success which has attended hitherto the efforts of each kóralé mudaliyár. I must only remark, that during last year I was not so fortunate as to have the advantage of the assistance of the present energetic mudaliyár of the Héwágam kóralé; and I must also state in explanation of the apparently disproportionate excess of defaulters in the Salpiṭi kóralé, that that division is subject in a greater degree than others to the disadvantage I have above referred to in respect of "floating population":—

Kóralé.	Number of men liable for 1886.	Number unarrested on December 31.	Percentage.
Ambatalen pahala ...	2,263	606	26
Salpiṭi kóralé ...	17,207	5,435	31
Siyaṇé kóralé west ...	15,754	3,428	21
Siyaṇé kóralé east ...	9,007	696	7
Héwágam kóralé ...	10,713	1,860	17
Alut-kuru kóralé south	10,380	1,894	18
Total ...	65,324	13,919	21

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for 1886:—

REVENUE.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Balance brought forward from 1885 of Commutation, Rest-house, and Miscellaneous funds	20,711 70	
Deduct Provincial Road Committee and Resthouse balances	8,490 64	
		12,221 6
Advances settled by District Committees ...		1,919 36
		14,140 42
Commutation of 1886 ...	71,074 50	
Labour supplied to Toll Grant roads	321 0	
Labour	5,502 50	
		76,898 0
Arrears of commutation ...	2,540 25	
Arrears of labour	2,487 37	
		5,027 62
Amount of Toll Grant received from Director of Public Works	...	9,919 85
Miscellaneous ...		3,611 50
Resthouse collections ...	...	1,136 42
	Total ...	110,733 81

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Director of Public Works, contribution on account of public roads and canals:		
Cash	32,802 75	
Labour	911 50	
		33,714 25
Minor Roads and Canals.		
Commutation ...	17,240 34	
Labour	7,078 37	
		24,318 71
Toll Grant	6,952 63	
Unexpended Toll Grant Vote of 1885 remitted to Director of Public Works ...	323 88	
		7,276 51
Establishment.		
District Road Committee ...	7,351 35	
Contribution to Provincial Road Committee ...	600 0	
		7,951 35
Commission to Division Officers	...	4,107 99
Cost of stationery and printed forms	...	1,655 81
Cost of tools	...	369 71
Cost of labour centres ...	...	541 2
Contribution to Resthouse funds	5,100 0	
Resthouse Keeper's pay ...	1,027 75	
		6,127 75
Miscellaneous	...	6,249 81
Balance in cash ...	...	10,713 41
Advances to the District Committees	...	7,707 49
	Total ...	110,733 18

STATEMENT prepared according to information taken from the Returns sent by the District Road Committees.

	Colombo.		Negombo.		Kalutara.		Kégalla.		Ratnapura.		Total.	
	Men.	Per-centage.	Men.	Per-centage.	Men.	Per-centage.	Men.	Per-centage.	Men.	Per-centage.	Men.	Per-centage.
1. Shown in the return prepared under section 3 ...	65,324	100	27,384	100	38,915	100	29,099	100	21,870	100	182,592	100
2. Noticed to labour under section 13	21,876	33·33	5,748	20·99	13,206	33·93	7,973	27·39	8,304	37·96	57,107	31·27
3. Responded to notice under section 13	2,923	4·47	689	2·51	1,326	3·40	3,240	11·13	4,593	21·001	12,771	6·99
4. Noticed to perform double labour under section 14 ...	18,311	28·03	4,496	16·41	10,603	27·24	4,183	14·37	2,706	12·37	40,299	22·07
5. Responded to notice to perform double labour under section 14	440	·67	18	·06	580	1·49	872	2·96	119	·54	2,029	1·11
6. Punished under section 15 for misconduct ...	93	·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Received subsistence money or food under section 23 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Amount of subsistence money and value of food supplied under section 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Exempted under section 7 (including sick, dead, discharged, paid elsewhere, &c.)	2,250	3·44	1,881	6·86	8,997	23·11	2,651	9·11	2,635	12·04	18,414	10·08
10. Arrested under section 16	1,444	2·21	2,348	8·57	2,341	—	2,184	—	2,097	—	—	—
11*a*. Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment under section 18	14	·02	—	—	41	·105	73	2·50	198	·90	326	·17
11*b*. Worked at labour centres	919	1·40	†468	1·70	447	1·14	425	1·46	159	·72	2,418	1·32
12. Found guilty and fined under section 18 ...	1	·001	187	·68	2	·005	320	1·09	17	·07	527	·28
13. Amount of fines recovered and credited to Government under section 19	R10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Commuted single labour under section 25 ...	42,371	64·77	21,636	79,009	24,090	61·90	20,708	71·16	13,200	60·35	122,005	66·81
15. Amount of commutation of single labour paid under section 26	R63,556·50	—	R32,454	—	R36,135	—	R31,062	—	R19,800	—	R183,007·50	—
16. Commuted double labour under section 25 ...	2,487	3·80	545	1·99	1,842	4·73	810	2·78	536	2·45	6,220	3·40
17. Amount of commutation of double labour paid ...	R7,461	—	R1,635	—	R5,526	—	R2,430	—	R1,608	—	R18,660	—
18. In default and remaining unarrested under section 16 on December 31, 1886*	13,919	21·001	1,960	7·15	1,590	4·08	*Nil.*	—	413	1·88	17,882	9·79

* The number remaining to be dealt with on February 5, 1887, was 12,072. † These defaulters who were committed have been employed in filling in the Namachchoda tank.

The following is a list of the new roads opened in the Colombo district :—

Kóralé.	Name of road.	Length of road. Miles.	Length of road. Yards.	Number of defaulters employed. 6 Days.	12 Days.	24 Days.	Total number of defaulters supplied.	Value of their labour.
								R.
Ambatalen Pahala ...	Mitoṭamulla new road ...	—	1,600	—	—	79	79	474
Salpiṭi ...	Batuwandara to Maḍapatha ...	1	453	—	—	142	142	852
	Náwala to Narahénpiṭa ...	—	1,105	—	—	148	148	888
Siyané west ...	Puwakweṭiya to Galahiṭiyáwa ...	3	122	—	—	190	190	1,140
Siyané east ...	Attanagalla to Ruwanwęlla ...	3	640	—	—	463	463	2,778
Héwágam ...	Tunmódara to Puwakpiṭiya ...	—	1,540	—	—	58	58	348
	Aturugiriya to Hemagama ...	1	992	—	—	106	106	636
	Hemagama to Kahatuḍuwa ...	1	544					
Alutkúru south ...	Kandana to Galahiṭiyáwa ...	—	1,264	—	—	47	47	282
	Total ...	13	1,220	—	—	1,233	—	7,398

Negombo District.—No roads were opened in the Negombo district during 1886, the only "labour centre" being at Kámachchóḍai, where great progress was made in the filling up of that unwholesome swamp.

The following is a list of the new roads opened in the Kalutara district :—

Kóralé.	Name of road.	Length of road. Miles.	Number of defaulters employed. 6 Days.	9 Days.	12 Days.	24 Days.	Total number of defaulters supplied.	Value of their labour. R. c.
Kalutara Toṭamuné	Heenaṭiyangala new road ...	1						
	Talpiṭiya ...	¾						
	Dinagoḍa ...	2½						
Pasdun kóralé ...	Mr. White's trace. ...	1½						
	Mr Murray's trace ...	½						
	Bellance-road ...	1						
	Pantiya-road ...	2½						
	Ittapana extension ...	1½	8	704	43½	620	1,375½	5,445 50
	Horawala do. ...	3						
Rayigam kóralé ...	Millewa-road ...	2						
	Bellapiṭiya to Paṇsalatoṭupola ...	1						
	Pornedanḍa to Handapángoḍa ...	4						
	Rayigama to Yala, *viâ* Haltoṭa ...	5½						
	Horana to Talagala ...	4						
	Bandáragama to Wisidágama ...	¾						
	Kindęlpiṭiya to Pallannóruwa ...	½						
	Total ...	31 37/60	8	704	43½	620	1,375½	5,445 50

The following is a list of the new roads opened in the Kęgalla and Ratnapura districts :—

Name of road.	Length of road. Miles.	Number of defaulters employed. 6 Days.	12 Days.	24 Days.	Total number of defaulters supplied.	Value of their labour. R. c.
Kęgalla.						
Yaṭagoḍa to Yaṭawawęla	2	52	75	—	127	303 0
Ampé to Bulatkohopiṭiya	2	131	9	—	140	223 50
Dęḍigama to Galapiṭamaḍa	5½	132	44	—	176	330 0
Nelundeniya to Morontoṭa	1	112	—	—	112	168 0
Ruwanwęlla to Attanagalla	4	113	14	—	127	211 50
Bulatkohopiṭiya to Uduwa	5	29	—	—	29	43 50
Digala to Avisáwélla	2½	—	—	—	—	—
Pitihuma to Kalwana	4	550	180	—	730	1,365 0
Dippiṭiya to Aranćka	2	45	9	—	54	94 50
Rambukkana to Suwarapiṭa and Kalupiṭiya ...	2	326	79	—	405	726 0
Ganétęnna to Uḍunuwara	2	59	80	—	139	328 50
Kaḍigamuwa to Molagoḍa	4	245	43	—	288	496 50
Ganétęnna to Waḍamaldeniya	1½	8	—	—	8	12 0
Diwala-road	2½	13	—	—	13	19 50
Anguwarama to Rambukkana	2½	—	—	—	—	—
Kęgalla to Andiramaḍa	3½	38	5	—	43	72 0
Rambukkana to Belgoḍa	4	167	34	—	201	352 50
Total ...	50	2,020	572	—	2,592	4,746 0
Ratnapura.						
Boltumbe to Maskeliya	4¾	—	—	—	—	—
Walalgoḍa to Ęmbilipiṭiya	7½	—	—	—	26	106 50
Total ...	12¼	—	—	—	26	106 50

Report of Mr. H. L. Daniel on Minor Roads in the Colombo District.

THE total expenditure on the minor roads in the Colombo district during 1886, both in money and labour, was R21,788·05, made up as follows :—

	R.	c.
Expenditure in money votes on upkeep	11,659	29
Expenditure in money votes for special purposes	2,729	39
Expenditure in labour	7,399	37
Total ...	21,788	5

To this must be added a sum of R8,457, amount derived from the sale of tolls, the disbursements of which are, of course, confined to the roads on which they are levied. Thus, R4,450, or about half of the amount, was expended on the two roads from Colombo to Kęsbéwa and Kóṭṭé to Bópé, the balance on nine other less important thoroughfares of a total length of 69 miles.

The annual statement of expenditure rendered will show that out of forty different roads of a total of over 186 miles, there are six of them for the repair of which only labour votes were sanctioned, and on which nothing was done last year for want of any labour; so that it will not be surprising if these are now in an abandoned condition, whilst the money votes for upkeep of all of them were considerably reduced as compared with previous years.

On the minor roads in the district in the different divisions the amounts expended both in money and in labour were thus apportioned :—

	R.	c.	Miles.
Héwágam kóralé	6,829	63	42¾
Salpiti kóralé	3,281	2	60½
Siyané kóralé east	5,372	88	33¼
Siyané kóralé west	4,324	55	32¾
Alutkúru kóralé south	1,979	97	17
Total ...	21,788	5	186¼

Héwágam Kóralé.—In this division the most important thoroughfare is that from Kóṭṭé to Talaṇgama and Bópé, of a total length of eighteen miles, on which necessarily most of the money (R2,477·32) was expended.

I regret that, owing to the reduced expenditure last year, no improvement in its condition can be reported; whilst the daily increasing traffic upon it, with extensive plantations and gardens springing up on both sides of the road from one end to the other, and cart-loads of plumbago which find their way to Colombo by this road, call for a more liberal expenditure upon it. This is one of the thoroughfares in this kóralé on which most of the Road Ordinance labour of the different sub-divisions could be utilised with advantage, and the road in this manner much improved without the actual outlay in money. I trust, therefore, that more labour of the district will be apportioned to it in future.

Of special votes, a sum of R680·57 was spent in raising and widening considerably the embankment across the Battaramulla fields at the Kóṭṭé end of this road—a decided improvement, though for weeks together after the work had been completed the road was rendered heavy for carts, owing to its being submerged before it had been thoroughly consolidated. It is now, however, quite firm, and with the large timber bridge across the stream replaced by one of Vine's rail-pile bridges, a permanent improvement will have been effected.

The upkeep of the new roads opened during the two previous years, viz., that from Koṭṭáwa to Aturugama, and Panágoḍa to Haṇwęlla, has received attention on labour votes, the greater portion of which was expended in breaking metal, which is now available for use in securing good foundations for such portions of these new roads as more readily get cut up during wet weather and require more than ordinary attention.

The road from Araṇgala to Morakęṭiya is one of the roads on which nothing has been done during the year for want of available labour.

Salpiṭi Kóralé.—The roads in this kóralé, as heretofore, are in very good order. The main line of communication from Colombo to Kęsbéwa is the most important one here, and its upkeep and repair have been for the last three or four years very liberally provided for from the amount derived from the tolls levied upon it.

The want of a bridge at Kospalankissa ferry, on the Public Works Department road, from Moraṭuwa to Kęsbéwa, is very much felt; and when the importance of this road, taken in connection with the seaside railway stations at Lunáwa and Moraṭuwa, is considered, the imperative necessity for a bridge instead of a ferry crossing becomes, I think, at once apparent. The other branch roads in this kóralé with two exceptions have received attention during the year, and are in good order.

That from Kóṭṭé to Talawatugoḍa, and Mádiwala to Embaldeniya, have had nothing done to them for want of labour, so that the votes under this head remain unexpended.

To the mudaliyár of this kóralé, under whose immediate supervision most of the work on the minor roads here is done, I am indebted for the hearty co-operation and assistance always so readily rendered; and it is only due to him that I should give him the credit for the good order the roads here continue to be in, which compare favourably with the Public Works Department roads in this district.

Syané Kóralé.—The first in importance in this division is that from Pasyálá to Wéké and Haṇwęlla; next, the road from Véyangoḍa to Attanagalla. The total mileage of 33¼ miles is made up with the two others, viz., that from Wéké to Vęlivériya and Púgoḍa to Kosgama, 9½ miles. All these four roads have throughout received a fair share of attention.

The large timber bridge at Púgoḍa, on the road from Pasyálá to Haṇwęlla, has during the year been seriously damaged by the floods, and has had temporary repairs effected to keep the traffic uninterrupted.

This structure of over 70 ft. span was erected some fifteen years ago, since which, beyond ordinary repairs in upkeep, no heavier expenditure was incurred upon it; so that its entire renewal is now absolutely necessary. The length of time this bridge has stood shows how much

more durable the timber available for works of this nature was in the past as compared with what is procurable now. I would suggest that one of Vine's rail-pile bridges should replace the present temporary one.

The large bridge over the Rádwána-ela, carried away during the floods in May, 1883, on the road from Weké to Velivériya, is still kept passable for wheel traffic by a temporary bridge made up of cocoanut trunks; and unless the renewal of one or the other of these is undertaken this year, and some efforts made to place one on a permanent footing, the amount required for large works of this kind must go on increasing.

Siyané Kóralé West.—Six different thoroughfares, altogether 32¾ miles in length, make up the minor roads in this division, of which that from Gampola (Henaratgoda) to Alutgáma and Radáwana (10¾ miles), and Byagama to Henaratgoda (9¾ miles), must be considered the two principal roads in this part of the district.

The first is a road from the Henaratgoda railway station across the Kandy-road through thriving villages, giving access to several valuable cocoanut estates of hundreds of acres, and all of them young plantations of less than fifteen years. Efforts at planting "new products," such as Liberian coffee, cacao, and tea, have not been wanting; but with the exception of a few acres of the latter, the rest, I regret to say, have been failures, whilst plantations of cocoanuts are springing up on all sides.

All the available Crown lands in the district have been sold, all of them realising good prices and finding ready purchasers; so that the traffic upon this road must continue to increase.

That from Biyagama to Henaratgoda, the first eight miles of which have since 1880 been dealt with by the Public Works Department, so that the District Road Committee have only the better half of it at the Henaratgoda end to deal with, I may briefly say is in better condition than the portion treated as a principal road.

The other roads have also received attention, and continue in good repair.

Alutkuru Kóralé South.—The principal road in this kóralé is that from Henaratgoda railway station to the Ekala cinnamon plantations, a perfectly level one across fields and gardens, chiefly made up of long embankments necessitating a number of bridges and waterways.

The difficulty, too, in securing a sufficient supply of gravel, excepting at long distances, makes its upkeep more costly than the other roads.

Under an expenditure of R400 three additional waterways were placed at the Henaratgoda extremity, which will in a great measure prevent the gravel put upon it being carried away during heavy rainfall, which floods the fields and sweeps over the road in great force.

The road from Kandána to Rágama (Mahara), opened in 1883, is much used by those who have to travel to Colombo from Jáela and the neighbourhood, who take the train at Mahara rather than travel by the main road, which is by no means in so good a state of repair as in previous years.

The road from Tudella to Pamunugama, in this division, is certainly the most indifferent one of the District Committee roads. This is owing to the absence of any gravel or cabook earth being procurable within three or four miles from its nearest point; hence with the limited means at my disposal it must remain always a "natural road."

I trust that some more practicable system to utilise Ordinance labour for the upkeep and repair of the minor roads will before long be adopted; and the question whether permanent "labour centres" should not be established in the different sub-divisions, and defaulters put to work on the minor roads for extended periods instead of, as last year, drafting them to open up new roads, is deserving of consideration.

If this were done a continued supply of such labour can always be reckoned upon instead of, as at present, a doubtful one, and at the best a very unsatisfactory lot of men to work with, excepting, perhaps, at some "relief" work—certainly not in effecting upkeep of repairs to cart-roads.

A sum of R2,116·97 was paid to the Forest Department for timber supplied for repair of platform bridges during the year, whilst sixteen of them have been renewed with old rails in place of timber girders.

Report of Mr. H. Wace on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Sabaragamuwa District.

THE number of persons liable to render labour under the Ordinance in Sabaragamuwa was 21,870, of whom 13,200 commuted the liability at R1·50, and 534 at R3. Single labour was given by 4,552 persons, and double labour by 113. Of the 3,471 persons remaining 1,374 were accounted for, as paid elsewhere 33, deceased 70, double entries 5, exemptions 1,248, in jail 18; leaving a balance of 2,097, of whom 17 were fined R10, 198 were committed to jail for one month, 159 to labour centres for twenty-four days, 721 were discharged when brought up on warrant, 83 had paid elsewhere, 14 were allowed to pay R3, 47 were re-noticed for labour, and 445 were reported as left the district, dead, &c. Four hundred and thirteen remain only unaccounted for on December 31. Of these, the greater number were traders and vagrants from other districts, who had been entered in the Division Officer's roll when resident in the villages at the time of their preparation, but who had since left it without payment of the tax.

I invite attention to the annexed return showing the number of defaulters on December 31 of each year since 1880 in each kóralé—figures which show at once the necessity and the value of the present amending Ordinance :—

Kóralé.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Kuruwiti ...	2,224	1,993	1,698	1,971	1,327	207	44
Nawadun ...	2,726	2,237	1,939	2,442	1,859	287	92
Kolonná ...	1,349	1,169	1,133	1,369	1,583	314	96
Atakalan ...	1,539	1,545	1,302	1,786	1,922	167	36
Kukul ...	565	579	467	518	803	117	31
Meda ...	1,063	1,141	816	931	1,046	171	68
Kadawatu ...	711	686	491	817	900	81	46
Total ...	10,177	9,350	7,841	9,834	9,390	1,344	413

The estimated labour for 1886 was 27,315 men, but owing to additional lists furnished by the Division Officers the number of men increased to 27,384.

The seventy-eight miles of road in charge of the District Road Committee, and the three resthouses in the district were maintained in efficient order during the year.

No new roads having been undertaken during the year by the District Road Committee, the labour of the defaulters sentenced to imprisonment was employed in filling in a stagnant pond, Kámachchóḍai, three acres in extent, in the town of Negombo, a sanitary work of importance. Nearly an acre of the pond, which is 18 ft. deep in places, was filled in during the year by the defaulters' labour.

During the present year the labour of the defaulters under duress will be employed in the Hápiṭigam kóralé in opening a new road from Halpé to Divuldeniya *viâ* Maladeniya, and in Alutkúru kóralé north in improving an old and useful road from Dúnagaha to Godigomuwa.

The construction of a new resthouse on the road from Negombo to Kurunégala was sanctioned by the Provincial Road Committee during the year. It is about to be constructed at Welihinda, near the road junction at Koṭadeniyáwa, about half way between Negombo and Nárammulla in the Kurunégala district.

During the year the work of providing the roads in charge of the Committee with permanent bridges and culverts was commenced, and contract entered into for the provision of permanent culverts on the Alutapola-Sellathandiya toll grant road. This latter work has just been completed satisfactorily at a cost of R1,573·12½. The culverts are constructed with masonry abutments, with plank platforms on railway rails let into the abutments. Rails have been procured for the provision of similar culverts on all waterways between 10-ft. and 18-ft. span on all the roads, and contracts are about to be entered into for their construction during the present year. The District Road Committee also has under consideration the provision of light iron girder bridges on the minor roads crossing the Kimbulápiṭiya-oya, Tóppu-oya, and Kaléliya-oya.

As an experiment in the Alutkúru kóralé north, the collection of the road tax has been transferred from the vidáne-árachchies to the police vidánes, with so far an improvement in the collections at the single rate. The employment of the petty headmen in this respect entails more work in the District Road Committee office, but it is expected to yield correspondingly good results in the working of the new Road Tax Ordinance; and it provides, moreover, in the payment of commission to them on the tax collected,—a not suitable form of remuneration in the case of a class of otherwise unpaid headmen.

Report of Mr. F. H. Price on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Kégalla District.

ONE feature specially distinguishes the year 1886 as regards the administration of the Ordinances relating to public thoroughfares. At the close of the year there were no arrears. Every person liable for 1886 was finally accounted for within the year, and in addition to this the warrant officers disposed of 2,043 defaulters for 1885. This state of affairs, which shows an entire absence of any arrears outstanding on December 31, 1886, is, so far as can be ascertained, unparalleled in the history of this Committee. That the system introduced by Ordinance 31 of 1884 has worked satisfactorily there can be no doubt.

The practice of committing defaulters to jail was superseded by the organisation of compulsory labour centres. The happiest results attended this change of procedure. During the year 875 men worked at labour centres. Similarly, 598 defaulters under sentence of imprisonment performed double labour on the roads, being allowed the opportunity of doing so before the committals to prison were signed. Instead of being engaged in prison tasks, these men worked on the roads in the district, the advantages resulting on their work being tangible and apparent; and the objectionable results of indiscriminate imprisonment and an overcrowded jail were avoided.

These compulsory labour centres with their attendant discomforts, long hours of work, and plain fare have been very unpopular. The men who have worked under such duress declare that they will in future, if they cannot pay commutation, take care to work six or twelve days, in order to avoid a second experience of the same nature. And it is accordingly anticipated that in 1887 the number of those who will either commute or work before warrants issue will largely increase.

The number of those who were actually committed to jail in the year under review was 312, of whom 78 only were defaulters of 1886. In 1885 the committals amounted to 838.

Fifty miles of new roads were constructed, 112 miles of old roads were maintained in fair order, and a considerable amount of work was done in clearing paths and opening tracks across the country. Two substantial bridges were built on the road from Dehiówita to Panawala, and considerable progress was made in the construction of the cart-road from Ruanwella towards Attanagalla. A new resthouse at Máwanella was completed in April, and the reconstruction of the resthouse at Ruanwella is shortly to be undertaken. The necessity for a new resthouse at Bulatkohopiṭiya deserves consideration.

The amount collected in money was R35,760·05; the equivalent of the labour which was supplied was R11,026·50. The balance of receipts in excess of expenditure on December 31 was R6,843·35. Full particulars as to the disposal of both labour and money have already been given in previous reports.

A brief summary is annexed, showing the procedure adopted during the year under review to recover money or to enforce labour from the persons liable:—

Number liable on January 1, 1886	28,866	
Subsequently found liable	233	
		29,099
Of whom—		
Paid the single rate	20,708	
Paid the double rate	810	
Performed single labour	3,240	
Performed double labour	747	
Exempted, absentees, dead, &c.	635	
		26,140

Leaving for warrants balance of		2,959
Add warrants of 1885 outstanding on January 1, 1886		2,043
Total of warrants to be accounted for in 1886 as follows :—		
Committed to jail	308	
Paid fine	403	
Worked at compulsory labour centres	* 875	
Worked on being allowed a second chance ...	598	
Exempted, absentees, dead, &c.	2,818	
		5,002

The cost of dieting the men who worked at compulsory labour centres (171 of whom brought their own food and, therefore, worked twelve days only) was R1,909·84. The cost of supervision was R248·08, and the total expenses amounted to R2,157·92.

The deductions for exemptions and similar causes in 1885 amounted to eleven per cent. of the total number liable ; in 1886 to nine per cent.

Report of Mr. E. M. De C. Short on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Kalutara District.

Revenue.—The revenue for the year amounted to R51,409·40, as against R49,666·58 in 1885, and was made up as follows :—

	R.	c.
Commutation	42,848	50
Labour	6,411	0
Resthouse collections	798	21
Miscellaneous	1,351	19
Total ...	51,408	90

Expenditure.—The chief items of expenditure were :—

		R.	c.		
Principal roads ...	Money	16,110	0		
	Labour	135	0	16,245	0
Minor roads ...	Money	10,396	30		
	Labour	2,826	0	13,222	30
New roads ...	Money	2,010	81		
	Labour	3,450	0	5,460	81
Resthouses		...		5,197	50
		Total ...		40,125	61

Out of the remaining R11,283·29, after payment of establishments and other expenses connected with the working of the Ordinance, a balance of R8,025·06 was carried forward to account for 1887. Further details of revenue and expenditure are annexed.

Principal Roads.—The main road to Galle, which, owing to the change of system, had, I believe, necessarily to be left for nine months of the year without the much needed repairs, was by the end of the year put into excellent order throughout. It is to be hoped that this necessity will not again arise, for the state of the road during the greater part of the year was anything but a credit to the district. The other roads in charge of the Public Works Department were kept in good order.

Minor Roads.—For the sum of R20,322·30 (commutation R13,222·30, and toll grant R7,100) spent on minor roads, 180 miles of cart-road were kept up at an average cost of R115 per mile. This rate includes the cost of the following permanent works :—

(1) Seven bridges with masonry abutments and iron rail joists from 17-ft. to 5-ft. span (at any average cost of R210).
(2) Twenty-nine stone culverts averaging 3-ft. span (at an average cost of R35).
(3) Upkeep of six ferry boats.

The Tebuana-road, the main outlet for the tea district, was put into thorough and much-needed repair at a cost of R1,059·30, and good work was done on the twenty-two miles of road from Pánaduré to Nambápána, at an expenditure of R997·12. On the slopes of hills and in places liable to inundation metal instead of gravel was, as far as funds would permit, laid down with satisfactory results.

The Gíkiyanakanda-road, a very hilly, stony, and badly-traced thoroughfare, is in the hands of Mr. Knight, of Gíkiyanakanda, gradually becoming a passable road.

New Roads.—In the Rayigam kóralé immense progress in the opening up of new roads has been made during the year, and the mudaliyár is to be congratulated on the amount of good and useful work carried out under his immediate supervision.

Three new roads commenced in September, October, and November, 1885, respectively were, as far as construction is concerned, completed during the year, viz. :—

(1) Millewa to boundary of district (3½ miles). This is a continuation of an existing minor road, and joins a road in the Héwágam kóralé, thus connecting the district with the Haṇwella-Bópé-road.

(2) Pansalatoṭa to Bellapiṭiya (2 miles). Constructed for the purpose of enabling passengers down the Kalu-gaṇga to avoid the rapids and drive direct to Pánaduré.

(3) Poruwédanda to Handapángoda, a useful four and a half miles of new cross road, along which, though only just opened, many new houses and boutiques have been already built. These roads are now driveable throughout, and all that remains to be done is the gravelling and the construction of permanent works.

* NOTE.—Thirteen escaped, of whom six have been recaptured.

The only other road started in 1885 is the Haltoṭa-road, commenced in December. Of this six miles have now been constructed, and only one remains to be done. It connects the Pánaduré, Nambápána, and the Yala-roads, and opens up a thriving part of Rayigam kóralé.

In February, 1886, two new roads were commenced, viz., (1) Horana to Talagala, four miles, and (2) Baṇḍáragama to Wisidágama, three quarters of a mile. Both useful cross roads, and both now driveable throughout.

On September 1, 1886, work was begun on the Bolgoḍa embankment, and, thanks to the mudaliyár's energy and personal interest in the work, the waterway has now been reduced to about 200 ft., and the prospect of seeing the river bridged over has thereby considerably increased. By a slight deviation from the present trace of the road advantage has been taken of a strip of marshy ground running out into the lake, and an immense amount of earthwork has been thereby saved. The new embankment is 30 ft. wide at the base with a roadway of 18 ft.; and as soon as a culvert has been constructed, the ferry boat will be removed to the new site, and the distance across reduced by more than half.

One hundred and thirty-seven defaulters have been employed on this work, which on December 31 represented 3,288 days' labour. The cost is as follows:—

	R.
Dieting	411
Pay of overseers	141
Compensation for trees cut	110
Petty expenses	25
Total ...	687

One other road yet remains to be noticed, that from Kindęlpiṭiya to Pallannóruwa, also commenced in September, 1886, of which one mile out of three has been constructed. The object of this road is to complete the direct communication between Pánaduré and the northern portion of Rayigam kóralé.

Thus, since September, 1885, twenty-two miles of new road have been opened in Rayigam kóralé solely with the labour of defaulters. Of this mileage nine were made in 1885 and thirteen in 1886. The twenty-two miles represent 66,624 days' labour, and the only expense has been for dieting (R694) and for pay of overseers, which will amount to a few hundred rupees only.

In addition to these works the mudaliyár undertook to construct the necessary permanent works on the three and half miles of the Millęwa extension, and put up nine permanent bridges and four stone culverts at a total cost of R490.

In the Pasdun kóralé the following new roads were in progress during the year:—

(1) The extension of the Pęlawatta-road to the boundary of the district, to open up communication with the Galle district *viâ* Piṭigala. With the exception of some 200 yards, the construction of the necessary two miles of road to the boundary was completed by the end of the year, and its continuation within the Galle district to join the Piṭigala-road is promised in 1887.

(2) The opening up of a road from Nęboḍa to the Matugama-road at Pantiya, in order to afford an outlet to the tea estates on the southern side, and to open up the 3,000 acres of lately-surveyed Crown jungle. When this new land is sold, as it shortly will be, this road will prove a central and highly useful outlet. It was commenced in July, 1886, and by the end of the year one and a half mile had been constructed, leaving two and a half miles still to be made, in order to connect it with the Public Works Department road at Nęboḍa.

(3) A cross road from the 9th mile-post on the Matugama-road to the Horawęla junction, a distance of four and a half miles, of which about two and a half miles have been constructed. This road will complete the direct line of communication between Kalutara and the boundary of the district at Piṭigala.

(4) The extension of the present Ittapana minor road to the Bentoṭa river through what is at present a somewhat inaccessible part of the district; distance, three and a half miles, of which one and a half mile have been made.

The total mileage constructed in the Pasdun kóralé since the initiation of these new road-works at the latter end of 1885 is about ten miles.

While on the subject of new works in Pasdun kóralé, I must not omit to mention what I consider one of the most useful works undertaken in the Kalutara district during 1886, viz., the clearing of the Maguru-gaṇga, a river of some sixteen miles' length, running through the most remote portion of the kóralé and in conjunction with the Kuḍá-gaṇga, into which it falls, admitting of a continuous water communication between Kalutara and the remote villages of the district.

This river I found on inspection to be almost completely blocked by overhanging trees, rendering communication extremely difficult, and in flood time highly dangerous. The absence of any road in this part of the district renders communication by water all the more desirable, and besides giving this the clearing of the river will afford great relief in flood time to a country liable to sudden and frequent inundation.

Road Ordinance labourers were accordingly called out for this work from villages in the neighbourhood of the river, instead of being sent off to work nine or ten miles from their homes on a road which in no way benefits them.

To supplement the supply of labour a centre was established for this work, and 66 defaulters were sent there for labour. About one mile was thoroughly cleared, and quarter of a mile partly so, the work done representing 630 days' labour. The work is being continued this year.

In the Kalutara Totamuné three new roads were in progress during the year:—

(1) A cross road close to Kalutara to join Hill-street with the Palátoṭa-road, one and a half mile, of which about a quarter of a mile only remains to be done. This road, besides affording a much needed circular drive for town residents, will give an outlet to several cocoanut properties, and encourage the opening of more land in the neighbourhood.

(2) The Talpiṭiya-road, running through the populous villages of Talpiṭiya, Kaludáwala, Piṇwatta, and Madupiṭiya, and utilising a fine bridge over the flood-outlet constructed by the Public Works Department in 1880, one and three quarter mile, of which three quarters have been made.

(3) The Dinagoḍa-road, constructed to open up communication between Pasdun kóralé and the seaboard at Béruwala. Two and a quarter out of four and a quarter miles have been finished. The Moorish village of Dinagoḍa through which the road passes is a most thriving one and famous for its gem-cutting.

The total mileage of new road in this division (four miles) represents 7,808 days' labour, and cost R1,188, of which the principal item is R940 for dieting defaulters.

Road Tax.—The number of men returned as liable to tax in 1886 was 38,915. During the first two months of the year 24,090 paid single rate and 1,627 were exempted, making a total of 25,717; leaving a balance of 13,198 men liable to be called out for labour. Of these 1,243 worked six days, 564 paid double rate, and 796 were exempted, making a total of 2,603; leaving 10,595 men liable to perform double labour. Of these 487 worked twelve days, 321 paid double rate, and 839 were exempted; making a total of 1,647. Eight thousand nine hundred and forty-eight men thus became defaulters, and warrants against them issued, with the following result:—

Number of defaulters...		8,948
Found to have paid in other districts	716	
Allowed to pay R3 on cause shown	959	
Allowed to work six days on cause shown	83	
Do. twelve days do.	93	
Do. twenty-four days do.	447	
Paid fine of R10	2	
Committed to jail	41	
Exempted and discharged	1,956	
Dead, left the district, double entries, &c.	3,071	7,368
Leaving a balance outstanding on December 31 of		1,580

I endeavoured my best to obtain a return to every warrant by the end of the year, but many of the reports brought in by the headmen were so unsatisfactory that a large number of warrants had to be reissued, and I was unable to close the account by December 31.

Of the balance outstanding (1,580), comparatively few will be found to be really defaulters as far as this district is concerned. The population along the seaboard is a roving one: hundreds seek employment in other parts of the Island, and either pay in the district where they happen to be employed, or escape payment altogether. They seldom visit their native village, and the return of absentees must therefore necessarily be large.

I may mention that in addition to nearly 9,000 warrants of 1886 issued there were on January 1, 1886, some 6,000 warrants of 1885 unexecuted in the hands of the headmen. Of these about 4,369 were disposed of in 1886, so that the total number of warrants to which returns were made during the year may be calculated at about 11,737.

The annexed comparative statement is of interest:—

	1885.	1886.
Number of men liable	38,101	38,915
Paid at single rate	23,998	24,090
Paid at double rate	1,514	1,844
Worked six days	2,408	1,326
Do. twelve days	391	580
Do. twenty-four days	—	447
Fined R10	1	2
Committed to jail	142	41
Exempted and discharged	2,375	5,934
Absentees, dead, &c.	585	3,071
Warrants issued	8,393	8,948
Warrants executed	1,706	7,368
Outstanding on December 31	6,687	1,580

Labour Centres.—The system introduced last year of giving defaulters the opportunity of paying their default at "labour centres" has worked well, and has been the means of preventing a very large number of committals to prison.

During the year only 41 persons were committed to jail for default of tax for 1886, and they were mostly presistent defaulters, or men who had absconded from a labour centre.

Four hundred and forty-seven men performed twenty-four days' labour at the various centres, all of them being employed on new works undertaken for the benefit of the district in which they themselves resided.

They received two meals a day (at the rate of 12½c. per diem) and lodging, and the only real restraint placed upon them was the fear of a month's hard labour, which was rigidly enforced against absconders.

The labour centres were under the direct control of the mudaliyárs, who deserve much credit for the efficient manner in which they carried out the extra duty thus thrown upon them. Many new roads have been opened in the district by this means, and the Bolgoḍa embankment is an example of what use the labour of defaulting taxpayers can be put to by personal care and attention on the part of the chief headman of a district.

Resthouses.—Much remains to be done for the improvement of the resthouses in this district, which are, as a rule, very poorly furnished. A complete list of all requirements in this respect has been prepared, and will, I trust, before long receive the sanction of the Provincial Committee.

The extension of tea cultivation is beginning to attract numerous visitors to the district, and the question of decent resthouse accommodation is therefore a far more important one than has hitherto been the case.

General Remarks.—The system adopted last year of paying the full apportionment for principal roads in money, and not, as hitherto, partly in money and partly in labour, proved, in my opinion, a boon to the Ordinance labourers, and a convenience both to the Committee and to the Public Works Department.

It is beyond question that numbers of the Siṇhalese, liable to labour, while not being fit subjects for exemption, are physically incapable of performing a full day's task. The Committee having in its hands the direct control of the labour supply, and having also at heart the interests

of the taxpayer, is in a position to make allowances for this fact; whereas the Public Works Department, having to show so much work done for money spent or labour employed, has not the same freedom, the result being that the labourer suffers.

The system which prevailed in the early part of the year, under which all Ordinance labourers were put to metal-breaking, was, in my opinion, a failure, and had it been continued would have marred the successful working of the Ordinance in this district.

VII.—THE WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The working of the Grain Tax Ordinance during the past year, both in the Colombo district and in the districts of the Assistant Agents, has been highly satisfactory.

The whole amount due in each district of the province was recovered within the year, and in the Kegalla district the grain tax accounts were closed at the exceptionally early date of October 1.

The Assistant Agents have shown in their reports that the amount which had to be recovered by distraint in the several districts was considerably less than in previous years; and this was the case also in the Colombo district, where only R261·83 was recovered by the sale of paddy land.

The number of lots purchased by the Crown was 182 (in extent 515 acres), the tax due on which was R252·61.

The number of lots purchased by private persons was 10 only (in extent 15 acres), the tax due on which was R9·22; the price realised was R98, a considerable surplus thus remaining for the proprietors, who doubtless allowed the land to be sold on account of the possession being divided between many shareholders, and their general agreement that one out of their number should purchase, and that the remainder should divide the balance of purchase-money after deduction of the tax.

Out of the 182 lands purchased by the Crown, 7 (in extent 15 acres) were subsequently redeemed by the defaulting owners.

As I have stated in the following extract from a report sent in by me in February last upon the general working of the Ordinance throughout the province, I am not of opinion that there are any instances in which the sale of paddy lands for default of payment of tax has had the effect of rendering the former owners destitute and vagabond.

I have, as therein noted, called for a detailed statement upon the present circumstances of each person who has allowed any of his land to be sold for default of payment of tax; but this statement is one which it will take some time to prepare, and I regret that I shall not be able to give its results in the present report.

Extract.

The measure of success attending the operation of such an enactment as the Grain Tax Ordinance, No. 11 of 1878, is to be gauged, I would submit, by examining its results from two points of view, the financial and the administrative, and then considering how far the requirements of both the revenue and the people are met; or, if the interests of the one are markedly suffering for the advantage of the other, how far the sacrifice involved on the one side is compensated by the gain upon the other.

In the case now under consideration there is no doubt whatever that the interests of the revenue have suffered considerably by the change from the renting system to that prescribed by the Grain Tax Ordinance of 1878.

The average annual revenue realised by the sale of paddy rents in the Western Province during the five years which preceded the introduction of the commutation system was R304,784. The total amount of commutation tax due for 1885 was R257,511, from which has to be deducted five per cent. as commission to collectors, reducing the sum to be credited as revenue to R244,636; and it must be borne in mind that from the total receipts for the Island the expenses for the Grain Commissioner's establishment must be deducted.

From the revenue realised by the renting system a sum of only about R2,650, approximately, has to be deducted on account of remuneration to assessors; so that, allowing a large margin for variations, an average annual loss of R50,000 may be reckoned as having been sustained by the revenue of the Western Province alone in consequence of the change of system.

It remains to be considered (1) how far this disadvantage is counterbalanced by the relief afforded to the cultivators and owners of paddy land from the hardships they were supposed to suffer at the hands of the renters; (2) whether those hardships might not have been obviated by the adoption of some simpler measures of reform; and (3) whether the law which has been passed for their relief has not, either by its own constitution and nature, or by reason of imperfect administration, involved the agriculturists in troubles as burdensome as those which it was its object to remove, and if so, how such imperfections can best be remedied.

With regard to the first and second points for inquiry above noted, I am of opinion that the hardships suffered by the cultivator at the hands of the renters under the old system sprang entirely from the custom of selling, in one lot, the right to collect the Crown share of all the crops in a village, in a group of villages, and sometimes in a whole pattuwa. The class of renters who could afford to "farm" these large areas was one which had no sympathy with the cultivators; and there is no doubt that by the renter himself, or by his agents, great oppression and extortion were practised,—the present Ordinance has of course had the effect of removing these hardships, for it has removed their cause, "the renter;" but I am perfectly certain that the risk of these hardships might have been successfully guarded against (and I will venture to maintain that in the Kalutara district in the year 1877 they were successfully guarded against) without any radical alteration of the system. The renter who farmed the tax in these large tracts of country was of course either himself a monied man, or one who had the command of money. He was generally a resident of Colombo or of Moratuwa, or some other small town in the neighbourhood of Colombo, and was invariably well versed in the law. Small chance, therefore, had the owner of some five pélas of paddy of resisting successfully any extortionate demands that might be made of him by the purchaser of a rent, of which his five pélas of paddy was but an infinitesimal portion.

It appeared to me, after the experience I had gained of these conditions in the Kalutara district in the year 1876, that if the rents were so sub-divided as to place it within the power of the average villager to purchase the right to collect the Crown share from a small area of which his own field formed a part, not only would the large capitalist from Moratuwa be kept out of the field, and the villager be saved from the discomfort of his intervention, but the total amount of those smaller purchases would probably exceed the total paid by the Moratuwa men for the rents of the various pattus. Nor was I disappointed in my expectations: out of 1,990 rents, 1,318 were sold to the villagers, whilst the revenue from paddy-rent sales, from the sum of R56,129 realised in 1886 sprang to R126,412 in 1877.

Regulated in this manner, I consider the renting system to be free from objection. It is entirely in accordance with the ideas of the people, and it is most advantageous to the revenue. The revival of it, however, welcome though it would be to the people, is not, I suppose, to be thought of as possible; and the attention of Government will, I presume, be confined to the consideration of the third point noted in my fifth paragraph, viz., whether hardship has not resulted in many cases from the operation of the new law, whether that hardship is a

necessary consequence under particular conditions, or whether it may be avoided by more careful administration of the Ordinance.

There is no doubt in my mind that the principle of an annual commutation system is opposed to the disposition and habits of the Siphalese people, and must therefore of necessity frequently involve circumstances of hardship Amongst a thrifty population a well-adjusted system of commutation would probably be welcome enough ; but the Siphalese are essentially unthrifty, and the poorer class of cultivators never lay by out of the proceeds of a good crop the money required to meet the tax of the coming year in case the harvest of that season should fail them. The consequence is, that when a harvest does fail them, either the principle upon which the commutation system is based must be for the time abandoned by Government and the year's tax be remitted, or the property of the cultivator must be sold. Both alternatives are objectionable.

The extent of land (calculated in acres) which has been sold for default of tax in the Western Province since the Ordinance came into operation has been estimated as follows :—

District.	To private Persons.	To the Crown in the absence of other Bidders.	Total.	Amount realised.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R.
Colombo ...	323	181	504	1,516
Ratnapura ...	660	627	1,287	3,837
Kégalla ...	124	—	124	758
Kalutara ...	902	1,173	2,075	5,768
Negombo ...	41	—	41	697
Total ...	2,050	1,981	4,031	12,576

These figures are at first sight rather alarming ; and the fact that at public auction 4,031 acres of paddy land should have realised only R12,576, or but slightly more than R3 per acre, whilst the tax on them amounted to about half that sum, would seem to argue that either they had been very improperly assessed, or that purchasers were so shy as to be deterred from giving anything approaching to their value.

The first hypothesis appears to be supported both by the fact that R1·56 per acre is the average rate of commutation in the province, and by the presumption that the lands sold were of far below the average fertility, whilst the alternative supposition is suggested by the reflection that these sales have not hitherto borne such a character for security as would tempt any one to make a purchase except at a most extraordinarily favourable figure, for it would be manifestly absurd to pay down the fair market value for a purchase which might two or three months later be set aside without even the payment of interest on the money deposited.

The Assistant Agent of Negombo has given his opinion that the lands sold in his district have fetched their fair value ; and I have every reason to believe his view to be correct, seeing that the average price realised was R17 per acre. But if the Negombo figures are excepted from the calculation, the average price per acre of the remaining lands is correspondingly reduced It must, however, be borne in mind that strong counter arguments exist in the facts (1) that of the lands purchased by the Crown the larger number are half-duty lands of very little value to the holders (for I cannot make use of the term proprietors) ; (2) that these half duty lands are taxed at a much higher rate than R1 56 per acre, and that, therefore, the tax upon the other unfertile lands must be estimated at a correspondingly lower figure ; and (3) that a great number of the purchasers of the lands "sold to private parties" were shareholders in these very lands, acquiring by this purchase a consolidated title, the other shareholders acquiescing in the arrangement.

I am strongly of opinion that this is the explanation of the multiplicity of the sales recorded, and that there is not any alarming number of cases in which the soil has changed hands (I except all instances in which purchase has been made by the Crown) ; and I do not think there are many instances in which persons have by the sale of their fields been exposed to any risk of becoming vagabonds. I have, however, called upon the Assistant Agents of the different districts of the province and upon the mudaliyárs of the different koralés of this district to prepare lists of the former owners of all the 5,634 lands sold for default of payment of grain tax, reporting in each case what property or other means of subsistence they are still possessed of.

The loss of revenue referred to in my third paragraph being once accepted as a necessary result, I think there is not much cause to be dissatisfied with the working of the Ordinance. The collections of 1886 were throughout the province completed within the year with a smaller total number of sales than before, and I have every reason to hope that as the half and one-fourth duty lands become eliminated from the register, either by process of sale to the Crown or by the rarer mode of redemption of the difference between their present rate of duty and the usual one-tenth, and as the lands now possessed by many shareholders gradually pass into the hands of individuals, the number of sales found to be necessary will diminish until the proceedings in distraint, which have lately attracted so much notice, cease to be used otherwise than as a threat very rarely put into operation.

Colombo District.

The Ordinance came into operation in the several divisions of the Colombo district at the commencement of 1880, with the exception of the Alutkúrn kóralé south, into which it was introduced in the following year. The total amount of tax due from that date till the close of 1885 amounted to R454,794·38, out of which a sum of R453,771·80 was recovered without distress, leaving a balance of R1,022·58, of which the details are as follows :—

	R.	c.
By sale of fields to private persons	686	99
By sale of fields to the Crown	272	10
Remissions under crop commutation system	63	49
Total ...	1,022	58

The number of lots sold during the past six years for default of payment of paddy tax was 415, out of which 140 were purchased by the Crown and 275 by private persons. Of those purchased by the Crown, ten have since been redeemed by the payment of tax and costs.

I am informed that the greater part of the lands sold to private persons were "tattu-máru" lands, in respect of which default was committed advisedly with the object of purchase by one of the many shareholders, and a consequent simplification of the tenure.

The majority of lands purchased by the Crown are what are termed half-duty lands, which, in my opinion, should, if entered in the register at all, have been entered for crop commutation.

As many as 217 lands, aggregating about 300 acres in extent, have been redeemed from the liability to a tithe higher than one-tenth.

Ratnapura District.

The Ordinance was first introduced into the Kuruwiṭi kóralé in 1881, and throughout the rest of the district in the following year ; so that it has now been in operation in Sabaragamuwa for about four and a half years.

The Assistant Agent reports that as these last years have been marked by considerable depression (the failure of coffee having been felt as much by the natives as by any one), the necessity for finding with regularity a fixed sum of money for the payment of a commutation tax has naturally pressed more severely upon the people than would a demand for a share of their crops in kind. Mr Wace is of opinion, however, that hitherto the people have been able, as a rule, to meet this necessity without recourse to the usurers.

The total amount of tax due from 1881 till 1886 was R138,272·83. Of this R104,280·76 was recovered without distress, leaving a balance of R33,992·07, the details of which are as follows :—

	R.	c.
Amount paid after seizure, but before sale	32,101	88
Sale of fields	1,890	19
Total ...	33,992	7

Out of the 3,205 sales, 1,685 lots of land were purchased by the Crown, and 1,520 by private persons. Of those purchased by the Crown 173 have since been retransferred to the defaulters.

Much confusion, and indeed some loss to the Crown, has been occasioned by the registration in the last commutation agreement of undivided shares of fields and of tattu-máru rights of cultivation.

The field should be regarded as a whole, and the whole field should be liable for the tax on its entire extent, though for the purpose of giving notice of sale in default, which cannot be too carefully provided for, the names of the different shareholders (without, however, any reference to the extent of their individual shares) might be recorded in the register.

The impossibility of recovering anything by distraint when the subject of sale is the undivided one-sixteenth of a péla of paddy land, or the tattu-máru right to cultivate that péla once in ten years, and consequently on the nature of the circumstances, for the first time ten years after the sale, does not need further demonstration. It is equally clear that the Crown can gain little by buying in for itself such a property in the absence of other bidders.

The inability of the people of the Kukulu kóralé and other remote regions to rightly apprehend the nature of the system of commutation, and their tendency to regard the commutation register as a register of title, rather than as a record of their promise to pay a fixed sum annually in the place of a share of such crop as they might each year succeed in raising, has resulted in the registration of a large number of lands in the Kukulu kóralé known as hen-deniyas (which are very rarely cultivated at all), for annual commutation.

I think it is a pity that they should have been allowed to run their necks thus into a noose, for "noose" it is, as however low the rate of assessment, it is seldom found possible to pay it annually, and the land is then sold, only to be purchased by the Crown ; for no one who is not the owner of the adjoining héna cares to possess the hen-deniya. These people should have been told to record their acceptation of a "crop commutation."

These same remarks apply to a large number of unfertile and ill-watered fields in the Bintenna of the Atakalan and Kolonná kóralés.

The foregoing will also serve as an explanation of the large number of lands shown as purchased by the Crown, though it does not account for the multiplicity of sales to private persons.

The Assistant Government Agent is of opinion that the Ordinance is now well understood ; and though he does not consider the commutation system to be as well suited to the circumstances of a poor population, such as that of the greater portion of Sabaragamuwa, he thinks it is now too late to change, and is content to rely upon the amendment of the system of registration in the respects above referred to when the agreement is renewed in 1888.

Kégalle District.

The Ordinance was introduced into the Kégalla district in 1882, so that it has now been in operation for four years :—

	R.	R.
The amount of tax due for that time was	...	176,886
Deduct exemptions to headmen	5,573	
Deduct amount recovered without distress... ...	168,322 ...	173,895
Balance ...	...	2,991

The balance was recovered by the sale, in 474 instances only, of lands, but otherwise by the sale of crops.

The Assistant Agent asserts his opinion that the working of the Ordinance in this district is most satisfactory : the collection of the tax appears to be made with greater punctuality and also with greater ease than before. This is further evidenced by the fact that I am able to report that on October 1, 1886, the Assistant Agent announced to me the closing of his accounts for 1886 with sales of land in only sixteen cases, the aggregate tax on which amounted only to R8·30.

There is no doubt that circumstances are favourable to the successful working of the Ordinance in the Kégalla district ; but the manner in which all the rest of Mr. Price's work is performed is enough to convict him of a large share in the achievement of this success.

Kalutara District.

The Ordinance came into full operation in the Kalutara district in 1882, in which year almost the whole of the tax was collected without distraint, leaving only R159·10 to be collected by the sale of property ; and in that year only 115 lands were sold.

The accompanying table shows that the amount recovered without distress was not so large in 1883, and smaller still in 1884, though in 1885 a slight improvement appears. In that year, however, although the amount to be recovered by distress was smaller than in 1884, the number of

sales was larger by 132. This increase, however, was almost entirely in the number of lands sold to the Crown in default of other bidders :—

Year.	Recovered without Distress. R. c.	Recovered after Distress. R. c.	Number of Sales.
1881	12,578 74	21 45	26
1882	70,185 51	159 10	115
1883	68,907 7	1,350 89	364
1884	67,127 63	2,149 87	427
1885	67,256 92	1,344 81	559
Total...	286,055 87	5,026 12	1,491

Of the 1,491 lots of land sold (representing a total extent of 2,120 acres), 933 were purchased by the Crown and 558 by private parties, as follows :—

Year.	By private Parties. No.	By Crown. No.	Amount realised by Sale to private Parties. R c.	Amount realised by Sale to Crown. R. c.	Total. R. c.
1881	26	—	21 45	—	21 45
1882	34	81	159 10	—	159 10
1883	159	205	750 30	600 59	1,350 89
1884	163	264	1,526 49	623 38	2,149 87
1885	176	383	627 37	717 44	1,344 81
Total...	558	933	3,084 17	1,941 41	5,026 12

The large majority of the 558 lands are reported by the Assistant Government Agent to have been one-tenth lands, sold because shareholders cannot agree as to the payment of the tax, the instances being very few in which the landowner has lost his land from actual inability to pay the tax.

Of the 933 lands purchased for the Crown (representing an extent of 1,173 acres), 583 lots are half-duty lands, the cultivators of which are, as a rule, well content to be rid of them. These lands, in my opinion, should, if entered in the commutation register at all, have been entered for crop commutation.

The Assistant Agent reports it as his opinion that the recurring changes that have taken place in the instructions relating to the confirmation or cancellation of sales have had the effect of increasing their number; and I have no doubt myself that the feeling that these sales were not final tended to render many people careless of the results of default, whilst the logical inference pronounces such a condition to have the certain result of depreciating the property exposed for sale.

Of the 933 lands bought by the Crown, 30 only have been redeemed by their former owners, and eight have been leased to third parties. The remainder are chiefly unfertile, useless lands.

The amount of fees recovered on account of seizure and on account of sale is as follows :—

Year.	Recovered on account of seizure without Sale. R. c.	Recovered on account of Sale. R. c.	Total. R. c.
1881	—	9 82	9 82
1882	—	35 58	35 58
1883	421 46	443 46	865 2
1884	966 87	175 76	1,142 63
1885	1,456 11	205 98	1,662 9
Total ...	2,844 44	870 60	3,715 14

The large amount of these fees has attracted notice, and some adverse comment from Government; and I therefore desire to call attention to the fact that the chief part of them was recovered not on lands sold, but on lands seized, the obvious inference being that the owners were well able to pay the tax, since they found themselves able to pay—not only the tax, but heavy costs also when their fields were actually under seizure.

Mr. Short is diffident, he says, in expressing an opinion as to the general feeling on the subject of the commutation system, after so brief an experience of the district; but so far as he can ascertain (and my own knowledge of the Kalutara district goes to support his view), it is not popular with the villagers. What they dislike is being obliged to pay their tax in money rather than in kind; they dislike having to pay before they have reaped their crop if they have a crop to reap, and they dislike having to pay, however small a sum, if they have no crop. There is further the complaint, common I fancy to most districts, that the assessment is too high.

The encouragement given by the Ordinance to bring fresh land under cultivation must not be lost sight of. Since 1881, 1,346 bushels (equal to 673 acres) have been asweddumised in the Kalutara district, and will be registered at the next assessment.

Negombo District.

The Ordinance has been at work in the Negombo district for six years, and during that time the sum of R168,873·28 has been due as grain tax. R160,824·15 has been collected without distress. From the balance of R8,049·13 a sum of R2,180·24 has to be deducted on account of crop commutation and uncultivated Crown fields, leaving R5,868·89 to be collected by distress.

Though 2,681 seizures were made for this purpose, only 53 actual sales took place, and of these 4 have since been redeemed, reducing the total number of transfers to 49.

It is very worthy of note that the Assistant Government Agent reports his opinion that the owners have suffered no hardship, as the lands in nearly all these cases fetched their full value; and together with this we have the fact that in no case during six years has the Crown been obliged to purchase for want of other bidders.

In a few cases mortgages on the fields were the cause of the property being allowed to go to the hammer; but in the majority of cases the sales were due to disputes among the shareholders as to the proportion in which the tax should be paid. There is no doubt that the Ordinance has worked very satisfactorily in this district, more so even than in Kégalla; for the total number of sales is smaller. Mr Haughton suggests that this success may be in some measure due to the fact that it was one of the first districts taken up by the Grain Commissioners, and that the rates of commutation fixed there were considerably lower than those which were subsequently fixed for other districts.

Be that as it may, the results afford also the indication of careful attention on the part of the Revenue officer, without which the success of any such measure, however well adapted to the circumstances of a district, would be problematical.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The sanitary condition of the people of the Colombo district during the past year has been eminently satisfactory, and this is doubtless, if not consequent upon, at least a pretty certain concomitant of a plentiful food-supply.

The same may be said for the other districts of the province, as will be seen from the reports of the different Assistant Agents, though of course in the more remote districts, especially in the Bintenna of Sabaragamuwa, the poverty of the people is so deeply rooted, and their constitutions are so thoroughly saturated with malarious poison, that there can hardly be said to exist for them any degrees of health or sickness, or of plenty or want, when it must be admitted that their highest point of health is still sickness, and their utmost plenty want.

Those who have been eye-witnesses of the change that has been effected in the condition of similarly circumstanced populations through the restoration of ancient irrigation works in the North-Central Province will not hesitate to predict some speedy improvement in the state of the inhabitants of the Kolonná koralé, when the works now being surveyed in that district shall have come into operation.

It is to me, as it is to the Assistant Agent, Mr. Wace, a source of sincere rejoicing that those works should have at last secured the attention of Government.

The restoration of irrigarion works where such have existed, or the construction of them where they are found necessary, is the best and surest way of reclaiming these poor, stricken creatures from the thraldom of disease.

Hospitals and dispensaries are very valuable accessories, but they do not strike at the root of the evil as does the supply of food and water; and, as His Excellency the Governor remarked in his address to Council in October last, "it is better to provide means for preventing sickness than to provide means of curing it."

One of the most formidable types of disease engendered in this country by want of proper food, or, if not engendered, at least fostered and developed by that want, is what is known by the name of "paraggi,"—a scourge only less dreadful than leprosy,—and this disease prevails to a large extent even in districts so near to the centres of civilisation as the Pasdun kóralé. Here the Government have during the past year established a dispensary, and private munificence has provided a temporary hospital capable of accommodating twenty-four persons.

IX.—CRIME.

The districts of the province in which serious crime has been most rife during the past year appear to have been Sabaragamuwa and Kalutara, as shown in the reports of the Assistant Government Agents.

The Assistant Agent of Negombo also reports that crimes of violence are of very frequent occurrence in his district, and he attributes that fact to the somewhat sentimental treatment of prisoners in our jails, which view I most emphatically endorse. Imprisonment to the class of men who incur it through the commission of crimes of violence is, in Ceylon, more of a reward than a punishment. I am strongly of opinion that the first month in jail should be marked by a much more rigorous diet, and that all returns to jail upon second and third convictions should be signalised by the infliction of lashes in proportion to the nature of the offence committed.

Cattle-stealing has not been more prevalent than usual in any district of this province; but I am unable to report that it is on the decrease.

X.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

I am happy to state that there has not been much cattle-disease during the past year.

XI.—AREA NEWLY CULTIVATED.

No appreciable addition has been made during the past year to the cultivated area of the Colombo district. With respect, however, to the other districts, full details will be found in the reports of the Assistant Agents.

XII.—WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The invitation of Government to revenue officers to discuss in these annual reports "the nature of their work, other than mere routine, during the past year" will, I fear, in few cases elicit very lengthened descriptions; for the great drawback under which Assistant Agents, and Government Agents also, labour is the excess of routine work forced upon them by what, with all respect, I would venture to call "a short-sighted parsimony." If a revenue officer is worth the salt he eats, he should be fitted by the time he has had ten years' experience for something better than signing cart licenses and checking accounts; yet such are the duties which occupy the greater portion of the time of men whose services range from ten to twenty years in duration, and who are paid R7,200 and R9,600 for work which might be as satisfactorily performed by a writer on R3,000; and I think that the addition of twelve writers to the service—who, instead of being told off three or four months after their arrival in the Island to administer "indifferent justice," as Lord Brougham said, in some minor court, might actually *do the work of writers* for a year or so, and gain some practical experience of the country, its peoples, and their languages before being

called upon to discharge any responsible functions—would be a most judicious and really remunerative measure, and that the R36,000 per annum needed for the purpose would be repaid over and over again by the "work other than mere routine" which the Assistant Agents would then be able to undertake.

With regard to the Government Agents, the only way that I see of relieving them of the burden which at present impedes them lies in the appointment of Assistant Agents for what are called the "home districts." This plan has already been recommended by Mr. Saunders and by Mr. Dickson, and I have myself pressed it upon the attention of Government in my last year's report. There is no doubt that the district of Colombo proper, the most important district in the province, nay, in the whole Island, gets the least attention of any, and cannot hope to get more until it is provided with some more immediate supervision than the Government Agent can bestow upon it.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Acting Government Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

March 16.—Started by the 7·45 A.M. train for Moraṭuwa, in order to inspect and report upon the sanitary condition of that town, in compliance with the instructions of Government, after communicating with the Medical Officer at Pánaduré and with Mr. De Soysa, who have both arranged to meet me. Mr. C. H. De Soysa joined me in the train at Bambalapiṭiya, and before breakfast I went with him to visit the Prince of Wales' College and the temporary dispensary, where there were about thirty patients waiting for relief, both medical and nutritive, the former being dispensed by the Medical Officer, and the latter by Mr. De Soysa's agent, to none, however, but sick people. There are, I am told, very few patients in Moraṭuwa proper who are unable to come to the dispensary in person for relief Breakfast at 9 A.M. with Mr. E. A. Copleston, agreeing to go with Mr De Soysa, the doctor, and the headmen at 10 o'clock to Angulána, which, I am told, is the chief seat of sickness Mr. De Soysa, however, did not call for me till after 10.30. Then we drove to Angulana. There found about sixty men, women, and children collected round Mr Modder, the Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Mr De Soysa's agent Started on foot to inspect the village, and more especially the houses of the sick persons unable to attend in person for out-door relief and unwilling to go to hospital and their wells.

I made notes of each of the nine cases I visited, which I need not copy out here *in extenso*. All these cases, except two, were convalescent, and one of these was a case of relapse. Three or four were under native treatment. Two of these consented at my entreaty to submit themselves to Dr. Modder; all are receiving doles of food from Mr. De Soysa's agent so long as they are ill. Both the people and the Government, I think, are under a debt of gratitude to Mr. C. H. De Soysa for his munificent and discriminating assistance. One of his most valuable gifts to this village is the supply of about 300 gallons of fresh drinking-water daily, which he sends out in two instalments, morning and evening, from Moraṭuwa. The water in the wells in this village of Angulána is very low indeed, and also very impure. There is only one well which contains good water. In respect of the sanitation, or rather the absence of sanitation, in this village, I am not disposed to find much fault.

It is true that the latrine arrangements are very primitive and very disgusting, nevertheless very effective; the privy consisting merely of an enclosure of cadjans with a screened but open door way, all deposits being instantaneously removed by pigs. It is a great pity that the Buddhist religion has not placed this animal under the same disabilities as that of the Muhammedans; for the *circuit of protoplasm is too short when the vegetable phase is eliminated.* As regards natural conditions, I am of opinion that the village of Angulana is, with the exception of the one item of water-supply, much more fortunate than the generality of Sinhalese communities. The houses are neither small nor thickly crowded, and the spaces between them are free from dense vegetation, and open to the healthful influences of the sea-breeze. The people, however, are very poor, and they have no good water. When they are not strong enough to go to sea-fishing, which is the employment of all the men, they are then cast on their beam ends, and in emergencies, such as the present, if it were not for the zeal and good judgment of the Government Medical Officer, and the munificent liberality of Mr. De Soysa, their plight would indeed be a sorry one.

We walked from 11 till 1 P.M. about the village of Angulána, and very hot it was; then drove back to Moraṭuwa and walked through the "backs" of the town till 2.30 P.M.; then drove to Mr. De Soysa's house, took some lunch, and then returned to Colombo by 4 P.M. train in company with Mr. De Soysa and Mr. Copleston I am of opinion that the sanitary condition of the town is highly satisfactory. In the course of careful examination I was unable to detect any distinct and unmistakable source of evil hygienic influence. There are no poisonous smells from cess-pits, and no contamination of the wells from that source. There are not either any of the pestilent swamps that may be found in many a Municipal and Local Board town. Witness the drain that leads from the Government Civil Hospital in Maradána to the Colombo lake, near the railway station, which is a disgrace to any civilised community; and the Kaḍitta-ela at Kalutara, though it must be said for the Local Board of that place that they have already purified the upper portion of this sewer, and have applied to Government to sanction the steps they propose for the purification of the lower half (*vide* my letter No. 439, of March 15, 1886, forwarding proposals of chairman, Local Board, Kalutara). It must here be remarked that (anomalous as it may seem) the village of Moraṭuwa is much larger than the town of Moraṭuwa. The village of Moraṭuwa is composed of nineteen hamlets, and, though not very broad, extends for some six or seven miles along the high road. What Europeans know, however, by the name of the town of Moraṭuwa, comprises only four or five out of the nineteen hamlets of which the village of Moraṭuwa is composed.

Since writing the above, I have read through the voluminous correspondence which comprises the history of the Moraṭuwa Police, Local Board, and Gansabháwa question and controversy. The Government have not yet replied to Mr. Saunders' letter of January 26 last, No. 108, recommending sanction of certain rules for recovering the cost of paid headmen. I shall invite attention.

I must also write to the Public Works Department, drawing attention to the side drains through the town bordering the main road, which, owing to the careless and inconsiderate action of the owners of houses and boutiques adjoining the road, are rendered practically useless. The District Engineer should see to this, and should prosecute in the event of his orders being disregarded.

March 26—By 10.25 train to Henaratgoḍa to hold village council meeting for the election of a committee for the ensuing term of three years for the Henaratgoḍa sub-divisions of the Siyaṇé kóralé west. The mudaliyár is absent on sick leave in Colombo. The muhandiram of the kóralé met me at Henaratgoḍa station, and drove me to the resthouse, my mare having got halter-cast in the stable last night at Mahara. Proceeded to the court-house and held the meeting, the mudaliyár, President, and six other leading inhabitants being duly elected. I ask the people if they have any remarks to make. The police vidané of Uḍatuttiripiṭiya asks that the Warapalana-węwa may be restored. The president and the kóralé muhandiram inform me that there is now no tank at that place, and that the bed of the tank was converted into fields upwards of fifty years The police vidané says, "Yes, granted; but if the tank were restored now it would only submerge about 25 bushels and would benefit about 1,000 bushels." The value of the 25 bushels is said to be about R3,000, and he thinks that the owners of the 1,000 bushels would be willing to pay R3 per bushel owned by them. Extract may be sent to mudaliyár for report.

Sedris De Harmanis Appuhami, of Imbalgoḍa, begs that the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal in civil suits may be extended to causes involving value of R50, so that the people may be saved the trouble and expense of going

to Colombo and engaging counsel, whilst they are quite willing to entrust the decision of such matters to the Village Tribunal. They are also willing to pay stamp fees. The whole assembly vociferously support this request. They also unanimously beg that the president may be authorised to give as much as one month's imprisonment in default of payment of fine, as fourteen days is insufficient for the requirements of this district, where thieves so abound. The same man, Sedris De Harmanis, begs that irrigation complaints under Ordinance 21 of 1867, &c., may be heard by the Village Tribunal president instead of by the mudaliyár, as great delay arises at present in the disposition of such cases. I have no objection to make such order if the mudaliyár has no cause to show to the contrary. The president says he is very willing to hear the cases when so referred by my order. Kachchéri mudaliyár to submit on my return to Colombo.

I inform the people that I trust to their paying their paddy tax in good time this year before the reaping of the yala crop, which I must regard as my security for the tax. They accept this announcement with good humour, and promise punctual payment. The meeting, which has been most orderly and satisfactory, now breaks up.

March 29.—Arrack-rent sales. Anticipated some recurrence of the difficulties of last year; and, being well aware of the general coyness of the renting class upon the occasion of a public auction, I issued a notice last week to the effect that if no satisfactory offer were made for any particular rent or rents on the first day of sale, the sale will be adjourned to the following and each succeeding day at noon. Thus, at the very commencement of proceedings at the hour of sale, I put up the Colombo arrack rent at an upset price of R445,000, which was speedily augmented by Messrs. P. De Soysa, H. J. Fernando, and others, and soon reached the sum of R468,000, at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. H. J. Fernando and his partner Mr. Andris Peris. The other rents sold well, with the exception of Negombo and Siyané and Héwágam kóralés, for which there were no reasonable offers; the present renters being to a great extent masters of the position, but not entirely; for they will now be compelled to attend the kachchéri daily at noon: if they were absent on any one day, some one else would come forward with a reasonable offer, which I would certainly recommend. No one, however, likes to come forward whilst they are there to bid them up; for there would be little to be gained but odium, by such a course, the present renters not being at all likely to let these rents go below their value.

March 30.—Kachchéri at 10.40. Arrack-rent sales at noon. Renters all present. No bids for Negombo or Héwágam and Siyané kóralés. I adjourn the sale until to-morrow, at noon.

March 31.—Kachcheri at 10 A.M., general work. Arrack-rent sales at noon. Negombo and Héwágam kóralé renters present, and thinking that a little fictitious bidding would deceive me into the idea that there was real competition going on, they and their own people bid against each other for a few minutes, raising the amount offered by about R10,000 in each case; but I informed them that I could not recommend such offers to Government, and should expose the rents for sale again on the morrow, at noon.

Meeting of Executive Committee of the Exhibition Commission at 1 P.M.

Meeting of Trustees of Savings Bank in Council Chamber at 3 P.M.

Back to kachcheri at 3.45 P.M.

July 12.—By 7.30 A.M. train to Veyangoḍa in company with the General Manager of the railway, whom I had asked to meet me with a view to fixing sites for new stations between Mahara and Henaratgoḍa and between Henaratgoḍa and Veyangoḍa. Mr. Pearce tells me that he has already fixed the site of the first at a spot as near as possible half-way between the two stations above-named: this would be at Galahṭiyáwa. I have asked Mr. Pearce to cause the exact spot to be designated on the plan, and also clearly marked on the railway line itself by means of a red post, or something equally conspicuous, so that the mudaliyár and the Superintendant of Minor Roads may let me know if it be the most convenient place for the people, and for the construction of roads on either side of the line. Mr. Pearce has very courteously intimated his readiness, if this be not the case, to make any reasonable alteration in his proposals, the great object on his part as well as upon mine being by consulting the convenience of the people to secure the maximum amount of traffic for the railway. A similar understanding was come to with regard to the intermediate station between Henaratgoḍa and Véyangoḍa.

On leaving Véyangoḍa station, drove with Mrs. Cameron to visit D. C. H. Dias Baṇḍáranáyaka, mudaliyár, and his daughters, who received us with most hospitable entertainment, after which we went on to the resthouse for breakfast and work.

The mudaliyár's son, who is muhandiram of the kóralé, has an English bull of Herefordshire or (I think rather) Welsh breed. He has five fine calves by him already out of coast cows. He is afraid to try a cross with black cattle (the common Siṇhalese cattle), as the disparity in size is so marked; but he is going to try to get a large Siṇhalese cow for an experiment.

At Véyangoḍa resthouse I interviewed all the headmen of the Uḍugaha pattu, renewing their Acts, and speaking individually with each árachchi and each peace-officer, after receiving from the mudaliyár and the muhandiram of the kóralé a report upon the conduct and work of each.

At about 6 P.M., just as I was finishing work, Mr. Price arrived by appointment, in order to confer with me about Attangala-road. D. C. H. Dias Baṇḍáranáyaka, mudaliyár, remained to dinner with us.

July 13.—Very rainy morning. Occupied myself with kachchéri work until the rain abated, and then started about 9.30 A.M. for Węké, Mr. Price accompanying us as far as Attangalla. We inspected the commencement of the new trace, and fixed the site for the shed to be erected for the accommodation of road defaulters, whom I propose to employ upon the construction of this very important road. I have asked the Government to allow the District Road Committee to have the expenditure of the R5,000 allowed for the commencement of this work. This sum is entirely insufficient to make more than a mere beginning, but it may suffice to open the new trace roughly as far as Wahavaka. If the Public Works Department are to have the expenditure of the money, I doubt if much more will be done this year than a survey and estimate. Mr. Price left us here to ride to Ruanwęlla by the old bridle-road, which does not join the new trace until it reaches Wahavaka, a distance of about five miles.

I shall have the new trace opened roughly with the labour of defaulters, and then ride over it. By that time I hope I shall have got the reply of Government to my proposal to give the District Road Committee the spending of the money. I shall receive from Mr. Price in a day or two a report upon the old bridle-road.

Arrived at Węké at 1 P.M. Received all the headmen of the Gaṇgaboḍa pattu at 2.30, but had not finished interviewing them at 6 P.M.; so kept those of the immediate neighbourhood to speak to-morrow morning before starting to Haowęlla.

The mudaliyár is much pleased at my speaking individually to each headman in his district, and hearing his (the mudaliyár's) report upon that headman's work and conduct before renewing his act of appointment.

There are no irrigation headmen in the Siyané kóralé east. The revenue headmen attend to all necessary works of this nature with satisfaction to the mudaliyár and to the people. The mudaliyár is of opinion that village committees might be established with advantage to the kóralé, and I have requested him to report on the subject after further inquiry amongst the people.

July 16.—On to Kęsbęwa. Interviewed headmen of the Salpiṭi kóralé in the presence of the mudaliyár and muhandiram of the kóralé; conversed with the mudaliyár and Mr. Daniel, the Superintendent of Minor Roads (who has accompanied me on my circuit), about the minor roads in this kóralé. I purpose to recommend a slight amendment in the apportionment of the Government grant, applying it to the road from Náwala to Pępiliyána, as well as to the road from Colombo to Kęsbęwa and Kahatuduwa.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Cameron and I visited the mudaliyár and Mrs. Panditasékara. I was much delighted to see the many evidences of care and good taste which the condition of the grounds of the walawwa bear. The lawn stretching from the house down to the lake is like an English lawn—beautifully kept, the grass short and clean without a weed and the walks neatly cut and carefully maintained. We also visited the tank, walking along the bund to the sluice gate. The entrance to the sluice gate should be provided with an iron grating; for it was all choked with weeds and rubbish, and the water would not flow freely when the sluice was opened. The bund

requires to be raised at least a couple of feet and put into shape : it is much worn in many places. I will speak with the Provincial Engineer on this subject.

July 30.—Rode to the boundary of the Rayigam kóralé to inspect the last half mile of the Public Works Department road (Hapwella to Bópé), which, until I represented the matter at the commencement of 1886, had been left unattended to for years, simply because the Public Works Department estimate only provided for eight miles, and the boundary was at the 8½. The repairs have now been executed, and this portion of the road is not worse than the remainder, though very bad for a 150-rupees-per-mile road.

Rode up to Labugama. This road has not received much attention lately from the District Road Committee, and requires to be re-bridged throughout. I have called for an estimate of the work. The people have petitioned me for the bridges, and I have told them they shall be granted, and that the road shall be extended to Tumódara to meet the Hapwella to Labugama road at that spot. A proper bridle-road should also be constructed up to the reservoir; but I am not in favour of carrying a cartroad by that way, for it would be highly undesirable to have a thoroughfare through any part of the basin of the reservoir. The Resident Engineer, Mr. Burnett, informs me that he considers it highly desirable that a road should be constructed from the bund of the reservoir over this ridge and down to Dumbaré ; that a 4-ft bridle road, along which he could take a cart, if necessary, would suffice ; but that he entirely concurs with me as to the undesirability of having a thoroughfare through any part of the basin of the reservoir. Have told him that I cannot, with funds raised under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, construct any road which is not to be a public thoroughfare ; and I have therefore recommended him to apply to Government for permission to construct that portion of the road which lies within the catchment area on the Waterworks account. He can than place a gate upon the road at the ridge and lock it, and I will then ask the District Road Committee to construct the road up to the ridge on the outside.

I have had a conversation with Mr. Burnett, Mr. Dawson, and the kóralé mudaliyár upon the subject of preventing pollution of the reservoir by cattle-trespass and by bathing, and the commission of nuisances, and have written my recommendations to Government.

I have visited the works with Mr. Burnett and Mr. Dawson, and have been much interested by what I saw. The reservoir is now being filled, and there is about 24 ft of water at the bund The town of Colombo, however, is still being supplied (and will continue to be supplied until the water in the tank has reached a sufficiently high level to permit of its being drawn off clear from the surface) by the temporary arrangements that have been in use since August, 1885.

August 1.—Sunday. At Hanwella.

August 2.—Occupied all the morning with kachchéri work, which has accumulated much during the last three days. In the afternoon to Avisáwélla. The road is considerably worse than it was when I passed over it in the beginning of June Found a Mr Fulton at the resthouse, who has come out from England prospecting. He was in the Island twenty-five years ago, and has now returned on a visit, apparently to look out for investment. He and a Mr. Albrecht (who is with him) have been travelling about in this district. They asked when the Kégalla lots were going to be sold, and I told them I hoped they would be sold in October. Asked Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ingles, and Mr. Bell, who have estates here, to dine with us at the resthouse. Had conversation about roads, &c.

August 3.—Visited Mr Ingles' estate, "Atherfield," then Mr. Harrison's, "Elston," and then Mr. Willisford's, "Farnham," which all seem very prosperous. Breakfasted at Mr. Harrison's ; met Mr. Macmahon, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Byrde, Mr. Ingles, Mr. Willisford, and Mr P. De Saram. Had conversation with Mr. Byrde, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Willisford about Mr. Karslake's proposed exchange of land with Government. They say that there is much more timber on the land that Mr Karslake proposes to give up than on the other, but that the other being contiguous to property already owned by him, he will not be subjected to the inconveniences that all experience from the neighbourhood of Mr. Siman Fernando, who owns a large quantity of land there and (specially in connection with this question) the piece of land through which access is to be had to the piece Mr. Karslake wishes to resign. There seems no two opinions as to the unneighbourly behaviour of Mr. Fernando. I must see him and hear what he has to say, for I have always found him most courteous and obliging I have called upon the mudaliyár for further report as to the advisability for the exchange, to which, as far as I know at present, there is no objection whatever.

Mr Willisford brings to my notice an application of his for a small piece of land adjoining his estate, which he is anxious to buy to extend his acreage, but which has been refused as "reserve," he says. I have sent for the papers and will look into the matter ; but there is not much reserve in Avisáwélla itself, and I doubt if I can recommend any diminution of it. However, I will see the papers. He says there is only bamboo jungle, and not forest ; but jungle is jungle, and many of the purposes of reserve are answered as well by bamboo jungle as by mukalana.

Inspected the jail and dispensary with Mr. De Saram and the doctor. The planters say they would willingly put up a room at the dispensary for the accommodation of serious cases, if the Government would supply beds and equipment. I think that it would be very desirable to provide accommodation for, say, a half dozen cases, pending the construction of the hospital at Karawanella

Good progress seems to be making with the Sitawaka bridge.

I find two rooms at the jail given up to the Fiscal's Department. I think this is very undesirable, and I think that a room should be built on to the west end of the court house for this purpose. I have noted my views in the Visitor's Book at the jail, for the information of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The police magistrate tells me that he has already applied for this alteration.

Asked Mr. P. De Saram and Mr. Willisford to dinner.

August 4 —Drove to Pussella. The road gets worse and worse. No wonder the coach proprietors complain. I don't think I ever saw a road in such a state as this ; and the Kandy-road on the passes, and the road from the bridge-of-boats to Já-ela-Pussella resthouse, in much need of repair Plans and estimates are before the Provincial Road Committee, and the repairs will be executed this year. Here met the Disáwa and the President Mápitigama Bandá (neither, I am sorry to see, wear Kandyan dress) I mentioned to them that I was far from satisfied with the dress of the boys in the Kondaggommuwa school, which I visited this morning. The Disáwa said that some of the parents were so poor that they could not afford to dress well. Poverty no excuse, I said ; for the alteration I wanted was in favour of the poor, viz., wearing bare shoulders instead of dirty cotton jackets and old banyans. Here they agreed with me entirely, and said that they were both much in favour of preserving the dress of the people from becoming Europeanised, on which I asked them why they did not set an example themselves. They said they had so long been accustomed to wear clothes on their shoulders that they could not now with safety change their custom. I told them that they might easily do so by wearing woollen under-clothing, a shirt and a white Kandyan jacket. To this they assented, and said that they quite thought that Kandyan chiefs should dress in Kandyan costume, and spoke with admiration of the Diyawadana Nilamé's costume.

The Disáwa also agreed with me that the mode of saluting used by the boys in Government schools was very objectionable, being more like little Tamil pioneer children than Kandyans The Kandyan salute is so picturesque that it should not be allowed to die out, and no surer way of killing it could be devised than of instructing boys at school to salute like soldiers.

August 5.—To Ratnapura, visiting the Hikgashena school on the way. Induced all the boys who had jackets on to take them off, as I had done yesterday at Kendaggommuwa, to the great delight of the master, who was a Kandyan, and who immediately asked permission to take off his own, which I at once readily accorded.

Arrived at Ratnapura at 12, being met by Mr Wace a short distance from the town. Kachchéri at 1 30 P.M., when I received the Disáwa and headmen of the Kuruwiti kóralé (all in Kandyan dress). Talked with each individually, and with the Disáwa and Assistant Government Agent about each. The Disáwa told me of a disease in the paddy which had appeared last year and this, but never before, and which is thought to be occasioned by too much rain. It is, that a kind of reed springs from the plant instead of the ear. The Assistant Government Agent tells me that last year he sent it to Dr. Trimen, who said that he could not himself say much from the specimen sent, as it was too much withered when it reached him, but that he would send Mr. Wace a copy of Dr.

Thwaites' report on the subject. This, however, he failed to do. I have asked the Assistant Government Agent to ascertain indirectly how much damage has been sustained owing to this disease. I do not make any official order or write an official letter on the subject, as that would, I think, be calculated to give rise to, perhaps, greater outcry than the occasion warrants

August 6.—Inspected the jail, and found Mr. Christie just pegging out the foundations for the new wards, then the hospital (the surface drains round the building should be extended round the accident ward towards the river), then the resthouse. Received the headmen of the Kukulu kóralé at the kachchéri. Sent in my report to Government recommending the establishment of a school at Kukulégama. This will be the first school in the Kukulu kóralé, and the raṭémahatmayá and the headmen are much pleased at the prospect.

August 7.—To Pelmadulla with the Assistant Government, where we were met by Elláwala Raṭémahatmayá and his headmen, all in Kandyan dress. I spoke to them for a few minutes, and after breakfast received them again and spoke to each individually, and to them all collectively. They complain also here of this "bambupídima" in the paddy, which of course destroys the crop. Spoke to the headmen about road tax and Ordinance labour, paddy-commutation collections, the observance and enforcement of the new Village Council rules, and also the preservation of Kandyan dress, especially in schools. I told them that I was greatly pleased to see them all so nicely and so correctly dressed, and that I wished much that I could persuade them always to wear the dress they had on now. After the headmen had gone I had further talk on the subject with Elláwala raṭémahatmayá, who stayed to take tea with me and Mr. Wace. He said that being now accustomed himself to wear coats, &c, he could not go back to the bare shoulders of the Kandyan; but that he would see if he could not devise some costume which should be as nearly Kandyan as possible. He said he did not regard the short white jacket as being Kandyan. I should have thought that it was, as I have seen it frequently worn in Nuwarakaláwiya and in Uva, which are much more primitive than Sabaragamuwa. However, he said he would consult with the other chiefs and see what could be done, as he quite concurred with me as to the desirability of saving the individuality of Kandyan dress from the degradation to which it is now exposed.

August 9.—Drove to Bulutoṭa, stopping to change horses at Barra estate, where I met Mr. Shand. Their Rakwána road is much better than the main road, although there has been no work on it this year. But, alas! that is because there has been no traffic upon it either. Breakfasted at "Aigburth," Mr. Roberts' bungalow. It appears that the estates beyond are very anxious for the extension of the road, and I have asked them to put their request on paper, that I may see what kind of a case they can make out. The Morawak kóralé-road is creeping on to meet them, but there is a long distance yet to be spanned before a junction between the two roads can be effected; but that each mile of extension tends towards a most desirable junction of two such roads is a strong point in their favour.

From "Aigburth" we looked down over the low country—over Maḍuwanwela and Embilipitiya to Hambantoṭa—and could see the salt-pans sparkling on the horizon. I wish I had arranged to go on to Maḍuwanwela; but I must make a special trip for the Kukulu and Kolonná kóralés.

After breakfast back to Rakwána to meet Maḍuwanwela Raṭémahatmayá and his headmen. I had never seen Maḍuwanwela before, and was much prepossessed by his manner. Congratulated him on his appointment, and told him how glad I was to make his acquaintance. Talked to the headmen individually, renewing their acts of appointment. Maḍuwanwela stayed to take tea with us; also the two Messrs. Shand, whose father was one of the pioneers of the district. Maḍuwanwela told me afterwards that from the decay of the coffee estates the people had suffered much loss, and that he welcomed the introduction of tea as bringing back capital into the district; and he hoped that more land might be sold soon in the neighbourhood. I both felt and expressed some surprise at his holding these views. For myself, I have always felt that it would have been delightful to have kept the country for the Siṇhalese alone, to have developed a purely Oriental civilisation, and to have shut out what I may call the *barbarisms* of Europe But that cannot be done now; one can only try and preserve as far as possible the inviduality of the races (especially the Kandyans), and guard them from the evils of Occidentalisation, whilst securing to them its advantages. The foot of the planter is set upon the hills, and I do not marvel that when a man like Maḍuwanwela has seen comfort and plenty in the villages resulting from the planters' prosperity, he should regret his departure and long for his return. Neither he nor any of his compeers have, I fancy, much ambition for the future of the Siṇhalese as a race. They are content to look to the immediate individual advantage of the present generation; and indeed, I question whether it is of much use for any of us to form plans in such matters as this, which are based upon any but the grounds of practical utility and general good, seeing that those are the only grounds which are sure to endure and sure to influence those who come after us. If we try to restrict or even to direct the course in which capital and enterprise shall flow by any other rule, we can do so but for a time, and have but the *hope* that those who come after us will do the same.

In the evening walked with the Assistant Government Agent and the headmen through the bazaar of Rakwána, considering the new police assessment limits proposed by the Assistant Government Agent (which I fully approve) and site for new court house where the old resthouse stands; old building to be used for clerks' quarters.

August 10.—Back to Ratnapura, 28 miles. Had to get both my horses shod on the way, though they had been shod only a week before I left Colombo It is only a wonder that their shoes last even so long on such roads.

August 11.—Plenty of kachchéri work from Colombo. Received the headmen of Kadavatu and *Meda kóralés* in the afternoon, and then went to Dewálégawa to see the Dáwála and the commencement of the perahera. Saw the old Basnáyaka Nilamé, and met there also the Disáwa and Ekneligoḍa Raṭémahatmayá; also Rambakpota Raṭémahatmaya and Iddamalgoḍa Kumárihami, his wife

The road from Ratnapura to Dewálégawa, which is the Kurugammódara-road in charge of the Public Works Department, is in a disgraceful condition. The road is worn out down to its very foundation.

August 12.—Inspected Road Committee office and books. Received by tapal proof-sheets of my administration reports for Kalutara and for the Western Province Examined and returned them by same day's post. Inspected the reservoir with Assistant Government Agent. I am of opinion that the immediate needs in respect of improvement of the quality of the water supplied would be effected by the plan suggested by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary in conversation at the time of the Durbar in Colombo, viz., by providing a floating rose to each of the supply pipes.

Inspected town roads with Assistant Government Agent, and had conversation on the subject of proposed establishment of a Local Board. I am strongly in favour of the proposal, though I should not recommend the abolition of the police force. The people would no doubt object to the imposition of a local rate unless relieved of the police assessment, but the levy of a local rate is not an indispensable condition of the establishment of a Local Board (*vide* Negombo).

August 13.—Started at 8 A.M for Kalutara by river. Went ashore at Kurugammódara to look at the road, which is very much better there than at the Ratnapura end, there being of course very much less traffic. There is no reason why the Public Works Department should not commence this Kurugammódara bridge on the R20,000 vote for 1886, if they are anxious to begin at the Ratnapura end; but they should begin at the Nambápána end as well. Here is the middle of August, and nothing done yet

Went ashore again at Idangoḍa to see the school built by Kirielle Muhandiram. It is an exceedingly good building, but there is no school there now. The people say that the teacher is sick, and consequently the school is closed. People have been lighting a fire for cooking in the middle of the floor. They should not do this (Assistant Government Agent for report). Gaṇsabháwa building in decay (Assistant Government Agent for report).

The headmen say that when a ferry is established with a good boat the children from the Kukulu kóralé (Galatura) will come across to this school.

The Peingala rapids were almost imperceptible, there being so much water in the river. Went ashore at the Pansalatoṭupola, which is about a mile above the Náragala rapids (the worst by far), where a road has been constructed by the employment of the road defaulters of previous years under the energetic direction of Jayasuriya

Mudaliyár. This road was planned last year by Mr. Saunders when on circuit with me in the Rayigam kóralé, and now the Mudaliyár has finished it, and he and the Assistant Government Agent at Kalutara have begged me to land at this place and inspect the road which joins the Horana-road at Bellapiṭiya, two miles from Horana, and will enable traffic from Ratnapura to Pánadurá railway station to avoid the rapids—a matter of no small consequence in the dry weather when the water is shallow. Mr. Short and the mudaliyár of the Rayigam kóralé with his muhandiram and headmen were waiting for me, and we inspected the road, which is about two miles in length, over a very fair trace. We rejoined our boat at 5.45 P.M., and the mudaliyár took leave of us, receiving my best compliments upon the success of his exertions. On the way we had been stopped by a very poverty-stricken looking man, who said he had no place to abide in. After conversation with the Assistant Government Agent and the mudaliyár, we decided to give him (subject to the approval of Government) an acre of the low bamboo jungle, so abundant in these parts, upon a ticket of occupancy on payment of R2·50 for five years, *i.e.*, R2·50 down for the survey fees and then R10, the price of an acre, in annual instalments. The mudaliyár said he had no doubt the man would be able to manage this, and that the neighbours would help him with a plant or two from their gardens. This I take to be the practical application of the principle laid down by Government with reference to squatters, *i.e.*, that squatting should be encouraged by the issue of such tickets of occupancy where persons without a home can be induced to settle down and cultivate small portions of otherwise useless and unsaleable lands. Resumed my writing after taking a small lunch in the boat, and worked until we reached Kalutara at 9 P.M. Accompanied Assistant Government agent to his house.

August 14.—At 6.30 A.M. inspected the Kaḍitta-ela, where Mr. Short has been making most excellent progress. Conversed with him and the Government Proctor and the Secretary of the Local Board about the petition of the turbulent H. C. Scharenguivel, which I will now send officially to the Assistant Government Agent for report. No such promise as he alleges was ever made to him when I was Assistant Government Agent. I told him that I would raise his land above the drain which I had constructed; and this is being done. In a short time more the whole work will be complete, and it is a work of which all concerned may be justly proud, for it has altered the entire character of that portion of the town.

By 8 10 train to Colombo, and after breakfast to the kachchéri.

August 30.—Visited the village of Piṭipané (about thirty miles there and back). As I thought would be the case, nearly all the occupants of the Crown lots promised readily enough to pay for them in four annual instalments; but about eleven men, who were clearly well off, and quite able to pay, said they could not afford to pay; the instalments average less than R10. I think it probable that these men will prevent the others from paying their instalments, which I gave them one month's time to do. They think their position perfectly secure: they are in possession, and why should they pay? They were told once before that their lands would be sold if they did not pay, and they have not paid, and their lands have not been sold.

When these men said they could not afford to pay, it was palpable that every one present saw that it was a false pretext, and I then and there offered the lands to any one who would take them on the same terms that they had been offered to the occupants; but a man present very truly said, "Sir, if we buy the lands, these people would not allow us to take possession." I propose, therefore, to send in an advertisement of these eleven lots (and one planted by a road defaulter, who is in concealment to avoid warrant) and put them up for sale if not sooner paid for, and then, if no one will purchase, I think the plantation should be removed by the headmen. I do not propose to advertise the lands of those who have promised to pay, even though they may not keep their promise: I would give them another chance But I have no feeling of compassion towards the truculent rascals who, though perfectly well dressed, and with combs on their heads which were worth more than one instalment, quietly stated that they could not afford to pay instalments of less than R10 I am all in favour of giving the people of the country land to cultivate and to dwell upon on the easiest possible terms, but I think these terms should be dictated by the Government and accepted by the people, and not *vice versâ*.

Got back to Colombo at 7 P.M., making note to write to the Director of Public Works about the disgraceful state of the Kóṭṭé-road, the gravel on which has been piled since March last, and is not yet spread, though the road (or such portion of it as is unoccupied by the piled gravel) is all in ruts and holes. The estimate on this road is about R350 per mile, and the first mile of it, which was the portion that struck me most, is in a worse condition than any of our minor roads on which R100 per mile is spent. The people in Koṭṭáwa and the neighbouring villages of the Héwágam kóralé complain of bambupidima, the disease in the paddy plants which was brought to my notice in Sabaragamuwa.

August 31.—To kachchéri—usual work. Made preparations to start for Bulatkohopiṭiya *viâ* Ambépussa and Ruanwella on the morrow.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for 1886 amounted to R290,610·29, showing a decrease of R13,793·39 compared with that of 1885.

The chief decrease is under the head *Land Sales* and the connected heads *Survey Fees*, *Revenue Stamps*, and *Fees for Title deeds*, amounting to over R10,000. This decrease is due to the decision of Government relaxing the rights of the Crown to land under Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

I referred to it in my report for 1885 in connection with the survey and land settlement of the Pamunugama peninsula, where alone a loss of probably R50,000 has resulted to the revenue from the decision referred to. It was hard enough, previous to this decision, for revenue officers to maintain the rights of the Crown under the Ordinance quoted, but in future a continued and serious decrease of revenue under the head *Land Sales* must now necessarily be looked for.

The decrease of R5,599·92 under the head *Licenses* is due to the sale of the arrack rent for 1886-87 for R25,000 less than for 1885-86. The collections under this head, however, are satisfactory, and show prompt payment of the instalments, but for which the decrease would have been more marked.

The decrease under the head *Rents* is due similarly to the toll rents of 1886 having been sold for R3,000 less than those of 1885.

The decrease under the head *Revenue Stamps* is due to the decrease of land sales already referred to, as well as to fewer cart licenses having been taken out during the year, and also probably to depression in trade.

The increase under the head *Judicial Stamps* is due to the Stamp Ordinance of 1885.

Under the head *Customs* there is a substantial increase of R4,934·99, due to larger importations of rice from India into the local port than in 1885.

The expenditure for the year amounted to R51,047·27, compared with R53,025·64 for 1885, and appears to call for no particular comment. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 17·56.

II.—WEATHER AND AGRICULTURE.

The weather during the year was drier than usual and unseasonable, sudden and heavy floods having occurred in the generally dry month of August and later on the north-east monsoon having proved a failure.

Notwithstanding the drought, however, the paddy crops were on the whole fairly good, those in the Hápiṭigam kóralé having been better than in Alutkúru kóralé north. The price of paddy ranged from 75c. to R1·25 per bushel.

The cocoanut crops were in almost all cases short: the price, however, continued very fair throughout the year, owing to large and unusual export of copperah and cocoanuts to foreign countries, and ranged from about R25 to R35 per 1,000 nuts, according to quality.

Owing to dry weather, the cinnamon crops also were below the average. A larger quantity of cinnamon than usual appears to have been shipped during the season from October, 1885, to 1886, but this is attributable, I believe, to new plantations elsewhere in Ceylon, and not to larger crops. There was no appreciable improvement in the price of the spice during the year, which may be estimated at from 30c. to 40c. per pound for quills and R30 to R35 per candy of 560 lb. for chips.

Mr. Akbar is endeavouring to counteract the effects of continued drought, on one of his cocoanut estates adjoining the Maha-oya, by pumping water from the river over the estate by means of machinery and iron piping. By means of a force-pump near the river water is pumped through cast iron piping to a point on the estate 165 ft. above the level of the river, and thence distributed by small surface drains within a certain radius. From this point also the water is carried to lower points on the estate by means of iron spouting, and from each of these lower points distributed similarly in surface drains.

The scheme has only been in operation a few weeks, and the good effects of it are already visible in the part of the estate experimented on, where the trees have revived, and the small nuts have ceased to fall from the trees. Mr. Akbar is so satisfied with the result that he intends to provide a more powerful engine and irrigate the whole of his estate,—600 acres,—and expects not only to double his yearly crop, but secure the estate from the effects of drought in future. When the scheme is in full operation surface drains will carry manure to each tree, the cost of manual labour for manuring being thus saved.

Subjoined will be found special information on the heads of report indicated in the Government circular of January 27 last.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

For general remarks on the food-supply of the district I request that reference may be made to my reports for 1884 and 1885.

Subjoined is a statement of the agricultural produce of the district during 1886, furnished by the headmen, and which is, I believe, tolerably accurate.

			Produce.		Value.
Paddy ...	...	...	bus. 140,960	...	R176,200
Other Grain	...	...	„ 52,876	...	39,657
Coffee ...	...	...	„ 220	...	3,520
Cinnamon	...	...	lb. 1,967,880	...	590,364
Tobacco	...	...	„ 72,000	...	54,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	No. 72,417,700	...	2,587,695
Palmyra	...	...	„ 6,000	...	263

IV.—LEGISLATION.

For remarks under this head I request that reference may be made to my report for 1885. Perhaps the two chief evils in this part of the country requiring legislative treatment are cocoanut-stealing and gambling.

With regard to the former, I have already indicated the remedy, namely, the amendment of the Penal Code, by conferring on Police Courts power to lash irrespective of age.

Lashes are provided in the Code for the theft of prædial products, and all that is needed is to empower the Police Courts to impose them. This power would enable the Police Courts to materially check the crime, two months' rigorous imprisonment on penal diet and twenty-five lashes being a more deterrent and suitable sentence for a cocoanut thief than six months' imprisonment on full diet, the present maximum Police Court punishment for the offence. The former sentence, moreover, costs Government less.

As regards gambling, the question is more difficult: the Police Courts appear to be unable to check it under the Vagrant Ordinance, though its suppression is urgently needed. It is the chief petty crime of the country, and causing, as it does, numerous other and far more serious crimes, including murder not unfrequently, has become a serious evil requiring special treatment.

Instead of an amendment of the Vagrant Ordinance as regards gambling, I would feel disposed to recommend, in the first instance, that the criminal jurisdiction of the Village Tribunals generally should be raised, and that their punitive power in criminal cases be increased as regards imprisonment, from a fortnight to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts and Police Courts having been raised as regards imprisonment to two years and six months, respectively, the raising of that of the Village Tribunals from a fortnight to one month would appear not only appropriate but desirable.

Next, I would recommend that the technical *ultra-vires* objection to the trial of gambling cases in the Village Tribunals, as interfering with the jurisdiction of the Police Courts under the Vagrant Ordinance, be got rid of, by legislation if necessary, and that the Village Tribunals be empowered to hear such cases and impose the full sentence—one month's rigorous imprisonment—therefor.

This might be done by specially giving the Village Tribunals concurrent jurisdiction with Police Courts for the trial of cases of gambling in breach of sub-section 4 of section 4 of the Vagrant Ordinance, No. 4 of 1841; and it would not only render convictions for gambling easier than hitherto, but more numerous, and would probably go far to suppress the evil.

These measures may not prove sufficient, but are, at any rate, worth trying before the contemplation of any amendment of the law in respect of gambling itself.

I have only recently, after much persuasion, induced the people of Alutkúru kóralé north to consent to the re-establishment of the tribunal abolished in the district in 1881; but they impressed on me in different sub-divisions, that unless the tribunal was given power to try cases for gambling, and to sentence to at least one month's imprisonment, the institution would be comparatively useless to them, but that with such power conferred on it they would welcome its re-establishment.

Similarly, in the Hápitigam kórale, where the Gaṇsabháwa, in the mudaliyár-and-committee form of the institution has just been introduced, the people admitted the benefit of the system if coupled with power to suppress gambling. I would recommend, therefore, that concurrent jurisdiction with Police Courts should also be granted to committees appointed under section 13 of Ordinance 26 of 1871, as well as to Village Tribunals, to try cases of gambling in breach of section 4 of the Vagrant Ordinance.

That the Legislature intended that Village Tribunals should try cases of gambling, is clear from sections 6 and 24 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, though convictions by them under the clauses quoted have since been pronounced *ultra vires*. Apart, however, from the original intention of the Legislature, the evil has, since the enactment of the Village Communities Ordinance, assumed such proportions as to call for special treatment.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works most required in the district, in my opinion, are :—

(1) Water-supply of Negombo town.
(2) An upper storey on the western wing of the Negombo kachchéri.
(3) Improvement of the drainage of Main-street, and connected work of the cement conduit from Main-street to the lake at Taladúwa.
(4) Quarters for the District Engineer.
(5) Quarters for the Assistant Colonial Surgeon in the vicinity of the Government Civil Hospital.
(6) Iron bridge across the Dandugam-oya on the Negombo-Colombo coach road.
(7) Masonry anicut across the Attanagala-oya at Asgiriya Walpola, for irrigation purposes.
(8) Masonry anicut on tributary of the same river near Koṭugoḍa, for irrigation purposes.

Of these works by far the most important is the water-supply of Negombo town, and it is to be hoped that it may be found practicable, in due course, to carry out the scheme, either by a supply from the Maha-oya, as proposed by myself in 1885, or from the Colombo Waterworks, as recently proposed by Mr. Ormsby.

The additional storey in the kachchéri is needed in order to provide accommodation therein for the Land Registration Department, at present located in a private house in the town.

The improvement of the drainage of Main-street and connected cement conduit is a sanitary work, which I trust will be sanctioned by Government when funds are available, the work being at present beyond the means of the Local Board, and not, moreover, within its scope, the street and conduit being in charge of the Public Works Department.

An iron bridge at Dandugama would be an improvement, and in the long run save expense: the river is not very large or formidable, being subject only to local floods, and its bed contains good gravel foundations for a permanent bridge.

VI.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE OF 1884.

In my report on the District Road Committee of Negombo for the year will be found full particulars of the working of this Ordinance in the Negombo district. The total number of men liable to labour remaining over undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,960, or 7 per cent., as against 2,786, or 10 per cent., at the end of 1885.

The working of the Ordinance continues to improve, as in the case of the present year 22,616, or 92 per cent., of the men liable paid tax at the single rate; and the percentage of men remaining over at the end of the year will be correspondingly small.

The percentage of men undisposed of on account of 1887 is at present only 5 per cent.

VII.—THE WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance works very well in the Negombo district. During 1885 and 1886 I was enabled to close the grain collections for the year well within the year, and without recourse to sale of lands in distraint having been found necessary in a single instance.

In 1885 no sales in distraint were found necessary either, and during the seven years since the introduction of the Ordinance into the district it has been necessary to confirm finally only forty-nine sales of land, the lands in all cases having fetched their full value. In a few cases mortgages on the lands were the cause of recourse to sale, but in the majority of cases the sales were due to disputes among the shareholders as to their shares of the tax.

The success with which the Ordinance works in the district is due probably to the fact of its having been one of the first districts operated on by the Grain Commissioners under the Ordinance, and to rather lower rates of commutation having been fixed for it than those subsequently fixed for other districts.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

So far as I am competent to form an opinion on the subject, I believe the sanitary condition of the people of the district to be good.

A good water-supply is, however, much needed for the town of Negombo, which is situated more or less on a swamp, and contains a population of about 25,000 inhabitants, whose present supply is not only insufficient but impure. The question of supplying this want is now under the consideration of Government.

In the villages along the valley of the Maha-oya ague prevails more or less during and after the south-west monsoon rains. During the prevalence of the fever medicine is distributed amongst the people by Government through the headmen, and in exceptionally unhealthy seasons medical assistants itinerate through the district and attend the sick. There is an excellent Government hospital in Negombo, which, however, is not much used by the people, being never more than half full, and sometimes almost empty.

During the year under notice the failure of the north-east monsoon at the close of the year resulted in a greater prevalence than usual at that season of ague, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The medical wants of the people are, I think, amply provided for by Government, but they are averse to European medical treatment, and recourse is only had thereto, as a rule, when the vedarála and his treatment fail.

The bye-laws of the Local Board of Negombo provide, I think, amply for the sanitation of the town. There are, however, villages in the district the sanitary state of which is capable of improvement, and I am having rules framed by the different gaysabháwa committees in the district for the enforcement of village sanitation.

IX.—CRIME.

There is much crime in the district, including cattle-stealing, which is, however, rare, compared with crimes of violence, hurt and grievous hurt being crimes of common occurrence, and robbery and murder not infrequent.

As regards crimes of violence, the district is perhaps one of the worst in the Island, and the greater certainty with which punishment now follows crime through the agency of the Penal Code and the District Courts, appears to affect its extent but little.

This result is attributable in a great measure, I think, to the somewhat sentimental treatment of convicts in our prisons, and unless there is a contemporaneous reform in prison diet and discipline, the country will be deprived of much of the good which the Penal Code is capable of exercising. In this connection I request that reference may be made to the remarks in my report for 1885, under the head "Penal Code."

Subjoined is a statement of the work done by me during the year in the District Court as Additional District Judge.

During the year thirty-six cases were tried before me, twenty-seven resulting in convictions and nine in acquittals. In the case of two of the convictions there were appeals, in both of which judgment was affirmed. In most of the convictions the full sentence of two years was imposed, lashes being invariably added where authorised by law.

CHARGE.	Section of Code.	Number of Cases.	Number of Accused.	Number of Persons		Cases of Appeal.	Result of Appeal.
				Convicted.	Acquitted.		
Hurt by dangerous weapons	315	12	15	11	4	1	Affirmed
Grievous hurt	316	5	7	3	4	1	do.
Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	317	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hurt by means of poison	319	1	1	—	1	—	—
Theft	367	1	2	2	—	—	—
Theft of cattle	368	4	8	5	3	—	—
Theft of prædial products	368	3	4	4	—	—	—
Theft in a building	369	6	8	8	—	—	—
Cheating	403	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mischief	412	1	1	—	1	—	—
House-breaking by night	442	1	4	—	4	—	—

X.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The district was free from cattle murrain during the year, and foot-and-mouth disease was confined to a few cases during the months of the south-west monsoon.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information on this head. There is, however, so little Crown land (with the exception of the railway fuel reserves) and abandoned private land in the district, that there is little room for the extension of cultivation of any kind. During the year, 278 acres 3 roods and 8 perches of Crown land were sold at the kachchéri, mostly for cocoanut plantation, and applications to asweddumise abandoned paddy land were granted in forty-nine cases.

XII.—NON-ROUTINE WORK.

The work of the revenue officer of the station consists chiefly of routine, his multifarious duties keeping him engaged in office during the month, with the exception of the time (about a week monthly in my own case) devoted to the inspection of the minor roads in his charge, and other district inspection work. What work is not of a routine nature lies in the general supervision of revenue interests and development of revenue, the general control of the Local Board and Road Committee, and the execution of the work discharged by those bodies, besides the supervision of the Fiscal's, Prison, and other departments. An account of the work done by me as Additional District Judge during the year will be found under the head "Crime," and the work done in connection with the Local Board, District Road Committee, and Prison will be found detailed in the special annual reports thereon.

As regards revenue work proper, the district is so small, and contains so little Crown land, that there are not many undeveloped sources of revenue to engage attention, and they have been

still further reduced by the recent regulation of Government relative to Crown land under Ordinance 12 of 1840, though the general revenue of the district to be collected is large, and its collection involves considerable office and routine work.

XIII.—EVENTS OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE.

An important event for the district was the destruction of the teak pile bridge over the Maha-oya, at Tóppu, by a sudden flood in August, when for the second time the centre of the bridge was carried away bodily. It was carried away previously in 1883, having been opened by Mr. Green in the month of his arrival in Negombo in 1877, and destroyed in the month of his departure from Negombo in 1883. Its repair in 1883 cost some R50,000, and I do not recommend its repair again as a timber bridge. The question of replacing it by an iron bridge might be considered when funds are available.

Another event of importance was the introduction of the Gaṇsabháwa into the Háṇiṭigam kóralé, to which I have alluded under the head "Legislation." Good results are looked for from it, especially if the committees are empowered to try cases of gambling, and to sentence to a month's imprisonment.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Negombo, *April* 15, 1887.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following is an abstract of the revenue and expenditure of the Kégalla district for 1886 :—

Revenue.

Heads of Service.	Amount. R.	c.
Arrears of former years under the following heads, viz :—		
Land revenue ...	30	33
Licenses	1,065	58
Tolls	350	52
Total of arrears ...	1,446	43
Revenue of the current year :—		
Land sales	134,255	77
Land Revenue.		
Paddy commuted ...	42,392	18
Do. rented ...	4,651	99
Rent of lands ...	149	57
Sundries... ...	57	50
Rents, exclusive of Land.		
Tolls	8,000	90
Rent of Government buildings and houses ...	688	25
Licenses.		
Revenue, Judicial ...	13,879	66
Postage, including stamps ...	69	66
Fines and forfeitures ...	1,953	70
Timber	88	14
Sundries	161	19
Reimbursements ...	10,725	43
Miscellaneous ...	518	14
Interest	39	89
Special receipts ...	692	6
Total ...	239,070	42

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. R	c.
Establishments.		
Fixed salaries ...	22,020	62
Provisional salaries ...	6,140	13
Contingencies ...	670	66
Total Establishments ...	28,831	41
Pensions and Retired Services	235	0
Administration of Justice ...	3,683	85
Charitable Allowances ...	388	50
Hospitals and Sanitation ...	110	0
Prison Services ...	6,062	19
Transport	1,816	67
Miscellaneous Services ...	5	0
Total Expenditure ...	42,504	70
Total Revenue collected ...	239,070	42
Excess of revenue ...	196,565	72
Percentage which the expenditure bears to the revenue ...	17	7

The revenue, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of R126,502·42, which is due almost entirely to large sales of land. An increase of R7,672·49 appears under *Reimbursements* owing to the recovery of survey fees in connection with land sales. The only other heading which shows a material increase is *Stamps*, which is attributable to the same cause.

There is, on the other hand, a decrease of R2,989·89 in the *Arrears of Revenue collected*, which is due partly to the decreased amount of arrears which were outstanding, and partly to a sum of R4,446·66 having been struck off as irrecoverable. The Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1886, amount to R359·91, as compared with R6,253 on the last day of 1885. There is also a decrease of R2,338·31 under *Paddy Rented*, which is attributable to a restriction of the area allowed for chena cultivation; and nominally of R8,400·6 under *Licenses*, the Arrack Rent of Three Kóralés having been credited in the Colombo kachchéri.

The expenditure shows a trifling increase of R820·98 over the expenditure of the previous year.

The percentage of expenditure to revenue fell from 37·2 in 1885 to 17·7 in the year under review. This proportion exhibits the Assistant Agency of Kégalla as the most profitable district in Ceylon, taking the figures of 1885 as the basis of calculation.

The following sums which were earned in the district, but credited in the Colombo kachchéri, should be added to the revenue, viz.:—*Licenses* R26,000, and *Timber* R3,063·4, reducing the percentage of expenditure to revenue to 15, and showing a net profit in 1886 of R155,565·46, as compared with an average net profit of R97,836·4 during the five previous years.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The population of the district, in relation to the food supply, may be roughly divided into two classes—the peasantry and the estate labourers. The peasantry is chiefly Kandyan, but includes a small proportion of Moors, Low-country Siṇhalese, and resident Tamils. With the estate labourers, for the purposes of this question, should be classed the inhabitants of the roadside bazaars.

The amount of rice locally produced during the year may be estimated at 345,000 bushels. The additional crops grown on chena lands are represented by 24,000 bushels of kurakkan, 59,400 bushels of amu, and 1,600 bushels of muṇ, menéri, raṭa-tóra, and other grain. This supply of 430,000 bushels of grain is distributed exclusively among the Kandyan cultivators, who, at a rough calculation, number 100,000, and is equivalent to a rate of four and three-tenths bushels for each head of the population for the year.

These resources are supplemented by other local produce in the shape of yams, cassava, arrowroot, plantains, jakfruit, and cocoanuts. Fresh fish, and in some parts of the district venison, further augment the food of the people. Dried fish, curry stuffs, and a small quantity of rice are imported. Salt is plentiful throughout the district, but the cost of transport to the more remote villages is high.

The following table shows the price current of the principal staples of food during the year:—

Rice, home-grown		...	R2 50 to R3 50 a bushel
Rice, Indian	...	...	R3 70 to R4 a bushel
Muṇ	...	...	R3 to R4 a bushel
Kurakkan	...	...	75c. a bushel
Amu	...	...	50c to 75c. a bushel
Manioca	...	...	2c a pound
Yams	...	...	3c. a pound
Cocoanuts	...	...	R2·50 to R5 per 100
Plantains	...	...	25c to 50c. per 100
Breadfruit	...	...	1½c. to 3c. each
Jakfruit	...	...	2c. to 6c. each

The out-turn of the harvests during 1886 was not so favourable as usual. This was partly due to exceptional floods in August, which caused considerable damage to the rice fields. The appearance of a new disease, known as "Hálpanpiduma," and described elsewhere, in the rice plants sown for the yala harvest, created a further deficiency. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the food-supply of the people is neither dear nor scarce.

The following is a schedule of the months in which the various harvests are sown and reaped:—

			MAHA.		YALA.	
			When Sown.	When Reaped.	When Sown.	When Reaped.
Rice fields	...	...	August and September	February and March	April and May	August and September
Chenas:—						
Elwí	...	...	July and August	January and February	Nil.	Nil.
Kurakkan	...	...	Nil.	Nil	June	September
Amu	...	...	September and October	February and March	Nil.	Nil.

The estate labourers and the bazaar population, whose numbers are estimated at 20,000, live well. Their food is chiefly imported, and consists pricipally of Indian rice, dried fish, cocoanuts from the low-country, and similar provisions. The amount of rice imported into the district for consumption by this class may be roughly estimated at 150,000 bushels, or 7½ bushels for each person annually.

The export trade in arecanuts and plantains continues to increase: 871 tons of arecanuts were despatched by rail from Rambukkana and Polgahawela in 1886, in comparison with 474 tons in the previous year. The quantity of plantains consigned at Rambukkana station alone was 672 tons, contrasted with 561 tons in 1885.

The area cultivated with plants of a permanently useful nature has expanded considerably, owing to the enforcement of the rules framed by the village committees for this purpose. It has not been found practicable to frame an exact estimate of the acreage so planted; but the following return shows the extent of land which was partially improved under the rules in question:—

Division.			Acres.
Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa Kóralés	...	...	533
Paranakúru Kóralé ...	...	...	192
Beligal Kóralé ...	...	...	377
Three Kóralés and Páta Bulatgama	...	...	214
	Total	...	1,316

III.—REQUIRED LEGISLATION.

An enactment to provide for the proper administration of Buddhist temporalities is urgently needed, and it is understood that the question is now receiving the consideration of the Government. The lines upon which legislation for this purpose might be framed are detailed elsewhere.

The legislation of existing chena settlements in this district still remains to be effected. Measures will, it is hoped, be taken to attain the desired result, when the regulations necessary under Ordinance 10 of 1885 have been made.

Akin to the preceding question is the desirability of preventing the alienation of village chena lands. The demand among Europeans for land in the Kelani valley has caused much interference with village interests; and the sale by villagers of chenas, which should be theirs only to use and not to alienate, is open to grave objection.

According to the law as it at present stands, there is no limitation of the time within which an appeal may be taken from a decision of a village tribunal. This state of affairs calls for remedial measures. The provisions of section 7 of Ordinance 12 of 1880, which are construed as being included in the repeal of section 32 of Ordinance 26 of 1871 by section 14 of Ordinance 34 of 1884, should be re-enacted.

The Kandyan Marriage Ordinance of 1870 should be amended to the extent of providing that an application for divorce under section 23 should be made upon a stamp of R1. The number of such applications, frequently groundless, is at present excessive. The proposed stamp duty would entail no real hardship.

The advisability of rendering proceedings in Village Tribunals liable to a small stamp duty demands consideration.

The law relating to the distillation and sale of arrack needs revision. The question is, it is believed, engaging the attention of the Government.

The Criminal Procedure Code requires amendment. Sections 175 and 176, and sections subsidiary to them, should be repealed, there being no valid reason why a magistrate should not be entrusted with discretionary powers of commitment. These were the views of the Secretary of State in 1883. Conflicting sections, such as numbers 249 and 252, when read with 175 and 176, and several other details also, require amendment. The list of non-bailable offences should be reduced and the powers of magistrates to take bail should be enlarged. At present in non-bailable offences the anomaly exists that before conviction a magistrate cannot allow bail, and that after conviction, if an appeal be taken, he has no discretion to refuse bail. Provision should also be made for the imposition of a stamp duty on all cases summarily triable.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is a list of the works which are required in this district:—

(*a*) Bridges at Gónáramba, over the Riṭigaha-oya; at Arandara, over the Gurugoḍa-oya; and at Wahawa, over the Rambukkana-oya.

(*b*) Foot-bridges at Andiramaḍa, over the Maha-oya; and at Niloluwa, over the Gurugoḍa-oya

(*c*) The further extension of the road from Ruwanwęlla towards Attanagalla.

(*d*) The connection of the Bulatkohupiṭiya-road with the Dolosbáge-road at, or near, Windsor Forest estate. A survey has been made of the trace.

(*e*) The connection of the Rambukkana-Aranęké-road with the Dolosbáge-road at, or near, Hillside estate.

(*f*) The conversion of the path between Yaṭiantoṭa and Maskeliya, near Kandaloya estate, into a cart-road.

(*g*) The continuation of the road from Deraniyagala to the boundary of Kuruwiṭi kóralé.

(*h*) The construction of a light railway from Ambépussa or Véyangoḍa to Ruwanwęlla, and thence towards Ratnapura. It has been estimated that such a railway would repay, at any rate, the cost of its construction and working expenses. This being the case, it is difficult to conceive what objections can be raised in opposition to the scheme; for the test of probable profits appears theoretically to be applicable not more to railways than it is to roads. European enterprise and native interests would alike derive equal benefit from the construction of a work of this nature.

(*i*) The improvement of the navigation of the Kęlani-gaṇga. Under this scheme the communication by river between Colombo and the Kęlani valley would be greatly facilitated, and steamers would be enabled to ply, with the result of increased traffic and the more speedy carriage of produce. A report upon the question has already been submitted to the Government.

(*j*) The improvement of the navigation of the Sitáwaka-gaṇga. The cost of this work is estimated at R3,000.

(*k*) Telegraphic communication between Polgahawela and Kęgalla. The outlay required for this purpose may be estimated at R3,200—a small sum in proportion to the advantages which would be consequent upon the adoption of the project.

(*l*) The construction of a line of telegraph from Colombo to Awisáwélla. This would serve the important district of the Kęlani valley, and would supply a want which is felt in the present, and will, in the future, increase.

(*m*) The enlargement of the Kęgalla kachchéri. The present accommodation is quite insufficient for the requirements of the office, the business of which has been doubled in the last ten years, while the building remains the same. Plans have been prepared, and the cost of the required improvements is estimated at not more than R2,100. It is to be hoped that the Government will find it possible to vote this amount during 1887.

(*n*) The establishment of out-door dispensaries at Aranęke and Rambukkana.

(*o*) The erection of a substantial wall or iron railing round the present cemetery at Kęgalla, which should be closed. A new burial ground should be selected, and for its enclosure a small vote would be necessary.

(*p*) The erection of a wall round the premises of the Kęgallá prison. A sum of R1,928·22 is available for this purpose, and will, it is hoped, be devoted to the partial construction of the work during 1887.

The works in the preceding list, which are most required, are, in the approximate order of their urgency, those lettered (*a*), (*c*), (*m*), (*o*), and (*k*).

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE.

Village Communities.

The procedure of village communities has been carefully watched during the year. Much useful work has been done by the village committees, and communal labour has been liberally applied to the upkeep of village paths, the repair of schoolhouses, and the maintenance of ambalam throughout the district.

The following return shows the works of this nature which were effected during the year :—

Division.	Mileage of paths repaired.	Number of schools repaired.	Number of ambalams maintained.
Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa kóralés ...	36	5	30
Paranakúru kóralé ...	100	2	23
Beligal kóralé ...	104	3	29
Three Kóralés and Páta Bulatgama ...	226	3	9
Total ...	466	13	91

Under the rules framed in 1885 a considerable area of chena land has been cultivated with industrial products, and the communal gardens have received careful supervision. Figures have been given elsewhere.

The following return shows the work done by the Village Tribunals of the district :—

	Subdivisions.					
	Máwanella.	Rambukkana.	Dehiowita.	Ruwanwella.	Bulatkohupitiya.	Total.
Civil.						
Pending on January 1, 1886 ...	30	20	28	30	26	134
Instituted during 1886	792	615	550	303	72	2332
Total ...	822	635	578	333	98	2466
Decided during 1886 :—						
By amicable settlement ...	54	32	42	31	12	171
On admission	75	70	54	25	9	233
After taking evidence	491	397	108	61	22	1079
Otherwise disposed of	185	114	342	177	21	839
Outstanding on December 31, 1886 ...	17	22	32	39	34	144
Total ...	822	635	578	333	98	2466
Criminal.						
Pending on January 1, 1886 ...	13	9	23	40	6	91
Instituted during 1886	817	693	345	234	27	2116
Total ...	830	702	368	274	33	2207
Decided during 1886 :—						
By amicable settlement ...	163	114	43	29	6	355
After hearing evidence—						
Acquittals	203	143	38	32	3	419
Convictions	141	131	45	19	1	337
Otherwise disposed of	298	276	222	160	16	972
Outstanding on December 31, 1886 ...	25	38	20	34	7	124
Total ...	830	702	368	274	33	2207

Each Village Tribunal is self-supporting, the salaries of the presidents being excluded from the calculation.

Schools.

The question of vernacular education has received continuous attention. Frequent inspections and examinations of the Government schools were made by the Assistant Government Agent during the year, and the machinery of the Village Communities Ordinance was used to ensure improved attendance.

The number of schools in aid of which a grant is given by the Government is at present fourteen. Application was made for the establishment of twelve others, the erection of a schoolhouse and a sufficient attendance of scholars being in each case guaranteed by the people. One new school only has so far been sanctioned, and it is understood that a grant will not be available in aid of more than three of the rest.

Extension of vernacular education to the people is a matter of much importance. A school should be established within reach of each village, and every encouragement should be given to parents and headmen who are interested in this cause. To neglect education of a nature so simple as that which is here advocated will eventually produce objectionable results, the only counterbalancing advantage which can be urged being a small saving of money in the present. Excessive economy in this direction is to be deprecated, and it is a matter for regret that the efforts of the people to obtain education should meet with such scanty response.

Registration.

The number of applications for divorce under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance in this district is excessive, and the consequent inquiries occupy much time unnecessarily. The following statement shows the distribution of cases :—

	1886.	1885.
Pending on January 1	27 ...	8
Instituted	125 ...	92
Total ...	152	100
Divorces granted	16 ...	13
Refused	49 ...	15
Cases dismissed	39 ...	33
Settled	19 ...	11
Total ...	123	72
Pending on December 31	29 ...	28

A comparative statement of births, marriages, and deaths registered in 1886 and 1885 is annexed. The figures are satisfactory as showing an increase of 30·5 per centum in the number of marriages registered, but disclose a disappointing decrease in the number of births registered. This is due to the absence in Ordinance No. 18 of 1867 of a penalty for failing to register a birth. The decrease in the number of deaths is attributed to the general healthiness of the year under review.

	1886.				1885.			
	Marriages registered under Ordinance 3 of 1870.	Marriages registered under Ordinance 13 of 1863.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages registered under Ordinance 3 of 1870.	Marriages registered under Ordinance 13 of 1863.	Births.	Deaths.
Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa Kóralés ...	126	7	696	677	69	8	791	1,224
Paranakúru Kóralé...	100	8	643	634	73	9	892	822
Beligal Kóralé ...	106	13	708	389	121	8	805	675
Three Kóralés and Páta Bulatgama ...	88	15	556	527	58	10	583	599
Estates ...	Nil	Nil	124	142	Nil	Nil	242	248
Total ...	420	43	2,727	2,369	321	35	3,313	3,568

The protection of Crown forests and the restriction of indiscriminate chena cultivation have engaged the special attention of the Assistant Government Agent throughout the year. Every detected case of encroachment upon waste lands belonging to the Crown and of illicit removal of timber has received prompt inquiry, and, if proved, has met with speedy punishment. The satisfactory result of this action is shown in the contraction of the area sown with ęlwí during the year. The extent of ęl chenas in 1886 was 7,243 acres, in comparison with 9,232 acres similarly cultivated in 1885.

VI.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

The legalisation of existing chena settlements is urgently required. It is at present difficult, sometimes impracticable, to enforce the claims of the Crown to land on which encroachment has been made contrary to the terms of the informal settlement; and the importance of a final record of title which cannot be called in question in the courts of law is very great. Those villages which have been surveyed for this purpose, but still remain unsettled, should be dealt with by a Forest Settlement Officer on the earliest possible opportunity.

Indiscriminate alienation of Crown land is open to grave objection; but a judicious sale of the chenas, which are the property of the Government, is to be desired. Politic action in this direction would have the effect, not only of largely adding to the revenue, but also of satisfying the demand for land, which is at present productive of frequent complications. Investors in the tea enterprise are determined to have land in the Kęlani valley, and if they cannot buy it from the Government, they purchase it in fragments from the Siṇhalese. The result of such transactions is disastrous. Native brokers make it their business to acquire the chenas of the Kandyan villagers, who rapidly dissipate the purchase-money, and eventually become vagrants.

An extent of 16,700 acres, of which 4,000 acres are forest and 12,700 are chena, is at present surveyed, and is practically available for sale. The only steps which remain to be taken are the arrangement and selection of suitable blocks. The matter has already been placed before the Government Agent.

An addition to the clerical staff of the kachchéri is urgently required. The increase of business, which has already been mentioned with reference to the necessity for an enlargement of the kachchéri, is equally applicable for the purposes of this argument.

A small grant from the Government in aid of masonry on roads constructed and maintained by the village committees is deserving of consideration. Some assistance of this nature would be duly appreciated by the headmen and the people, and would be productive of increased

energy in works of this description. It is believed that a grant of R1,000 for the purpose has already been made in one district.

The application of the Local Board of Health and Improvement Ordinance to the town of Kégalla is desirable. There seems to be no reason against the proposal, beyond the trifling loss of the revenue which would be thus diverted from the Colonial Treasury to local channels. The imposition of a rate upon the inhabitants of Kégalla is not contemplated, but it is estimated that an annual income of R800 at least would be available under section 26 of the Ordinance for Local Improvements, and this consideration, coupled with the advantages contingent upon local self-government, is a sufficient advocacy of the proposed measure.

VII.—THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The working of the Ordinance has been most satisfactory. At the close of the year there were no arrears. Every person liable for 1886 was finally accounted for, and, in addition to this, the warrant officers disposed of 2,043 defaulters for 1885.

The practice of committing defaulters to jail was superseded by the organisation of compulsory labour centres, a change of procedure which was accompanied by the best results. During the year, 875 men worked at labour centres, the cost of supervision being met by the District Road Committee, and the expenses of dieting, which amounted to R1,909·84 only, being borne by the Government. Similarly, 598 defaulters under sentence of imprisonment performed double labour on the roads, being allowed the opportunity of doing so before the committals to prison were signed. Under this system a considerable saving of expense to the Government was effected; the advantages resulting on the work of defaulters were tangible and apparent; and the objectionable features of indiscriminate imprisonment and an overcrowded jail were avoided.

These compulsory labour centres, with their attendant discomforts, long hours of work, and plain fare, have been very unpopular. There is every reason to believe that the men who have worked under such duress, will in future not hesitate to perform six or twelve days' labour, if they cannot discharge their liability by a money payment; and a decrease of warrants is accordingly anticipated in 1887.

The number of those who were actually committed to jail in the year under review was 312, of whom 78 only were defaulters of 1886. In 1885 the committals amounted to 838.

Fifty miles of new roads were constructed, 112 miles of old roads were maintained in fair order, and a considerable amount of work was done in clearing paths and opening tracks across the country. Two substantial bridges were built on the road from Dehiówita to Panáwala, and considerable progress was made in the construction of the cart-road from Ruwanwella towards Attanagalla. A new resthouse at Máwanella was completed in April, and the re-construction of the resthouse at Ruwanwella is shortly to be undertaken. The necessity for a resthouse at Bulatkohupitiya is under consideration. During the year, clocks and filters were supplied to every resthouse in the district, and it was decided to erect sign-posts on all the minor roads.

The amount collected in money was R35,760·5, and the equivalent of the labour which was supplied was R11,026·50. The balance of receipts in excess of expenditure on the last day of the year amounted to R6,843·35. The following is a summary of the procedure adopted to recover money or to enforce labour from the persons liable:—

Number liable on January 1, 1886	28,866	
Subsequently found liable	233	
		29,099
Of whom:—		
Paid the single rate	20,708	
Paid the double rate	810	
Performed single labour	3,240	
Performed double labour	747	
Exempted, absentees, dead	635	
		26,140
Leaving for warrants a balance of		2,959
Add warrants of 1885 outstanding on January 1, 1886 ...		2,043
Total of warrants to be accounted for in 1886		5,002
As follows:—		
Committed to jail	308	
Paid fine	403	
Worked at compulsory labour centres	875	
Worked on being allowed a second chance of doing so ...	598	
Exempted, absentees, dead	2,818	
		5,002

The expenditure on repairs to main roads throughout the district amounted to R24,360·50, as compared with R18,233·15 in the preceding year. The roads were not in good order, but they were passable for traffic. The minor road from Ruwanwella to Ballápána, seventeen miles in length, should be taken over by the Public Works Department. On the other hand, the principle road from Ambépussa to Alawwa, five miles in length, and the roads in the Government premises at Kégalla, one mile in length, should be transferred to the District Road Committee.

VIII.—THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The commutation system has worked satisfactorily, the figures for 1886 showing an improvement in comparison with those for previous years. The accounts were closed in September, no extraordinary difficulty being experienced in recovering the tax. Fifteen allotments only, out of a total of 44,866 commuted were sold, and these were all "puran," or abandoned. The tax due on these lots amounted to R7·30 out of a total of R44,256·50, the amount appearing in the register, and was irrecoverable by any other means. No lots were bought in by the Crown. One field in default was bought by a shareholder. The former proprietors of the remaining fourteen fields have other property, and did not desire to retain possession of the abandoned land, which was sold.

The following is a comparative statement of details for the last five years :—

Year.	Total according to the Register.									Lands Sold.								
	Lots.	Extent.				Tax.				Lots.	Extent.				Tax.			
		A.	R.	P.		R.	c.				A.	R.	P.		R	c.		
1882 ...	44,797	21,378	0	0		44,189	84			142	29	0	22		306	36		
1883 ...	44,834	21,408	0	0		44,184	54			89	20	0	25		49	47		
1884 ...	44,866	21,418	1	20		44,256	50			127	24	3	32		72	6		
1885 ...	44,866	21,418	1	20		44,256	50			116	29	1	39		81	4		
1886 ...	44,866	21,418	1	20		44,256	50			15	4	3	25		7	30		

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The year was healthy, and the sanitary condition of the people was good. Weather and rainfall were normal, except in August, when there were heavy floods. The mean death-rate per mille of the population was 19·11, compared with 21·32 in 1885. The mean birth-rate was 22·57, or 3·46 in excess of the mean death-rate. The birth-rate as recorded is low, owing to carelessness in registering births, no penalty for neglecting to do so being provided by the Ordinance 18 of 1867.

Nineteen cases of small-pox occurred, two only of which were fatal; in the preceding year there were twenty-nine cases and five deaths. The total number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations amounted to 4,668, in comparison with 4,200 in 1885. The percentage of successful operations was 76·62, compared with 74·80 in the previous year.

The facilities for the treatment of sickness are fair. Two hundred and seventy in-patients were admitted to the Kégalla hospital, in comparison with 300 in the previous year; and at the out-door dispensary 1,210 patients received treatment, as against 1,541 in 1885. At the out-door dispensary at Karawanella 1,335 cases were treated.

In 1887 a hospital will be erected at Karawanella to serve the estates of the Kelani valley. Further facilities for medical treatment should be afforded by the establishment of out-door dispensaries at Rambukkana and Aranéke, as pointed out elsewhere. With these additions the means of obtaining treatment for sickness will be ample, the number and utility of village practitioners being taken into consideration. A note on Vedarállá, or native doctors, will be found among the diary extracts annexed to this report.

X.—CRIME.

Serious crime has decreased during the year. In the Kégalla courts 89 cases, not triable summarily, were disposed of, the number of persons accused being 217: in 1885 the number of such cases was 200, 510 persons being dealt with. On the other hand, the number of cases summarily triable, of which disposal was made, was 1,041, comprising 2,017 accused persons, in comparison with 736 similar cases, comprising 1,506 accused persons, in the previous year.

Owing to vigorous action on the part of the headmen, cattle stealing decreased, there being only 76 cases in 1886, in comparison with 107 during the previous years. The statistics regarding murder are equally satisfactory. In the year under review the number of such cases was 3, involving nine accused persons, as against 9 cases in 1885, in which 17 persons were accused.

Twenty-two criminal cases were tried by the Assistant Government Agent as additional District Judge during the year, the number of the accused persons being 41. There were 15 charges of hurt, five of theft, and two of perjury; of these, 21 resulted in convictions, and one in an acquittal. Three appeals were lodged, the judgment being affirmed in each case.

The jail statistics of the year are satisfactory. The number of convicts admitted fell from 1,217 in 1885 to 881 in the year under review. The daily average of convicts fell from 35·62 to 24·98. Three was also a decrease in the number of under-trial prisioners admitted, the figures being 247 and 172 for 1885 and 1886, respectively.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The year was exceptionally healthy for cattle. In Beligal kóralé there was an outbreak of murrain during April and May; but prompt measures were taken to segregate the deceased animals, and a liberal supply of phenyle was distributed among the headmen. The epidemic was soon checked, and did not extend to the other divisions of the district.

XII.—AREA NEWLY CULTIVATED.

A large acreage has been newly opened for cultivation during the year. A considerable extent of native gardens was newly planted with cocoanuts, arecanuts, and plantains. The area of the land so improved may be estimated at 1,316 acres.

In the Kelani valley 3,000 acres were newly opened for tea, making a total of 9,782 acres under tea in that district at the close of the year. The out-turn amounted to 1,250,000 lb., and is estimated to increase to 1,800,000 lb. in 1887. In the course of a few years 16,000 acres, now in the hands of private owners, will probably be under tea, producing an annual out-turn of 8,000,000 lb., and at 50c. a pound, representing a yearly income of R4,000,000. The construction of a light railway to serve this district has been advocated elsewhere.

For the Dolosbáge section of this district, complete statistics cannot be obtained: figures which would be only vague and unreliable are accordingly withheld. The cultivation of tea is being rapidly extended here also, and a large area has been newly opened for this purpose. The out-turn in 1887 will probably be twice as large as that in the year under report. The out-turn of cacao, cardamoms, and cloves, though small, is also increasing; cinchona, on the other hand, is dying out.

XIII.—PROGRESS.

The chief event in the history of the district during the year, was the sale, on October 20, of 5,058 acres of land suitable for the cultivation of tea.

Preliminary steps were taken in the matter of the Kelani Reserve, and a Forest Settlement Officer was appointed to adjudicate upon claims. The work of settlement is proceeding.

Considerable progress was made in the erection of the bridge over the Sítáwaka-gaṇga, and work was begun in connection with the bridge over the Kelani-gaṇga at Karawanella. A site was selected and acquired for a hospital at Karawanella. At Kégalla four new cells were added to the prison, a public latrine was erected, and the cemetery was turfed and surrounded with a fence.

The toll at Algoḍa was removed. At Anguruwella a toll was established.

The division of Páta Bulatgama into Kitulgala paláta and Uḍuwa paláta, each of which will be placed under a separate kórála, has been authorised by the Government Agent.

The establishment of postal communication between Kégalla and Yaṭiyantoṭa *viâ* Bulatkohupiṭiya, has received the provisional sanction of the Government.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government, a selection of diary entries is annexed.

F. H. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Kégalla Kachchéri, *March* 31, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

February 4.—Spoke to the people at Alutnuwara about the general health and the facilities for obtaining medical treatment. Every one present agreed, that no improvement on the present state of things is needful as far as this pattuwa is concerned. On an average for every five villages there is a leading medical man (vedarála), while in each village there are from two to three minor practitioners. In addition to these, there are the Buddhist priests, who almost invariably have a knowledge of native medicine. All, as a matter of course, exact no charge from a patient unless a cure is effected. Many prescribe for and even feed the sick who consult them, gratuitously for the sake of merit. The fee when recovered is proportioned to the rank and the wealth of the patient. Thus, for the same amount of prescription and drugs, a very rich disáwa might pay R50, a moderately well off ratémahatmayá R20, a kórála R5, an ordinary cultivator R2, and a village pauper *nil*.

The belief in the efficacy of devil-dancers as averting or mitigating disease is dying out, it being found by experience that the vedarála is more successful.

February 9.—Spoke to the headmen of Morontoṭa and others about the education of girls among the Kandyans. At present they are never (expect perhaps in the case of a ratémahatmayá's daughter) taught to read or write. About 500 children are taught at the unaided schools (of which there are 73,—59 Siṇhalese and 14 Muhammadan) in this district. Out of these 500 there are only seven girls, all Muhammadan. The people agreed that it would be good for their daughters to learn to read, write, and sew; and they undertake to talk the matter over among themselves, and to say later on if they are prepared to meet the Assistant Government Agent's views in this matter. Pointed out to them that there would be no prosecution for non-attendance, and that what they agree to do they must do willingly.

February 12.—A flagrant instance of the decline of learning among the Buddhist priesthood occurred to-day. A priest sued in the Court of Requests another priest for the recovery of a book called "Diksangika," lent to the defendant, and this was what the plaintiff said in his evidence: "I do not know in what language the book was written. I do not know letters." He signed by making a cross. (C.R. Kégalla, 25,360.)

September 18.—Sent in report to Government Agent with suggestions as to controlling expenditure of temple revenues. No action apparently having followed on the report of the Buddhist Temporalities Commission in 1876, it is to be presumed that the recommendations then made, that Government should resume possession of all temple lands, are not to be adopted. Accordingly, assuming that Government would decline to collect temple revenues, suggested a scheme based on the proposals in 1876 to elect committees. These committees were proposed also in Ordinance 2 of 1846 (which was disallowed); and similar committees were created in the Indian Act of 1863, which was passed to divest the Government of India of the control of religious endowments. To-day's report suggests a central committee, and seven subordinate district committees, with powers to confirm or disallow the presentment of any priest to any incumbency, and to appoint or remove any lay incumbent. These committees to administer the finances of all the temples, subject to an annual audit to be conducted by an efficient officer appointed by Government for the purpose. This officer to be paid from temple funds. An appeal to lie to the District Court from any action of the committees. The provision of the Indian Act, which empowers any person interested in any way in a temple to prosecute the trustee of the temple, or a committee member for any misfeasance connected with his trust or office, might also be enacted, and so should the 35th and 36th clauses of Ordinance 2 of 1846, which forbid the unauthorised alienation of temple lands. The Indian Act incapacitates any committee member from being a trustee for the trust which that committee controls; but this provision, though salutary, is not applicable here. It is a question as to who should elect the unofficial committee members, (1) "the chiefs," as proposed in 1876, or (2) the people (Buddhists), subject to an easy-voting qualification such as that for Gaṇsabha matters.

April 9.—Went to see a trial of ploughs. One of Howard's at work in one liyadda, and a Siṇhalese one in the adjoining liyadda. The difference in time and results is astonishing. The difference in wear and tear to ploughman and buffaloes is almost *nil*, although the conservative Siṇhalese cultivator declares that it is a cruelty to put his buffaloes to the English plough. One liyadda was ploughed by Howard's in four hours. This same piece of land, when ploughed by a Siṇhalese plough, took twelve hours to finish. In addition, the Siṇhalese plough is taken over the ground three times, the English once; so that the English does the work nine times as quickly as the Siṇhalese; it ploughs at least six times as deep.

May 13.—Held inquiry at Anguruwella on a petition against the toll. The petition purported to be signed by 159 "poor inhabitants of certain villages." Every name was called out in the presence of the ratémahatmayá, headmen, and usual gathering of spectators. Of the 159; 128 were not known, and 14 were men who from their place of residence could not possibly be subjected to the grievances complained of in the petition. This leaves 17 signatories possessing a *primâ facie* claim to consideration. Of these, 13 were absent. Of the 4 present only one lived on the side of the river specified in the petition. Of the remaining three, two were obviously indifferent. This reduced the matter to a very simple issue. The one man left was a Moorman, who had hitherto possessed and enforced the monopoly of toll here. In flood-time he makes R5 to R6 a day, and it is said that on one occasion he charged R25 for ferrying one horse across. Of course the Moorman is opposed to the imposition of a regular toll by Government. The above analysis of the signatories is instructive as to the *bonâ fides* of monster petitions, as they are occasionally presented.

July 30.—The register shows a very large increase of petitions, as follows:—July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, 523; July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, 1,357; or 159 per centum. This of course means a great increase of work to the native department and to the ratémahatmayás. On no account should the practice of presenting petitions be discouraged; but in order to relieve the clerks, those petitions which are on private matters and quite unimportant may be handed back to the petitioners, with an endorsement to the ratémahatmayá, who can then deal with them without registration or correspondence.

June 18.—Completed the inspection of the 5,058 acres of land to be sold in October next. Owing to the scattered position of the various blocks, twelve in number, containing twenty-nine lots, and the rough nature of the country, it has been necessary to devote a considerable amount of time to this duty exclusively.

July 16.—Wrote to chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, in reply to his circular regarding the extension of the time allowed for payment at the single rate to March 31. Submitted a decided opinion that the time should not be extended beyond February 28. Those who are going to commute will pay before February 28,

—as they would, it is believed, before January 31, if that were the date fixed. The others would not pay by June 30, or at any time before the lapse of the prescribed time. That all can pay, if they wish, is certain; that is to say that it is easy in this district for any villager, however poor, to earn R1·50 for this purpose if he chooses to work. But he does not choose.

August 7.—At noon a heavy downpour of rain began and continued without intermission until the following morning. At 5 P.M. a report was brought in that several houses had been washed away, and that the lives of some people were in danger owing to the floods which surrounded their houses, and the impossibility of escaping through the torrents of water Went out with a large party first to Anguruwęlla bridge. The high road here was under water, and it was impossible to go further. Two men had been seen a short time before trying to swim across, and they had been carried away by the current and disappeared. Sent a party under Mirihęlla Arachchi to search for them. The Raṇwala bridge on the high road to Polgahawęla had been carried away. The cemetery was 10 ft. under water. Gave orders for erection of a barrier across the Anguruwęlla bridge (on the high road) to prevent people from crossing, as that also showed signs of giving way. Warned the people at Golahęla to be ready to leave their houses as soon as the water reached a certain mark, which was shown to them.

Then to Węlimannatoṭa on the Bulatkohupiṭiya-road. The bridge here had been carried away. A considerable extent of the road was under water, and some people were reported to be cut off in a house round which the floods were rapidly rising. Gave orders for a rough raft to be put together on which to make an attempt to reach them, but it subsequently transpired that they had managed to get to some high ground in time. Got home about 8 P.M., sent a constable to Karanduponé, two miles on the road towards Kandy, to see what had happened there; put these various orders into writing, and despatched a patrol to see that they were being carried out.

August 8, Sunday.—The two men who were carried away at Anguruwęlla yesterday evening have been found, both alive. They managed to lay hold of some trees and scrambled out of the water somehow. It stopped raining about 9 A.M., and since 12.30 yesterday 16·60 in. have fallen. Such a deluge is quite unprecedented in Kęgalla. Made arrangements to put the old road from Anguruwęlla to Raṇwala in order at once with road defaulters This will keep communication with Polgahawęla open, if the District Engineer clears away the landslips, several of which have occurred along the road Sent a party of twenty-five prisoners to clear large landslip in the hospital grounds.

On the Bulatkohupiṭiya-road the bridge at Morontoṭa also has been carried away. Directed Superintendent of Minor Roads to put édanḍu at all places where bridges had been carried away, and told off thirty men from the village prison of Pitihuma for repairs along the Bulatkohupiṭiya road. Told off thirty men from the village prison of Nilwakka for work on the old road from Anguruwęlla. Called for a statement of all people rendered houseless, specifying in each case whether relief (except at the hands of their friends or relatives) was necessary. At 3 P.M. received a report to say that nine men had been buried in a landslip at Aṭugoḍa, in Beligal kóralé, about eight miles off. Half an hour later the Talewala arachchi came in to say that seven men had been killed at Taléwala, about five miles off, by another landslip. The police magistrate started at once for Atugoḍa to hold an inquest, and to see that the work of recovering the bodies was pushed on. The Assistant Government Agent set off at the same time for Taléwala; but at the Welimanna-oya found that it was impossible to cross, the bridge being broken and the current being too strong for a raft. After various vain attempts turned back, making arrangements for a good raft to be ready by to-morrow morning, when the flood will have somewhat subsided, it is to be hoped. Sent message to the coroner, who lives close to the village in question, to hold an inquest meantime. Went to see the Raṇwala bridge, the platform and girders of which have been completely washed away: and to the hospital to see the landslip there. No injury done to the buildings, but it will take some days to remove the *débris*

August 9.—Reached Taléwala and held inquiry. None of the seven bodies have yet been found. On a rough measurement the area which slipped away is about 200 ft. by 400 ft., and from the point where the fissure began to the furthest point which the detached earth reached is a distance of about 800 ft. Gave the necessary directions for a large force of labour to be employed in digging for the bodies.

The slip occurred about 9 P.M., and the seven people were all seen at their evening meal at 7 P.M. by one of the neighbours One of the family, a woman, had gone out early in the day, and had been storm-stayed in a house of another villager, where she took shelter for the night. So she escaped, but her only child was buried alive. Made arrangements for some relief being given to her The damage to the paddy fields below is serious. Great trees were lying about like bushes, and the water had planted one (a rukattana) upright in the field, which two days ago stood on the crest of the hill 400 ft above.

September 16.—The Moormen, who muster strongly at Máwatugoḍa, had much to say against the enforcement of the rules dealing with green arecanuts; naturally, for their chief trade consists in buying such produce stolen. Pointed out to them that the issue or refusal of permits lay entirely within the discretion of the president, that the president was able to discriminate between the *bonâ fide* applicants for such permits and the applicants of dishonest purpose; that these circumstances afforded a firm protection to all honest men (like themselves); and that they had a Moorman representative on the committee whom they a few months ago elected to watch their interests. In reply, they professed themselves satisfied.

October 11.—Sent report on the paddy disease, "Hálpanpíduma," to Government Agent. At present we are ignorant here of its causes and of the remedies which should be applied. To begin with, it has not appeared in Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa kóralés or in Paranakúru kóralé. This year is the first time that it has been observed in Beligal kóralé. The disease visited Three kóralés and Páta Bulatgama for the first time in 1883. During a recent circuit, as much evidence as possible has been collected from the headmen of each division; and answers to a series of questions formulated by the Government Agent, and to many others in addition, have been tabulated. Four facts, as far as this district is concerned, have been established so far—(1) the disease never appears on ęlwí planted on chena land; (2) the plants which are attacked never recover; (3) the yala crop suffers much more than the maha; (4) the disease has increased every year on each land which has been affected. The subject will continue to receive attention, and meanwhile it would be premature to venture to propose remedies until all the available evidence which may be collected has been sifted It is quite new to the people, and they know nothing about it, and make no suggestions. The Government Agent speaks of it as bambupíduma. We know it here by the name of hálpanpíduma, literally, the "sprouting of the rice-rush." Hálpan is a common rush, identified by Dr. Trimen as *Fimbristylis globulosa*, order *Cyperaceæ*; it it translated by Clough as "rice-rush"

December 31.—The number of cases tried by the village committees was 1,186 in 1886, in comparison with 788 in 1885. The large increase of institutions is satisfactory, as it shows the rules made by the village committees are not allowed to remain a dead letter, and points to activity on the part of the headmen. No appeals were preferred.

APPENDIX.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, Kęgalla, to the Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Colombo.

No. 778. Kęgalla Kachchéri, September 21, 1886.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to reply to your circular No. 208, of June 18 last.

2 It may at the outset be assumed that the present state of the administration of the revenues belonging to the endowed vihára and déwála is such as to call for some interference on the part of Government. These lands are held by priests and lay incumbents, who deal as they please with the properties held in trust by them, practically unaccountable to any authority whatever; who use the revenues for their own purposes; and who, with very few exceptions, allow the buildings set apart for religious purposes to fall into ruins. It may also be

admitted that these revenues are thus wrongfully appropriated against the wish of the people, who naturally desire that they should be devoted to educational purposes and for the benefit of the Buddhist community generally.

3 This state of things existed in 1876, and resulted in the appointment of the Buddhist Temporalities Commission. The report of the Commissioners affords the most ample evidence of widespread corruption and systematic fraud, and is just as applicable to the present situation of affairs as it was at the time when it was written. Apparently, no definite action was taken by Government in consequence of this report; the history of the question during the last decade is not clear.

4 Apparently the matter was under consideration last year, for I find among the records of this kachchéri a report, No. 425, dated June 5, 1885, and addressed to the Government Agent by Mr. Ievers, to which I have the honour to request the favour of your reference. I endorse the strictures conveyed therein, and both from my own knowledge and from the communications made by the chiefs of this district to me, I am confirmed in the opinion that the evils consequent upon the maladministration of temple property have been in no way mitigated.

5. The object in view being solely the necessity of securing the honest administration of the revenues which should be devoted to the purposes for which they were originally intended, it remains to consider, firstly, what these purposes were, and secondly, how their fulfilment can be best enforced.

Purposes of Déwála Revenues.

6. The funds of déwála should be devoted—

(1) to the maintenance of déwála buildings;
(2) to the maintenance of a moderate establishment for each déwále, and to making provision for the annual processions;
(3) to the payment of the general expenses of managing déwála affairs; and
(4) the surplus, to the promotion of Buddhist learning, and in the instruction of the priesthood and laity in Elu and Páli literature.

Purposes of Vihára Revenues.

7. The funds of each vihára should be devoted—

(1) to the maintenance of each viháre and pansala:
(2) to making moderate provision for the incumbent;
(3) to the maintenance of a village school in connection with the viháre; and
(4) the surplus, to the encouragement of Buddhist education in each district.

8. Before suggesting any machinery for ensuring the attainment of the purposes detailed in the two preceding paragraphs, it may be well to note the recommendations made for this end by the Commission of 1876. They were, that the Government should resume possession of both vihara and déwála lands—

(1) by purchasing the rights of the temples, and by investing the net proceeds in the names of trustees for Buddhist purposes; or
(2) (and this alternative was deemed preferable) by the gradual sale of the temple lands, and similar investments of the proceeds, subject to the following provisions:—
a.—As regards vihára land, only forests and waste lands to be sold.
b.—Cultivated vihára lands, other than those held by hereditary tenants, to be managed on a system of long leases.
c.—Holdings of hereditary tenants to be subjected for ever, in lieu of services, to a tax of one-tenth.
(3) the funds so handed over by Government to Buddhist trustees to be administered by certain committees to be formed for the purpose.

9. For the purposes of this report I assume that Government is averse to resuming possession of temple lands by either of the methods noted in the preceding paragraph; and, in fact, averse to any such resumption at all, as these recommendations have had no practical result. Accordingly, my suggestions will be confined to the question of how to deal with the proper control of temple revenues, it being pre-supposed that Government declines to collect them.

10. (1) A central committee and seven district committees should be formed. Rules should be made from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for regulating their proceedings, and for insuring a complete and efficient audit of their accounts at fixed periods (say, annually). The seventh paragraph of the Minute of January 21, 1818, contemplated a yearly audit of this nature.

(2) The central committee should have a general control over the funds, power to require proper accounts and returns to be rendered by the district committee, and power to appoint and remove the diwa nilamé and the basnáyaka nilamés; power to confirm and disallow all elections by the priesthood to the offices of anúnáyaka and mahanáyaka; and also power to remove holders of these offices for misconduct.

(3) The district committees should have the power to nominate to the central committee fit persons for appointment to the déwala within their districts, and to recommend their removal from office; power to confirm and disallow all appointments of priests to the vihára within their districts (such appointments being made in accordance with the custom or rule of inheritance in each case); power to remove from his incumbency any priest not being anúnáyaka, guilty of misconduct; and power to recommend the removal for misconduct of any anúnáyakayá.

(4) It should be provided that no action should be maintained by any diwa nilamé, basnáyaka nilamé, or priest, for any stipend after the date of the decision to remove him from office, nor for any damages alleged to be caused by such removal.

(5) The committees might be constituted as follows:—

Central Committee.

The diwa nilamé;
The senior raṭémahatmayá of Kandy proper;
The senior of the basnáyaka nilamés of the four principal déwála in Kandy;
Two chiefs elected by the two monasteries of Malwatta and Asgiriya, one by each.

District Committees.

There might be seven of these, each composed of the senior raṭémahatmayá of each district, of the senior of basnáyaka nilamés of the chief déwála of each district, and of three chiefs to be elected by the chiefs of each district.

The districts should be Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, Four and Three Kóralés, Seven Kóralés, Uva, Mátalé, Sabaragamuwa, Nuwarakaláwiya, and Tamankaḍuwa.

(6) The committees should, I think, be composed solely of Buddhists.

(7) The definition of the term "chief" is a matter of detail. An alternative scheme would be to plce thea election of the three unofficial chiefs in each district in the hands of the people (Buddhists) of the district, the qualification to vote being determined on a similar basis to that for gaṇsabháwa matters.

(8) The committee members might be elected either for a term of years, or for life. The latter is the alternative adopted in Indian Act XX. of 1863, which was passed to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments.

(9) Under that Act the committee members were appointed by Government.

(10) It is further provided in that Act that no committee member can act as trustee of any religious establishment for the management of which the committee has been appointed. The provision is salutary ; but is not, in my opinion, applicable to the case under consideration.

(11) The audit referred to in sub-head (1) might be conducted by a qualified officer duly appointed by Government for the purpose, to be paid out of the funds of the central committee.

(12) The district committees should collect the revenues due from their respective districts, and pay salaries under the supervision of the central committee.

(13) Any person interested (not of necessity pecuniarily) in any temple, or in the performance of worship, or of the service thereof, or in the trust relating thereto, should be empowered by law to sue, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, the trustee of such temple or any member of committee before the district court for any misfeasance connected with the trust. The district court to have full powers to grant redress, or to refer the matter to arbitration.

11. Any Ordinance enacted for these purposes should include provisions somewhat similar to clauses 35 and 36 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1846 (which was disallowed), to prevent the alienation of temple lands and to subject the lands of abandoned temples to tax. It is, I believe, admitted on all hands that such alienation (with certain narrow and doubtful restrictions) is inequitable and illegal. The Buddhist law cited by L. C. Wijesinha Mudaliyar, in his evidence before the Buddhist Temporalities Commission (as regards vihára), and the judgment of the Supreme Court in appeal (D C. Kandy, 59,767) as regards dewala, are almost conclusive on this point.

12 I annex for your information a statement of some of the papers to which I have referred for the purposes of this report :—

Report of Service Tenures Commissioners, 1869.
Do. do. 1872.
Report of the Buddhist Temporalities Commissioners, 1876.

I am, &c.,
F. H. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

1.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

FROM the annexed comparative statement of revenue of this district from 1880 to 1886, it appears that the revenue collected in 1886 falls short of that collected in any of the previous years within that period. This is, however, due entirely to the greatly decreased amount of arrears of revenue outstanding to be collected, a sum of R6,858·42 only having been brought to account in 1886, as against R21,088·34 in 1885 and R43,440·76 in 1884. This branch of the revenue is almost entirely collected at the provincial kachchéri, consisting chiefly of toll and arrack rents in arrear, the revenue to be collected at this kachchéri showing very little in arrear at the close of the year.

	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Arrears of Revenue of former years	38,542	56	25,587	1	22,394	50	41,408	6	43,440	76	21,088	34	6,858	42
Land Sales	1,873	25	4,034	10	2,052	29	2,419	25	456	90	7,062	5	124	25
Land Revenue	31,918	8	29,963	68	14,170	59	8,316	67	27,685	78	36,490	5	35,325	9
Rents, exclusive of Lands ...	52,609	52	52,882	22	47,425	74	41,183	11	43,455	75	42,926	12	36,317	81
Licenses	49,826	70	41,542	46	22,071	42	31,013	48	25,393	32	13,024	98	10,010	0
Stamps	22,811	73	15,264	70	12,484	27	12,448	20	12,782	20	13,094	15	12,723	15
Taxes	1,977	97	1,830	8	1,562	59	1,301	65	1,029	54	832	90	1,303	72
Postal	161	78	4,407	70	4,543	23	4,210	48	4,241	84	4,096	73	4,550	80
Fines and Forfeitures ...	1,093	58	1,770	77	2,035	34	1,293	62	1,574	52	1,167	28	1,410	25
Sale of Government Property...	810	43	952	23	1,884	19	863	63	787	15	806	83	1,651	31
Reimbursements ...	2,038	40	3,098	48	3,619	85	4,116	59	3,034	25	4,248	60	9,872	14
Interest	794	36	2,310	39	834	61	1,627	8	1,513	40	252	48	193	29
Miscellaneous	239	39	344	86	3,596	25	1,260	22	1,651	29	591	48	740	11
Special Receipts ...	78	24	169	75	54	26	93	28	34	22	152	30	0	50
Rents of Government Buildings, &c.	1,262	71	1,001	95	1,061	66	1,071	69	925	50	943	38	1,016	0
Total ...	206,038	70	185,160	38	139,790	79	152,627	1	168,006	42	146,777	67	122,096	84

2. The decrease in *Land Sales* is especially remarkable, no large blocks of land having been exposed for sale during the year at all, and there being no demand for smaller lots in the interior. In May, some lands in the rejected temple village of Weralupe were exposed for sale or settlement ; but although this village is close to Ratnapura, no bids were made for any of the saleable lands, and the villagers were not in a position to accept even the favourable terms offered to them under recent instructions as regards settlement. The claims of the pangukárayó cannot be wholly ignored in disposing of lands in rejected temple villages, although in previous years it was the custom to regard such land as entirely Crown property.

3. Although the revenue under this head has fallen so low, there is no part of the Western Province where it can be more surely and rapidly augmented. The large areas in possession of the Crown between the Peak range and the Rakwána district offer a source of revenue by sale of suitable land for tea estates, which cannot long be neglected. There is a very keen demand for tea land in that part of this district, and such land as it may hereafter be found expedient to sell will doubtless command a very high price. I do not anticipate any great increase to this branch

of the revenue from the sale or settlement of small lots. The system of the tenure of lands in Sabaragamuwa, by which lands are held subject to service and in paṅgus, is naturally fatal to the acquisition of land in small parcels by villagers, even if they had the means to purchase, which at present they certainly have not; and the greater portion of lots adjoining public roads in this district suitable for traders or for plantation have, of course, been in private hands for many years, and until the interior of the district is more opened up there is no demand for more lots of this description.

4. *Land Revenue.*—The commutation of the paddy tax in this district forms the largest item under this head, viz., R31,859·9. It was collected for the first time wholly within the year, with the exception of a very few items held over for special report, on account of failure of crop or long abandonment of lands.

5. *Rents, exclusive of Lands.*—Five tolls between Ratnapura and Halpé were for seven months of the year collected in aumani.

6. *Reimbursements.*—The increase under this head is partly due to increased recoveries under the Medical Aid Ordinance, and partly to the crediting to revenue, at the close of the year, the amount collected at the Galagama toll-station as cart registration fees for the protection of estate produce by the police.

7. The system works easily, and apparently gives satisfaction. I cannot but think, however, that it is extremely expensive, and that more security still might be provided than is now enjoyed. I have heard lately of theft of coffee *between* the registering stations, and there is no doubt that wetting of coffee is still practised on the river. Under present arrangements the police have to protect two routes, and they protect neither efficiently. It would tend to far greater security if protection were confined to one route only—either water or road; I mean, of course, between Ratnapura and Colombo. There is now no supervision whatever *between* each police station. All the police undertake to do is to register carts passing up and down, and to inform consignor and consignee of produce where the cart is on the road or boat, on the river at any date. Any Government headman could do this for half the money. What is required to perfect the system is a constant patrol between each station, and the strengthening of the supervision between Ratnapura and Colombo. As there is now no police supervision between the Képu-ela Módara, on the Kalu-gaṅga, and Colombo, and equally no supervision whatever *between* the police stations on the river, I think it would be better to withdraw the police entirely from the river, and ensure an efficient supervision and patrol along the the road between Ratnapura and Colombo. There is a saving on transport by boat, but it is a question whether consigners of produce would not be willing to pay the increased cart hire if they could rely on absolute protection along the road route. If, on the other hand, the majority prefer the river for transport, the police supervision should be made really efficient, and continued through the canal to Colombo. At present the police on the river enjoy an existence of remunerative leisure, which thoroughly commends itself to the native constable, but which can hardly promote efficiency and discipline.

8. The other items of revenue call for no special remark.

9. The expenditure of the year is in excess of that of the preceding year, the increase being principally under the heads *Fixed and Provisional Salaries*, due to the appointment, in August, of a separate raṭémahatmayá for the Kolonná kóralé; *Prison Services*, due to increased number of prisoners detained in this jail in consequence of the Supreme Court holding two criminal sessions at Ratnapura during the year, and in some degree to the cost of diets supplied to defaulters under the Thoroughfares Ordinance of 1884.

10. The increase under the head *Miscellaneous Services* is attributable to the cost of supervision of tolls collected in aumani.

11. I proceed to review the various points on which information is specially solicited by the Government circular of January 27 last.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

12. There has been, I am happy to state, no failure of the crops in any part of the district during the last year. In parts of the Nawadun and Kuruwiṭi kóralés there were complaints of a blight which affected the young paddy plants in May, June, and July. The natives called it "bambupidima" (බම්බුපිඳිමා), and every one asserted it had never been seen before. It was, as far as I could ascertain, due to the unusually prolonged rains which prevailed in those months; and from want of sun the young plant failed to mature the ear, and a shoot of grass, like a bamboo-leaf, appeared in its stead. It affected paddy on all kinds of land irrigated—owiṭi and chenas; and neither good soil nor manure afforded protection from its attack. I obtained a full report from each raṭémahatmayá on the subject, and forwarded a report thereon to the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, who obtained for me a supply of fresh paddy seed from the Galle district, which I have distributed to each raṭémahatmayá for sowing in those fields which suffered from the blight; and I trust by the change of seed and a more favourable cultivating season the crops in 1887 will not be affected. Manure is very seldom used in any part of Sabaragamuwa for paddy fields, owing to the expense of its transport from Colombo. In the Kukulu kóralé, where water transport up the Kuḍá-gaṅga brings bone manure within their reach, it is more used.

13. Kurakkan is still the chief food of the greater number of inhabitants of the Binṭenna of Sabaragamuwa—*i.e.* in Kolonna kóralé, parts of Atakalan, and of the Meda kóralé—where the climate does not permit of elwí cultivation, the water-supply in many of those villages being at the same time very uncertain, and bad fever and skin diseases—especially paraṅgi and itch—are very prevalent.

14. In Kuruwiṭi, Nawadun, and Kukulu kóralés, the villagers have elwí in their chenas as food-supply, in addition to the rice from their fields. Amu and meneri are also sown on high lands, and yams are now planted in every garden and enclosure.

15. In Kadawatu kóralé the villagers have suffered much from the failure of coffee, and resort more to the Binṭenna to cultivate kurakkan chenas than was the case formerly. Tobacco is cultivated in small enclosures in the Binṭenna.

I see no reason to alter the statement made in my report for last year as regards the proportion of imported rice consumed in each kóralé.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. I adhere to my opinion expressed in my report of 1885, that legislation is required to improve the relations now existing in Sabaragamuwa between the landlords and their tenants. Perhaps the introduction of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance will open the way to the introduction of legislation in this direction. The tendency on the part of tenants is undoubtedly now to repudiate their services and to subject their landlords to every trouble and expense to recover their value. More especially is this the case where the landlord who was alive at the date of the registration of services by the Commissioner has died, and his heir has taken possession. The old tie is broken, and the new landlord experiences great difficulty in securing the services rendered without demur to his predecessor. It has been urged that the Ordinance under which these services were settled and registered was not made for the protection of the landlords; but, on the other hand, it was not made for their ruin. If the landlord is compelled to recover his services at law, he is put to expense exceeding the value of the services; and if he does not go to law to protect his interests, the services are prescribed. I know of cases in this district in which tenants are in possession of lands liable to services to ninda proprietor or the déwálé, but who are rendering none to either, to the great ruin of each estate.

17. It is a matter, I submit, pressing earnestly for the consideration of Government. The landed class, on which Government so largely depends for its influence and assistance in the administration of native interests, partly no doubt owing to causes beyond control, but mainly, in my opinion, to the direct action of Government, is steadily losing its position and character in Sabaragamuwa, being unable to maintain itself through the loss of revenue and services formerly enjoyed. If the system of services is to be maintained, there should be a revision of the rate of commutation of these services, and greater facilities given to the landlord to recover them. If it be thought unwise to render any assistance to the support of a system which has in itself the seeds of decay, I see no other course but the abolition of all services. A settlement of claims between the landlord and tenants in all ninda villages, and an extensive compensation to the landlords; the subjection to the Government tythe of lands of tenants now enjoying perpetual exemption, would in some measure remunerate the Government for so large a measure of compensation. I fear, however, that only the more prudent of the Kandyan families would survive such a change, and prudence is not a leading characteristic of the Kandyan chief.

18. Another point on which I would advise legislation is in the amendment of the Grain Tax Ordinance, by giving power to the revenue officer to accept in some instances payment of the tax in kind. It would be very seldom exercised, but there are cases familiar to every revenue officer in which the use of such power would be an immense relief to both cultivator and himself. The hard and fast rule of "Your money or your land," which Government now enforces, is most oppressive, and, to me most distasteful to work. In a district like Sabaragamuwa, where money is so very scarce, and payment of the tax was for many years invariably made to the renter in kind, the change to a money payment was most inexpedient; but it is too late now to change. All I ask for is, that the revenue officer should be given by law the opportunity of taking payment in kind instead of money.

19. I beg leave to suggest also, under this head, the expediency of recovering an annual license fee of R2·50 on every boutique-keeper and hawker in the Island, excluding all coffee and tea and hopper boutiques in which plantains and rice-cakes are sold. My object is to secure contribution to the general revenue from classes which do not now contribute. The Moorman or low country man who opens a boutique alongside of a road or in a village, is a bird of passage: he owns no paddy land; if he has a mortgage on such lands it is not he that pays the tax; he generally manages to evade payment of the road tax; and he is too often a receiver of stolen goods and an encourager of the theft of arecanuts. If it were impossible for such a person to carry on his business without an annual license of R2·50, a very valuable check would be placed on the character and operations of such traders. The fee is so small that it would be impossible to object to it as an interference with the course of trade, or as an impediment to the development of honest commercial operations in the villages.

20. I also invite attention to my recommendation under this head last year for the amendment of the Police Ordinance.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

21. The works most required in this district are irrigation works, and the improvement and development of the means of communication between this district and other adjoining districts, and in the interior of the district itself.

22. The irrigation scheme in the Kolonná kóralé was, after many months of weary waiting, taken in hand during the year, and Mr. Gunn, of the Public Works Department, has commenced the survey of the site of the anicut and channel between the Erępóruwe-gaṇga and Embilipiṭiya. I am glad to state that he finds this scheme perfectly practicable, and that by throwing an anicut across the Erępóruwe-gaṇga, near Maḍuwanwela, the water of that river can be diverted by a short channel into the Ketigan-ára, by which it will reach the Panamure tank and fields, and after supplying these, the surplus water will reach Embilipiṭiya. It was my hope that this channel would have served the Tunkame interests also; but the length of the channel through a district so dry for many months of the year will, I fear, be fatal to this part of the project. The expenditure on the anicut and channel will, however, be amply remunerated by the cultivation of the fields and bed of the old tank at Panamure, over 300 acres, which are among the most fertile in the district, and have not been cultivated for several years, and by the certainty of a permanent supply for cultivation of fields at Embilipiṭiya.

23. The other irrigation works that I wish to bring forward are the Diyainna and Ugalkaltota schemes in the Bintęnna of the Męda kóralé, and situate respectively fourteen and twenty-five miles from Balaṇgoḍa.

24. The former scheme consists in the diversion of the water of the Dorawęlla-oya, near the resthouse at Balaṇgoḍa, into the Telessan-Kandure-oya by a channel estimated to be about two miles in length. The Telessan-Kanduru-oya, or, as it is commonly known, Diyainne-ęla, has a natural course of about eight miles to the village of Diyainna, irrigating several fields on the way in other villages. The stream has a fine fall over the precipitous range dividing the Hęlauḍapaláta from the

Bintenna into the village of Diyainna, where at present a tract of about a hundred amunams is cultivated. It is certain that with the addition of the waters of the Dorawella-oya, an additional extent of a hundred and eleven amunams can be brought under cultivation. The whole of this belongs to the Crown, and from its adjacency to Balaŋgoḍa and other populated villages, there is no want of cultivators or of applicants for the land.

25. *The Ugal-kaltota scheme* requires the construction of a permanent anicut across the Walawé-gaŋga, and the repair in some places of an old channel, a mile and a half in length. The site of the old Kandyan anicut is still visible, and the spaces cut in the rocks in the bed of the river to hold the timber beams for the dam. Tradition asserts that an extent of seven hundred amunams was cultivated on each side of the river—egoḍapantis yala and megoḍapantis yala cultivation on the Uva side has ceased entirely, and that on the Sabaragamuwa side is reduced to seventy amunams. The extent of cultivable land is, however, unlimited, and the supply of water inexhaustible. I have already received applications for over three hundred acres, and if the work is taken up I have no fear of disposing of the rest. The advantages derivable from the execution of these two works cannot well be exaggerated. We shall substitute a permanent source of good food and water for the present inconstant supply of kurakkan afforded by the cultivation of Crown héŋ in these two villages of the Bintenna, and place within reach of the cultivators of adjoining villages the means of enriching themselves and improving their present food supplies.

26. The repair of a tank at *Mulgama* in the Meda kóralé is also an advantageous work to be taken up, and one which I intend to bring under the notice of the Irrigation Board.

27. Turning from *Irrigation*, which really opens a wide field for most useful and remunerative work in Sabaragamuwa, the works that require early attention are :—

(1) The completion of the road between Nambápána and Kurugam-módara. Two miles of this extension were taken in hand during last year. A vote for a further extension has been taken, and I trust the next vote will be for its completion.

(2) A telegraph line to Ratnapura *viâ* Avisáwélla.

(3) Construction of a bridge over the Karawiṭu-gaŋga, which is the boundary stream between the Nawadun and Kukulu kóralés, and about half way on the road between Ratnapura and the Pasdun kóralé,—a very dangerous crossing now, which has caused the loss of more than one life, and which in rainy season cannot often be attempted for some days.

(4) Construction of a bridge over the Erépóruwe-gaŋga on the road from Bulutoṭa to Maḍuwanwela and Embilipiṭiya,—also a dangerous and difficult stream to cross.

(5) The completion of the bridges on the Eratne bridle-road. Until the three remaining bridges are completed the road cannot be used, and the previous expenditure on this road is virtually lost to the public.

(6) The extension of a cart-road from Olugantoṭa to Pinnawala on the present bridle-road trace from Balaŋgoḍa to Dikoya. This should be taken up as a grant-in-aid road, for the benefit of tea estates.

(7) The construction of a permanent court-house at Rakwána.

(8) The construction of a court-house at Balaŋgoḍa, court at each place to be held by the police magistrate at Ratnapura in alternate months, for one week at each place

(9) Permanent improvement and purification of Ratnapura waterworks and town supply pipes.

(10) Extension of road from Gilgarron to meet road from Morawak kóralé.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

28. The administration of the village communities rules, which have come into operation in all kóralés of this district except the Kukulu kóralé, occupies most attention at present. Only in the Kuruwiṭi kóralé is there a president and village tribunal, and in all other kóralés the rules will, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 34 of 1884, be worked by the raṭémahatmayá of the kóralé, assisted by the members of the elected committees. The rules will be enforced from January 1, 1887; the late date at which they received sanction during 1886, preventing me from initiating any work under them during 1886. The necessity of these rules in Sabaragamuwa has long been felt, and the impossibility of securing attention to the maintenance and upkeep of village paths, édanḍas, amblams, and wells has resulted in many parts of the district in their total neglect, so that there is much ground to recover. Our object has been not so much to adopt many rules, as to enfore attention to three or four rules bearing directly upon village administration, and especially sanitation.

29. Education has made some advance in Sabaragamuwa during the past year. I have been able to secure the opening of nine additional schools, one at Gilimale, in the Kuruwiṭi kóralé; two in the Nawadun kóralé, at Nivitigala and Márápona; two in Atakalan kóralé, at Mádampé and Goḍakéwela; one in the Kolonná kóralé; and one in each of the Kukulu, Meda, and Kadawat kóralés, at Kukulégama, Opanaika, and Morahela, respectively. The new village communities rules enable me to compel attendance at these vernacular schools. I hope to make equal, if not better progress next year, and to open also schools for girls in some of the larger villages. It is a matter for surprise that the mission agencies of the Church Missionary and Baptist societies, have made so little progress in Sabaragamuwa, considering the number of years each society has been working here and the capital expended by each. The attendance at their outstation schools at Pelmaḍulla and Rakwána is extremely poor, and no attempt is made to carry education into the villages in the interior of the district.

30. The public works in progress in this district during last year have been :—

(1) The extension of the road from Kurugammódara to Nambápána.

(2) The construction of an anicut and repair of an old channel at Baṭugedara for the irrigation of thirty-four amunams at Batugedara, lying on the south side of the Kalu-gaŋga, and between the road to Haldummulla and the Wé-gaŋga.

(3) The construction of a block of twelve separate confinement cells in the jail at Ratnapura, the cementing of the floors of the present jail buildings and all verandahs, the construction of a kitchen, and conversion of the present kitchen into a hospital room.

(4) The sinking of wells in the more unhealthy villages of the Kolonná kóralé. Four are now sunk, two at Embilipiṭiya, one at Tunkame, and one at Hirigalkatuwe, a hamlet in Tunkame. In two of these good water has been already found; I think it will be necessary to deepen the other two wells. When finished, they are to be lined with bricks by the Public Works Department. Another well has been sunk at Wellewa, in the Aṭakalan kóralé.

(5) Dispensaries with accommodation for the itinerating medical officer appointed by Government for the Atakalan and Kolonná kóralés, have been now provided in those two kóralés, under the vote of R1,000 allowed to me for that purpose. One has been built at Wellewa, on the road from Mádampé to Hambantoṭa, and twelve miles from Mádampé; another at Embilipiṭiya, fourteen miles further down the same road; and a third at Kolonná, on the road between Embilipiṭiya and Bulutota. The irrigation bungalow at Walalgoḍa is available as another centre on the road between Kolonná and Embilipiṭiya.

VI.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

31. The one thing which will, in my opinion, do most immediate benefit to the inhabitants of this district is a careful revision next year, and in 1888, of the present grain-tax commutation. To secure a more correct list of lands actually under paddy cultivation, I have desired each raṭémahatmayá to prepare a fresh list of paddy lands in each village, leaving out such lands as have not been cultivated for several years, and reducing as far as possible the enormous number of entries under which so many undivided shares were entered in the last register. I think very few landowners will adopt annual commutation at the revision, and there will be less desire to secure the entry of all lands and all names than was shown in 1881.

32. Reference to the works and measures enumerated above, indicates the direction in which I consider the first steps for the improvement of Sabaragamuwa should be taken.

VII.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

33. I have already submitted my report on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance of 1884 in this district, and will here only briefly note that I consider its operation during the past year has been very successful. The number of persons liable to road-tax in Sabaragamuwa was 21,870, of whom 13,200 commuted their liability at R1·50, and 534 at R3; labour for six days was rendered by 4,552 persons, and double labour by 113. At the close of the year 413 defaulters only left unaccounted for, of whom the greater number were certainly vagrants and traders from the low country. On December 31, 1885, the first year in which the Ordinance came into operation, there were 1,344 defaulters outstanding.

34. Considerable opposition was experienced to the breaking of metal required for the first time, in this district by the Public Works Department, and it was found impossible to exact the full quantity demanded by the district engineers. As this was the first occasion of such work being demanded, I did not press the commutation labourer for the full measure. Next year it will be necessary to do so. I should like to see the law relaxed so far as to allow the delivery of that quantity of broken metal which the Public Works Department requires in satisfaction of the R1·50 due to the estimate by the villager, irrespective of the number of days or place at which the metal was broken. He would then be able to break it in six, ten, or twenty days, and to utilise the labour of as many members of his family as he desired to employ. The Public Works Department would be saved cost and worry of supervision, and there would be no question of task-work.

35. I think, further, that the notice for double work should be discontinued, and that if a man does not turn out to work for six days he should be arrested as a defaulter *at once*.

36. The chairman should also be given power to take bail from a defaulter brought upon warrant, to allow of time for reference to another committee, to whom discharge of liabiliy of tax is pleaded.

37. To prevent evasion of this tax by absconding to another district, I would recomended that the chairman have the power, after a certain date (say August 31) to notice any person resident in a village in the division officer's list, of which his name does not appear on April 1, to prove his discharge of labour.

VIII.—GRAIN TAX.

38. The tax due under the Grain Tax Ordinance was recovered without undue pressure before the end of November for the most part. I held all sales for default of payment of tax throughout the district, except in Kukulu kórlé, where I had fixed the sales for December; but was prevented from taking up the work by the Supreme Court unexpectedly fixing a criminal session during that month at Ratnapura.

39. From the returns I have already furnished, it appears that out of 420 sales in 1886, one-third (or 142) was purchased by the Crown for want of bidders. Of these, 66 were in the Kukulu kóralé, where the raṭémahatmayá held the sales in my absence. Of the 142 sales to the Crown, 16 were subsequently re-transferred to the defaulters. I shall be able to dispose of the greater part in Kukulu kóralé on my next circuit there.

40. I am satisfied that in no case in which the Crown is a purchaser is a land under regular cultivation, or does the owner of the share purchased enjoy any regular right of cultivation, except at very long intervals. In many cases a lot or share is purchased one year as a speculation by a man who has never seen the land; on his going to see his purchase he finds it worthless, and naturally does not pay the tax next year, when the Crown has to become the purchaser. The registers of Sabaragamuwa are full of lands which should never have been entered at all, and could never have been entered if the Grain Commissioners had had time to inspect the lands. The register was prepared in haste; there was not adequate supervision of the work of the assessors; and lands were entered which had not been cultivated for twenty, thirty, and forty years. Great care must be taken at the revision to appoint an officer as Commissioner well acquainted with the district, and to give him ample time to prepare the new registers. If this be done, we shall have a register which will give satisfaction, and a commutation which it will be possible to collect annually without sales, or even default, power being taken as urged above to collect in cases of real poverty *in kind* instead of in money.

41. I have found it extremely difficult to dispose of lands purchased by the Crown to their previous owners. They are lands, which cannot be regularly cultivated, and which the owner will not resume as long as he has to pay an annual commutation upon them. The question now arises, What is to be done with all these purchases? It is impossible for the Crown to protect its purchases except at great expense. The greater part of them are merely shares in lands, which at best the Crown would only enjoy at very long intervals. My own opinion is that all these sales should be cancelled. I do not think that such a course will prevent the recovery of tax from a single land worth cultivation. Regularly cultivated paddy land is not so far in excess of the demand as to want a purchaser, when advertised for sale in Sabaragamuwa.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

42. The health of the inhabitants of the Kuruwiṭi, Nawadun, Kukulu, and Kadawat kóralés, and the Helaudapaláta of Meda kóralé, Pannil pattu of Aṭakalan kóralé, and the upper villages of the Kolonnágam pattu of the Kolonná kóralé will, in my opinion, compare very favourably with that of the residents in the most healthy parts of the Western Province. It is only in the Bintenna of Sabaragamuwa—viz., in that portion lying between the Walawé-gaṇga and the lower ranges of the Balaṇgoḍa and Rakwana hills—that the sanitary condition of the villagers leaves much to be desired. Much has been done to meet their requirements, and to place constant medical relief and medicine within their reach. The bungalows provided, as stated above, in the Kolonná and Aṭakalan kóralés enable the itinerating medical officer specially appointed for service in these kóralés, to make a monthly circuit in that Bintenna, to visit every village, and to have a known centre at which medicine can be obtained.

43. The Bintenna of the Meda kóralé is visited whenever necessary by an officer sent by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, at my request.

44. There are Government out-door dispensaries at Rakwána, Balaṇgoḍa, Ratnapura, and Avisáwélla, at which the inhabitants of the other parts of the district can and do in large numbers obtain relief.

X.—CRIME.

45. The last year witnessed, I regret to record, an unusual outbreak of crime of the most serious type. The Supreme Court held a session at Ratnapura in July and again in December, no session of that court having been held in Ratnapura since 1881.

46. At the first session three cases of murder were on the trial-roll, three of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two of theft, and one of forgery. Sentence of death was pronounced in one case, one was transferred for trial in Colombo on account of the disagreement of the jury, and in the third case of murder a verdict of not guilty was returned. This session was presided over by the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir B. L. Burnside.

47. The second session was opened by Mr. Justice Clarence, and was of shorter duration, only six cases being committed. In five of them, however, the prisoners were indicted for murder—in one, from the Avisáwélla district, the accused was sentenced to death; in two other cases, also from Avisáwélla district, the prisoners were found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The other two cases were from this district,—in one a verdict of not guilty was returned, and in the other of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

48. In each instance in which sentence of death was passed, the sentence was carried out in the Ratnapura prison—a place I would point out utterly unsuited for the execution of criminals, as the interior of the yard is commanded by the hills just above the prison, which are crowded with spectators, whom it is impossible to keep away. On the last occasion I surrounded the gallows with a screen of cadjans; but I think all executions of prisoners sentenced to death at the sessions held in Ratnapura should take place in Colombo.

49. It is impossible to account for such a violent outbreak of crime. During the first year I was in Sabaragamuwa there was not a single case of murder; and I do not think the use of the knife is so common in quarrels in Sabaragamuwa as it is in other parts of the Western Province, of which I have had charge. In both the capital cases, jealousy was the incentive to the crime; in the other cases land disputes supplied the motive, and only one was traceable to the influence of drink.

50. The worst case of all was that over which the jury disagreed, in which a Moorman was brutally murdered, near Kuruwiṭa, by a man of the blacksmith caste, for the gems which he had in his possession. The jury would not convict because they considered that another person implicated in the murder should have been put on his trial. The man was tried again in Colombo, convicted, and hung; and his accomplice is now awaiting his trial at the next session.

51. Cattle-stealing prevails fitfully in the Aṭakalan kóralé, but cattle killing is becoming more prevalent for the sake of the meat: sometimes for sale to the estate coolies, but more often for consumption by the bad characters of the villages, who collect to gamble or simply for the feast.

52. Theft of prædial produce is unfortunately very common in the villages, but few of these offences are brought to court.

53. My own opinion is, that, having regard to the area and population of Sabaragamuwa, there is really very little serious crime in it, and that this district in this respect compares favourably with other parts of the Western Province, and indeed of the Island.

XI.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

54. There has been no murrain or disease reported among cattle during the last year.

XII.—NEW AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

55. No new mud land has been opened for cultivation this year. Five hundred acres of tea have been opened in the Rakwána district, and three hundred in the Balaṇgoḍa district.

It is impossible to record with any approach to accuracy, the extent of new land opened for garden cultivation by the villagers. It would, however, form a very trifling total.

XIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

56. Work other than routine can be gathered from the extracts from diaries I append, as requested.

XIV.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

57. His Excellency the Governor paid his first visit to Sabaragamuwa in January, 1886, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, and after a stay in Ratnapura, during which he held a reception of all the chiefs and headmen of the district, proceeded to Úva *viá* Balaṇgoḍa.

58. I received a visit in the course of the year from a German gentleman interested in the trade of precious stones, and I am not without hope that his visit may result in the introduction of improved methods of gemming with European capital into Sabaragamuwa. The method of procuring gems in force now in Sabaragamuwa is the same as that adopted in the last century, and the employment of machinery under skilled direction would no doubt immensely develop the gemming industry peculiar to Sabaragamuwa.

59. The chiefs of this district contributed several very valuable loans to the Ceylon court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London; and the silversmiths of Muddúwa sent several specimens of Ratnapura silver-work, for the smaller specimens of which a ready demand was found at the exhibition. Rodiya rope was sent from Balaṇgoḍa, and the cloths from the looms of the weavers at Tangamu, in the Binṭenna of Mǫda kóralé. Facsimiles of the famous bow and arrow in the Maha Saman Déwále were also made and sent to the exhibition, and a sample of gold dust found in the bed of the Kaṭugas-ǫla at Ratnapura, with specimens of stones and a glass containing samples of the different strata found in a gempit, represented the industry for which Sabaragamuwa is most specially famous.

60. The survey of the gabaḍágama of Gilimalé commenced during the last year, and when completed I shall be in a position to take action under the Forest Ordinance, as Forest Settlement Officer, to restrict the present unlimited chena cultivation in that village,—to protect the sources of the Kalu-gaṇga,—to confine the villagers to a well-defined area,—and to offer to the public for sale such land as the Government may decide to sell for the cultivation of tea. The survey is to be extended to Bambaraboṭuwa, so that the whole of the range between the Peak and the Haldummulla-road will thus be embraced, and very valuable reserves secured for sale or otherwise.

HERBERT WACE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

February 10.—Walked to Agar's Land, fifteen miles. On the way visited Boltumbe Déwále, of which Della Banda is Basnáyeka Nilamé Was much distressed to find buildings in such dirty and bad order. As I had not given any notice of my coming the Basanáyeka Nilamé was not there, and I could not get keys to inspect inner shrine, &c.; but the dikgé is as dirty and out of repair as even a native maduwa can be—the doors hanging by one hinge, and the perahęra path and outer buildings in equally disgraceful state. The door leading to the dikgé is remarkably handsome, if cleaned—ebony frame, well carved, with ivory set in along the edges; and above this, outside the ebony and in all sides of it thin strips of copper. If it were clean and polished it could be most handsome; but it is covered with dirt and has been even white-washed. This Déwále is an off-shoot of the large one near Ratnapura which His Excellency visited, and was used as a safe place to deposit the valuable articles in the Mahasaman Déwále when it was exposed to attacks from the Portuguese and other invaders. It still contains some gold bowls and bows and arrows, which have not been taken back to the Maha Saman There is a very fine extent of five-hundred amunams of paddy land in this village and Pinnawala, part of which was under cultivation.

On other side of fields entered road from Balaṇgoḍa to Agar's Land, and a very tough road it is up hill and down hill in Kandyan style; latter part of it through good forest, and very rough A terrible outlet for an estate—twenty miles of such road for transport must be a serious handicap This walk gives me a very good idea of the country between the Balaṇgoḍa-road and the Marketiya range. Mr. Lewis accompanied me to point out his old trace from Pinnawala, below Dotangala, to the Miriyakota Gap into Maskeliya, which I am anxious to open out for the benefit of villages in this district, who will find a market in that direction. Mr J D. Young brought his old trace from Ratnapura up to that Gap at the time it was considered that Maskeliya and Dikoya would find their outlet in that direction.

Passed through Rassagala and visited the Rassagala pansala, which is well kept and cared for by the incumbent, but is not an old vihára Rassagala is included in Morahella, which is claimed by Mahawęlitęnna, an enormous claim extending from Denagama, half-way between Bilhul-oya and Balaṇgoḍa to the boundary of Bambaraboṭuwa, twenty miles from Ratnapura. Reached Agar's Land at about 2 P.M.

February 11.—Walked to Hapugahahena, eight miles; Malwala, ten miles; all through Bambaraboṭuwa, chiefly through forest and across some delicious streams—one waterfall of Dehina-ęla, the prettiest I remember seeing in Ceylon, owing to the way in which the water spreads itself over the ledges of rock 30 ft. or 40 ft. wide in a fall of about 100 ft. The path I came over is the old cart-road trace to the Bambaraboṭuwa estates, and is an excellent one. Of course, there are no culverts and bridges, but fords still remain, and I shall lose no time in re-opening the path. It is a good width throughout, and is certainly the proper outlet for Agar's Land, and the other tea estates I hope to see opened there. There is great demand for tea land here, and the great extent of the village will enable us to meet it without interfering with village interests or Crown reserves. The village is a royal village, adjoining Gilimale on one side and Morahęla on the other, and is one of those the survey of which has been so continuously and urgently pressed upon Government. I found chena cultivation flourishing on all sides, and plantations being opened where no shadow of title exists. I reprimanded the árachchi severely, and ordered him to send me the names of the cultivators and encroachers; but until Government enforce their just rights in the manner advocated by the Government Agent, it is difficult for the local headmen to protect the Crown's interests. Found road from boundary to Malwela not cleared. Wrote to disáwa about this neglect on return; also wrote again to Government Agent about surveys in Gabaḍágama, and suggesting that Mr. Lewis, a thoroughly competent surveyor in the neighbourhood, be employed, if Surveyor-General has no officers available; also wrote to raṭémahatmayá on return about destruction of forests and encroachments in Bambaraboṭuwa, and requested him to use his influence to prevent them.

February 20.—To Idango la, in the Kukulu kóralé, fifteen miles. Drove out ten miles to Kuruganmódara; road much washed, and foundation of roadway exposed; resolved not to drive over this road again! Walked to Kiri-ęlla, two miles, crossed Kalu-gaṇga by ferry boat, and entered Kukulu kóralé at Galature. Met raṭémahatmayá, kóiala, registrar, and muhandiram of Pallé pattu. Walked four miles to árachchie's house, through beautiful owitas, which are all subject to flood from the Kalu-gaṇga.

Galature is a temple village belonging to Potgul vihára. Its estimated extent of mud land is twelve amunams generally cultivated for yala owita land about thirty amunams. All the surrounding hills chenaed to a tree, not a bit of forest visible. Healthy village. About 150 houses. Jaggery and cultivator castes. Arachchi has been twelve years in office, and succeeded his father The registrar, aged 68, lives in this village; has been in Government service 48 years; is registrar for the Pallé pattu only. Vel-vidáne for this village has no act; granted exemptions

from road-tax, and went over list of defaulters of 1885 with the árachchies of Dumbara and Galature. Discharged four or five for age and sickness; sent two into jail. Arachchies very slack about arresting defaulters; reprimanded them, and directed them to follow me on circuit with the balance. There is a school at Kiri-ella on the other bank of the river, which Galature boys could attend, but they do not, because the ferryman changes two cents a head for the boys. This is illegal under the Ordinance, which expressly exempts boys attending school. But it is a private ferry, boats are also very small and bad However, in dry weather the boys could, and ought to go, and I so ordered árachchi. At same time I write to Government Agent, to suggest that this ferry, a very ancient one, be sold with the Kuruganmódara ferry, two miles distant, and better boats be provided by Government, so that legal fares be recovered and enforced; twenty to forty passengers pass a day. Villagers make no complaints when questioned

February 21.—To Ayagama, five miles. Stayed in new pansala which is being constructed by Ratnapala Unnánse, of Nawadun kóralé This is a kóralégama. Arachchi was appointed in 1884; was previously vel-vidáne of village. Six amunams of mud land; three or four owitas very small acreage of forests; 102 houses in village, 117 paying poll tax. Village is healthy. Vaccinator was here last September. No facilities for education. Food-supply afforded principally by chena cultivation yielding elwí, amu mineri, kurakkan, and yams. Slight extent surveyed in this village three or four years ago, but nothing sold.

On way to village, visited office of registrar of Pallé pattu. Registers all in order; but found no notice-board and no notices of marriages affixed to walls, or published in any way. Ordered registrar to attend to this at once, and put a notice board up in his garden adjoining the road There have been only forty-two marriages registered in three years at this office. I fear the headmen have not been enforcing attention to registration. Granted exemptions from road-tax, and went through lists of warrants against defaulters of 1885 in Ayagama, Gawarageriya, and Dumbara. Great number unarrested - many absent in plumbago pits and other industries in Pasdun kóralé; but headmen do not realise importance of executing warrants I have spoken strongly to them, and warned raṭémahatmayá that I expect him to enforce a better attention in his district to the new law. He is a most inefficient raṭémahatmayá, and seems to know nothing, except through a headman. Ordered árachchi to arrest at once all defaulters in village, and produce before me to-morrow, rest to be brought to me at the kachchéri on 5th proximo. Went through lists of lands sold under Grain Tax Ordinance in these villages for default of payment since introduction of Ordinance in 1882. Find many were bought in by co-shareholders, which is all right; but a very considerable number were bought in by the raṭémahatmaya upon orders of Assistant Government Agent to close the accounts. The raṭémahatmaya has never taken possession of these lands, either on his own behalf or on that of Crown—they are generally only shares assessed at sums varying from 1c. to 4c.—they are mainly deniya lands never cultivated, except when the adjoining hill sides are cultivated with hill paddy, when these little bits are also sown for what they will yield, which is extremely little. The people and headmen assure me they entered them thinking, that if they were not put in the commutation register they would be made Crown property; and now the very evil they wished to avoid has happened—the tax was not paid, and the lands were bought in for Crown. There are lands which were always taxed in former years when cultivated with the hóṇ at one fourteenth, and are undoubtedly old private lands.

I find again that the raṭémahatmayá has not obeyed my orders to give each árachchi a list of land so purchased for the Crown; and there are two fields at Ayagama, and acquired, which have been resumed, and the Crown's rights lost for three years.

February 22.—Walked to Paragala, three miles. Path between the villages in good order, and over better ground: chiefly garden and owitas. Road passes along a valley shut in by two high ranges, with an approximate width of half a mile Hill-sides very rocky, and wherever practicable chena cultivation everywhere All inhabitant are anxious to see this path opened as a good trace, and bridle-road for Pingo-carriers from Kukulégama to Idangoda in the Kalu-gaṇga

Paragala wasama includes villages of Paragala, Uḍagala, Nikagoḍa, and Pimbure, and extends between Nawadun and Pasdun kóralés for a distance of about ten miles The árachchi comes of an old Kandyan family, his father was muhandiram of the Pattu, and his grandfather kórála of the whole kóralé He has 90 houses and 113 poll-tax men on his lists. There are not more than ten amunams of mud land in the whole village, and these of a very poor soil. The principal food-supply is from hóṇ cultivation.

Granted exemptions from road-tax. Committed to jail five defaulters brought up by Dumbara and Ayagama árachchies, and discharged some others on account of age and sickness. Went through lists of lands sold for default of grain-tax. In this wasama there are numerous lands of same nature as already described, which have all been bought in by the crown, or by the raṭémahatmayá, who does not possess them, nor wish to do so. A few lands bought in this wasama by a private individual, who does not wish to part with them.

No pansala in this village, and no means of education; but villagers are healthy and their gardens well supplied with cocoanut, areca, jak, and del.

February 23.—Walked to Kukulégama, ten miles. Road as far as Pimbure—half way—very rough and steep, and full of boulders of all sizes through jungly country; but no sign of any forest or timber of any growth. Plenty of streams, and some very nasty édandas to cross. At Pimbure there is a hill to zig-zag up, and thence a good trace, and well-made path 6 ft wide runs on to meet the road through the Kukulu kóralé from Pasdun kóralé to Ratnapura at Kukulégama. This is an easy path, and through very pleasant open country, but all chena The trace has been carried as far as Idangoḍa, but has to be opened out. The path we have come is the ancient one, up and down, and over every natural obstacle It is important to open the new trace, and a vote will be taken in District Road Committee for part of it this year, and I hope to do more by the defaulters' labour. Kukulégama is a nindagama of the Wóragama family, exclusive of Waretelgoḍa and Mípagama, which are kóralégam The árachchi enumerates 112 houses and 117 poll-tax payers in his wasama The population is healthy; but there is no school and no pansala. There are over 100 amunams of mud land and 200 owiṭa land, with an estimated extent of 3,000 acres of forest running down into the Siṇharájah. I notice here that the ówiṭas are subjected to kękulan cultivation, as in the Pasdun kóralé—*i.e.*, the turf is taken off with a mamoty in thin sods and burnt, the ashes being then scattered over the ground. It is only done once in five or six years.

There are very fine tracts of ówiṭa land in this village on either side of the Kukulu-gaṇga, and I find a report by Captain Woodward, R.E., in 1870, upon a proposal for irrigating these, brought before Government by Mr. Saunders, then Assistant Government Agent of this district The people then would not consent to the assessment necessary to reimburse the expense, and preferred to raise yams to paddy. The matter was discussed again before me to-day, and I find the villagers still unwilling to submit to any course likely to subject their lands to a fixed money payment, with the inevitable consequence of *sale* when in arrear of payment. They wish to consult with the landlord whose tenants they are Here, as in other instances, as Baṭugodara and Damme, the people are quite willing to give Government the ancient water-rate of one-fourth in kind, but they will not consent to this being commuted. If Government will take one-fourth in kind, and rent it, and if under this promise we can enforce the regular cultivation of lands so as to ensure the reimbursement of Government expenses on head roads and channels, I am convinced we could do a vast deal for the amelioration of cultivation in Sabaragamuwa. The people will not co-operate in any scheme of irrigation involving annual assessment and distraints for arrears; they do not keep money for the payments, and they lose their lands. I sympathise with them, and would urge the adoption of the alternative payment in kind, with compulsory cultivation, upon the serious attention of the Government.

Granted exemptions, and dealt with defaulters under the Ordinance No 31 of 1884. Sent one to jail, a very old and regular defaulter, who was very clamorous on his committal Went through lists of sales of land for default of payment of grain tax, which in this wasama have been very considerable, from the year 1883 to end of 1885, numbering no less than 379 lands purchased for Crown, exclusive of those purchased by raṭémahatmayá upon instructions of Assistant Government Agent, which he does not want, and those sold and purchased by private parties Here, as before, I find the lands so sold and purchased of the same nature as others described above—they are of no value to the Crown; it is impossible to protect them. I shall recommend that all the sales be cancelled

upon payment of amounts entered against the lands in the register up to end of the present commutation term, and that after that the lands be struck out of the commutation register.

Most of them are shares in half a kuruni of land, assessed at 1c.

February 24.—To Kalawane, five miles This is a nindagama in possession of the árachchie's family. There is also rejected temple land in this village. The wasama includes the following villages:—

Wéwęlkandura, 12 houses; Obokke, 6 houses; Tapasweakanda, 7 houses; Haŋguraŋgala, 2 houses; Kalawána nindagama, 41 houses; Kalawána deyanegama, 18 houses; with a total extent of about 103 amunams of mud land, and reported extent of 50 acres forest in Deyanegama

There is no school, but there is a pansala of recent establishment, in which the priest teaches a few boys. The temple has a few lands dedicated to it.

Road from Pasdun kóralé passes through this village from Kukulęgama. I found it in excellent order for the most part—of a good cart-road width, and almost level; could easily be made a cart-road; villagers are anxious to see one made.

Registrars of Uḍa and Męda pattus produced their registers, which I examined and found in order Registrar of Uḍa pattu confirms my suspicions that marriages are not registered; granted exemptions. Only one warrant of 1885 outstanding in this wasama.

Investigated charges against Kalawáne Banda, gaŋ-árachchi, in petition given to His Excellency at Ratnapura Petitioners assert that the árachchi is attempting to rest them out of lands which their fathers asweddumised, and that he has got his name only entered in the commutation register as owner of these lands. They admit that they were present before the Grain Commissioner when the lands were commuted, and that their services were also registered by the Service Tenures Commissioner The banda proves by production of his father's exemption certificate, dated 1866, that all the lands enumerated by petitioners were entered at that time as his property, and asserts that there are bandára lands to which petitioners have no title, but which he can give out as anda cultivation at pleasure. That since his father's death in 1883, petitioners have forcibly cultivated these lands, and even refused him ground share. The árachchi has not taken out letters of administration for his father's estate, and has taken no steps to assert his rights He is directed by me to do so at once, both civilly and criminally, as I am convinced the assertions of petitioners are false, and their conduct most illegal and impudent

Recovered arrears of grain duty of Męda pattu for 1885—a few rupees. Distributed lists of defaulters from 1880 to 1884.

February 25.—At Kalawáne Inspected village and road towards boundary at Karawiṭa. Fine village, with good gardens, but paddy lands most infertile, and greater part worthless manana and chena lands; few gem-pits scattered about. Arachchi and people of Dolgoḍa wasama attended to-day.

Dolgoḍa is a nindagama of the Dolgoḍa family, who hold a copper sannas for it Arachchi, who seems a feeble individual, was appointed four years ago. His wasama includes Węwagama, which is also claimed as part of the nindagama The registrar of Uḍa and Męda pattu has his office here—rather a long way for Uḍa pattu people to come.

There is no pansala in the nindagama. There seems to have been no temples in this kóralé in the times of the Kandyan kings, and I can hear of nothing of any historic interest. There are about 20 amunams of mud land altogether in the wasama, and a few acres of old Crown forest.

On reference to register of 1885, I find the árachchi has over 30 defaulters in his possession for last three months. He brings up (or rather they bring themselves) three or four aged and sick, who are only fit for exemption; but the real defaulters he has made no attempt to arrest merely stating, "He is in the village; I did not meet him; some are gone to Pasdun kóralé." As the raṭémahatmayá muhandiram of the pattu and the árachchi all live in Delgoḍa, it is inexcusable to have an order so defied; and I have sent off raṭémahatmayá and árachchi at once to sweep the village, and produce as many defaulters as they can to-morrow.

In Dolgoḍa there are not many sales of land under the Grain Tax Ordinance, but these that have taken place in favour of the Crown are of similar nature to those described above; and the sales should not, in my opinion, be confirmed.

February 26.—To Węddágala, nine miles. Retracing our steps for a mile towards Kukulęgama, a branch road leaves the Pasdun kóralé to Ratnapura-road for the villages of the Uḍa pattu; Rakwána foot-path, cut in 1884 and 1885 by defaulters, is in fair order, but bad trace through Dolgoḍa and past residence of present raṭémahatmayá of kóralé. Visited his office on the way—a good large building, with garden of some new products round it. Leaving Delgoḍa-road enters the Węddágala wasama, and there the árachchi has made an excellent trace, and done excellent work, skirting the sides of the hill and getting round nasty places very cleverly. He has continued the trace as far as Rambuka. I believe. His wasama includes Gangalagamuwa, Kudawe, Panapola, Hapugoda (small nindagama of the Wéragama family), and Węddagala, and containing about 150 houses and 140 poll-tax payers The wasama includes part of the Siŋharája, and extends to Yakwela at the Southern Province boundary

In the five villages there are about 90 amunams mud land, and few owita; fine forests adjoining Siŋharája; out here, as apparently throughout the inhabited portion of Kukulu kóralé, chena abounds on all sides, and every hill is a mass of scrub and fern. As the fields are so miserably infertile, and of such very little extent, this cannot be helped: even the hena crops are very inferior, the soil being so poor and gravelly. All the fields in this kóralé require bone-dust; and the extension of road from Pasdun kóralé would give a great lift and impetus to cultivation At present bones are procured in two ways—(1) At Bellena, in the Pasdun kóralé, or on the Maguru-gaŋga from pada boats. Ten cwt. of bones sell for R20, transport to village for same weight being R10 (2) In Nawadun and Atakalan kóralés of this district by barter of jaggery But the recent village communities rules on that side against exhumation of deceased cattle have stopped this traffic. Three pélas of bone-dust are used for one amunam sowing extent The road was extended from Bellena to the Maguru-gaŋga while I was at Kalutara, and I would press on Government the grant of a sum of money to bring it on to join the present trace in Kukulu kóralé The District Road Committee of Ratnapura cannot afford to make cart-roads with only £600 at most to spend through a district of 1 437 square miles

No defaulters in this wasama; but six brought up from Delgoḍa. Arachchi to bring up more to the kachchéri next week. Investigated complaint of obstruction to an irrigation channel by muhandiram of Uḍa pattu. Decided him to be in the wrong, and ordered him to re-open channel at once It passes through his garden, and he pretends the water will ruin his growing trees! Arachchi complains against vel-vidáné and others for not helping in the work connected with late reception of His Excellency at Ratnapura. He says he has already beaten the vel-vidáné for it. This is highly satisfactory and Kandyan, and I see no reason for further interference, except to reprimand the vel-vidáné for neglect of his proper duties; árachchi very angry at this, as he wanted to be told to beat the vel-vidáné again on the spot, and resigns his office. He is in habit of tendering his resignation at intervals, and occasionally brings it to the kachchéri. He evidently has Kaffir blood in him. He has the curly coarse hair, thick lips, and features of the Kaffir. States his family came from about the Kandyan court, so they may have got the strain there. It is very marked in him and his brother. He is active and energetic, and a good headman in spite of his temper; he has done much in getting water by long channels to badly-supplied tracts in his wasama. Another man in this village has made a small tank to supply four or five amunams, but has not yet completed the channel. The lands are not his, but he will get water-rate equal to about twelve bags paddy a year He is about fifty. I have promised him exemption certificate for life, on his completing the work this year. It is not often a villager is so energetic and useful.

February 27.—To Potupiṭiya eight miles, along the new road traced by the Wedagala árachchi Very well done throughout, and cut out 6 ft. wide. A great improvement over old path, which runs lower down, and keeps by side of the river. New road entirely through chenas, and very hot walking in consequence. Hills becoming steeper and more abrupt as we get nearer to Ilumbékanda and Rakwána ranges, but no good forest left anywhere

Arachchi of this village was appointed nine years ago, having been vel-vidáné for sixteen years previously.

His brother is árachchi of the adjoining wasama of Rambuke. His wasama includes. Ilumbékanda, 11 houses; Kehelwatta, 22 houses; and Potupiṭiya, 32 houses; giving total of 100 men paying poll-tax. There is a very considerable extent of Crown forest in his wasama, adjoining the Southern Province and Siyharája—about 25 amunams mud land and a few owita. A tea estate has been opened on the old coffee estate, Ilumbékanda, and was recently sold by the Deputy Fiscal. A pansala is being built at Ilumbékanda, one of the villagers, who has been trained and taken orders at Kandy, having returned to his village.

Granted exemptions from road-tax. No warrants against defaulters in this village Went through lists of sales under Grain Tax Ordinance for this and Wedagala wasama—not many sales. In one or two cases defaulters ready to pay up arrears and redeem lands. A few lands should not have been entered in commutation register, and sales to Crown should be cancelled.

February 28—To Rambuke, five miles, by new trace of Wedagala árachchi through remainder of Potupiṭiya wasama and Kehelwatta to Rambuke, where his work has ceased. He intended to carry his trace on to meet the path from Rakwána, but the raṭémahatmayá, I think unwisely, and without sanction, gave the work last year to his clerk, who has taken the trace down into the village, and by a circuitous route through the village to the Depdene tea estate, the property of the Hon. H. Dias. I have directed árachchi to resume his work, and endeavour to connect his trace at as easy a gradient as possible with the upper road.

At Rambuke a good deal of gemming goes on, both in bed of the stream and on private and Crown lands upon license. The wasama includes the following villages and hamlets:—Rambuke, 28 houses; Bópiṭiya, 9 houses; Tanabele, 5 houses; Tebugala, 6 houses; and Arugoḍa, 5 houses; with poll-tax list of 66 men. About 40 amunams mud land and five owita. Good forest along Pannilkanda range, which separates village from Aṭakalan kóralé; noticed chenas gradually creeping up this range, and gave strict orders to headmen to prevent all further clearings in that side. There is a steep path over it to Madampe. The people of this village are well off, and find no difficulty in paying tax and commutation Fields are more fertile

The árachchi was appointed in 1859, and is an influential and respectable headman. Only nine sales of land to Crown in this pattu; granted exemptions No warrants against defaulters; árachchi complains that low-country men come to the village and gem, and don't pay road-tax. Directed him to publish list of all their names at once, that they can be noticed to work and arrested on default.

March 1.—To Depdene estate, four miles. Breakfasted there, and in the afternoon walked on to Rakwána resthouse, eight miles, *via* Everton gap, and through the abandoned estates of north Kukulu range. Everton is entirely given over to gemming now Speculators pay five rupees a month for a license Only Martinstown, Cyprus, and Golden grove still working in tea, under the supervision of Mr. Borrett.

This completed my circuit through the Kukulu kóralé It is a fine kóralé, and the villagers are more prosperous and energetic than I had expected to find them. The headmen compare favourably with those of other parts of the district, and, with the exception of Dumbare árachchi, seem to be anxious to work and advance their district. It is a pity that the soil is so poor in the Męda and Pallé pattus, and that the whole kóralé is so given up to chena cultivation. But, except at Kukulagama, where there is so great an extent of owita lands, it is the only source of food supply.

I would urge the survey of a good trace from Kukulagama to the Kalu-gaṇga at Idangoḍa, where I entered the kóralé, and I have written to recommend the expenditure of the R1,150 voted for surveys in Kukulu kóralé in that direction. I especially recomend the survey being made before the rains commence.

I also would urge that the road through the Kukulu kóralé from the boundary of the Pasdun kóralé, or from the Máguru-gaṇga to Ratnapura, be taken over by Government and kept up as a bridle-road, to be gradually opened as a cart-road It is an arterial road much used. The villages require a cart-road to transport bone dust for their infertile fields and deniyas, and to get away their produce to the markets on either side of them.

I have also recommended that the numerous deniyas purchased by the Crown under the Grain Tax Ordinance should be restored to owners upon payment by them of tax due, and should not be re-entered in the next register.

I regret that I cannot report favourably of the ratémahatmayá of the kóralé; but I have only to refer to my letter on this point

I hope to bring the irrigation of the Kukulagama owiṭas under notice during the year; but it is necessary first to ascertain more clearly the wishes of the ninda proprietor, and the prospects of regular cultivation.

March 17.—Left Ratnapura for Gilimale *en route* to the Peak, eight miles—level road, good trace Six miles to Ilukwatta, where the Kalu-gaṇga is crossed. Heavy rain on the way; stayed at house of Gilimale Baṇḍá. Overseer is at work putting up iron rail bridge over the four or five miles from Ratnapura, which will make the road safe for horses as far as Gilimale. Took him on with me and showed him repairs necessary between Kalu-gaṇga and Atureliya-gaṇga.

March 18.—Commenced ascent to the Peak Left Gilimale at 5.45 a m and reached Pallébadola at 7.30 a.m. This is a stage of about three miles. It includes crossing of Atureliya-gaṇga and Maskeliya-gaṇga, where édanḍas are very necessary. They used to exist, but are now in such ruin that they cannot be used, and the stream has to be waded. After crossing the Maskeliya-gaṇga the path goes through a clearing (tea) made by Mr. Sandison, and the ascent begins towards Pallébadola, which is about 1,800 ft. Here there is at this time a busy bazaar. There is a pansala and dágoba here,—four priests now in residence.

Left Pallébadola at 7.50 and reached Nili-ęla at 9.30. Leaving Pallébadola path crosses Kalu-gaṇga at once (here a rocky narrow stream), and skirting another small clearing made by Mr. Sandison for tea at a higher elevation, the real difficulty of the ascent begins, the path being up a very narrow rocky ravine, but through forest all the way.

At Nili-ęla (corrupted from *Liyan-hélla*, "the swallow's hill") is a small bazaar and ambalam on a small flat place full of pilgrims coming and going. It is included within Gilimale limits. A good well here.

Left Nili-ęla at 10.30 a m., reached Sitá-gaṇga at 1 p m, and Hirimęṭipána at 1.15 p.m., an equally difficult ascent in parts, but ground a little more broken into flats, Sitá-gaṇga, known lower down as the Kurugaṇga, joining Kalu-gaṇga at Kurugammódara.

Hirimęṭipána is three miles from the Peak, which is now visible for the first time since leaving Pallébadola. It rises with grand abruptness from its range There is a large ambalam (like a big cattle gála) and a bazaar on the small flat here, facing the false peak, or "Bana Samanala." Stayed in ambalam for rest of afternoon and evening. Pilgrims from Eratna join here, and the concourse was very considerable. Water here is not good unless brought up from Sitá-gaṇgula. Noise made by pilgrims—singing, &c.—does not permit of any sleep here.

Left Hirimęṭipána at 11 p m, and reached Andiyamalaṭęnna at 11.55 p m This piece of road is simply fearful, and is for the most part difficult.

Left Andiyamalaṭęnna at 12 10 a m and reached Ibalamaluwa at 12 45 a m. Ascent of same nature, but easier than last stage This is the very foot of the cone. Reached top of the Peak at 1 a m. Splendid full moon, and hills below perfectly clear Kiriliapane Unnanse, of Karawiṭa Kanda vihára, in Pannel pattu of Aṭakalan kóralé, received me and placed at my disposal a small room, which he had kindly prepared with cloths and mats. He tells me there is an increase in the number of pilgrims this year. I asked him if I could be allowed any of the offerings to improve the lower portions of the road where édanḍas are necessary He thought I could very easily obtain a portion if I applied to the high priest, and it was sanctioned by the committee. The offerings are at present, he tells me, devoted to the following purposes:—

(1) The education of two priests at the Widiyódaya College at Máligákanda for five years, or at any other approved pansala
(2) The upkeep of the fabric at the Peak. A substantial wall about 4 ft. high has been built all round the small enclosure at the summit.
(3) The upkeep of the temple buildings at Kuṭṭápiṭiya, in the Nawadun kóralé, which village has the particular service of attention to the priests at the Peak, and the maintenance of roads to it.
(4) The cultivation of lands at Kuṭṭápiṭiya.
(5) The maintenance of the establishment at Pallébadola.

The offerings are collected by the priest daily, and entered in a book, which is checked by one of the laymen of Kuṭṭápiṭiya. The collection is handed over to the high priest, who disburses it under directions of a committee of the chiefs, priests, and basnáyaka nilamés of Sabaragamuwa. I believe this system was introduced by Iddamalgoḍa basnáyaka nilamé some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Sunrise was exceptionally clear and brilliant, and the shadow defined very clearly—to which, however, the pilgrims paid no attention. The summit was crowded with pilgrims, it being full-moon day; and there was scarcely any standing room. The number of old women, who seemed scarcely capable of any long walk even in the low country, was remarkable.

Descended from the Peak by Maskeliya side, which is very much easier, steps having been cut for the most part; and I only noticed one at all nasty place. Got down to Máligátęnna at 9 a.m., as far as that place is in the Uḍa pattu of the Kuruwiṭi kóralé, although the chief priest claims it.

March 27.—To Alutnuwara, four miles, and to Balaṇgoḍa, five miles. At Alutnuwara met Ekneligoḍa, basnáyaka nilamé of the dewálé, by appointment, and held inquiry into charges against him for theft and misappropriation of the dewálé revenues. Examined the two principal officers of the dewálé who petitioned against him, at some length, and another officer of the dewálé. I then took defence of the basnayaka nilamé, and the reply of the raṭémahatmayá to his statements. As soon as I have got the cases from court, for which I wrote, I will forward the whole case to Government.

The inquiry discloses, in my opinion, a systematic course of villainy and embezzlement by the under-officers of the dewálé of the temple property and revenues, which is astounding. Valuable offerings and relics have totally disappeared, and the annual revenues have been regularly appropriated by the officers of the dewálé. The raṭémahatmayá himself admits having leased one of the muttęṭṭus for R50, and then brings it as a charge against the present basnáyaka nilamé that he leased to a Chetty. The fact is, the raṭémahatmayá has quarrelled with the basnáyaka nilamé, and is supporting the dewálé officers against him. The latter object to the basnáyaka nilamé depriving them of the revenues they formerly appropriated, and the tenants object to the basnáyaka nilamé because he is recovering services from them, which they had hoped to prescribe by non-performance for ten years. The basnáyaka nilamé is, of course, not free of blame, and possibly dishonest appropriation; but he has at any rate done more for the reconstruction and maintenance than any of his predecessors or of the dewálé officers. The whole case is a painful illustration of the consequences of the disastrous policy of Government for the last forty years with regard to temple property. The present dewálé officers have been in office for over forty years, and are responsible for all.

May 19.—On Saturday afternoon I met Mr. McBride, Director of Public Works, and went over proposed irrigation scheme at Baṭugedara, inspecting site for headworks and the channel throughout. Am glad to find he regards it favourably, and advises permanent headworks, the work on the channel being really very little, or more than the cultivators can do themselves. The raṭémahatmayá accompanied us. As all the cultivators are anxious to get the water, and the fields are so close to the town and road, I hope this scheme will be quickly sanctioned. Heavy rain falling throughout the week.

May 23.—Had arranged to go over the Dammé irrigation scheme with the Director of Public Works and the raṭémahatmayá, eight miles from Ratnapura down the river; but so much rain fell in the night that it would have been impossible to get there, the roads being under water, or to see anything if we got there. So we inspected proposed additions to jail, hospital improvements, and reservoir instead. The Director thinks the jail walls strong enough to admit of an upper storey being put on them, which I think preferable to another block outside the present jail. He recommends that the sides and bottom of part of present reservoir be bricked and cemented, and filter beds put in higher up across the small reservoir, and drains put along each side of the banks to catch the wash and silt from the banks in the rains. This work will not cost much, and is very much wanted, the water passing through the pipes in this rainy weather is too filthy even for bathing. I hope this work will find its way into the estimates of 1887, if it cannot be sanctioned during this year.

Rain fell very heavily to-day between 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. Noticing the water rising over fields behind Assistant Government Agent's house and entering the lower grounds, I went out at 4 P.M. to look round the town. Found river in strong flood at resthouse, and 3 ft. over road, near the post office between the resthouse and kachchéri. On reaching the police station found all the explanade under water, which was standing above the cemetery 4 ft wall. Cattle shed and houses adjoining ferry half full of water, and abandoned. Turned out police and went down to Demuwatta ferry and other flooded portions of town, and got people and things in flooded houses removed to Government school and durbar shed at kachchéri. Fortunately the Wégaṇga is not in flood, only the Kalu-gaṇga, or the flood in the town would be more serious. I am told this flood is 3 ft. lower than the flood of 1882, which was in October, and 7 ft lower than the great flood of 1872.

Sent word to Elláwala raṭémahatmayá to take measures for protection of villagers living in gardens adjoining the river at Baṭugedara, &c., and to meet me in the morning at 7 A.M.

May 24.—Flood shows signs of abating—not much rain during night.

Met raṭémahatmayá at Fort. He tells me that but little damage was done on his side of the river by last night's flood, but he will, at my request, report any distress caused. Went over to bazaar at Tiriwánakoṭiya, small portion of which was a little submerged, but no damage suffered. Rainfall of this month up to date has been 20·50 in., of which 8·42 in., in last six days. At kachchéri completed inquiry into petition of the blind beggar of Hindirangala, in Kuruwiṭi kóralé, and sent in to Government Agent with my report. Also received from disáwa and Elláwala raṭémahatmayá their report upon arbitration between Mahawelatenna and Maḍuanwela, and forwarded same to the Private Secretary to the Governor. All concerned seem satisfied with the settlement made; and I think it has removed the principal causes of disagreement between the two families. Wrote again about filtration of reservoir to Government Agent.

May 25.—Flood is going down rapidly. Tappal from Colombo not received till 3 P.M., twelve hours late. Sent in my report to Government Agent upon the nine applications received for appointment of raṭémahatmaya of Aṭakalan and Kolonná kóralés. Recommended Maḍuanwela Bandá as raṭémahatmayá for Kolonná kóralé, and Rambukpota, reṭémahatmayá from Uva, as raṭémahatmayá of Aṭakalan kóralé. Also wrote to Government Agent directing attention to provisions of Police Ordinance, which compel assessment of uncultivated as well as cultivated acreage of estate for cost of rural police in Rakwána, where the limits include so many abandoned estates, a great deal of unpleasantness is caused in the collection, and I think it is certainly unreasonable to assess an abandoned property.

June 14.—Returned from Colombo. The road after the floods and rain is in a very bad state—so bad that the ironwork of the heavy coach we travelled in broke from jolts caused by the deep holes in the roadway. The drains are choked up, the water stands in the holes, and yet there is no work to be given to defaulters turning out to labour, but metal-breaking!

I have resumed turning out labour from 28th instant, and written to District Engineer to give other work to those who are obviously unfit for metal-breaking, at the same time fearing that the prospect of such work will deter villagers from coming out. I have desired each raṭémahatmayá to take a personal interest in turning out the labour, and to visit each party and report to me how many men do turn out, and what labour is given. I have also sent on my letter to District Engineer to chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, and requested him to forward it at once to Government, to secure the issue of orders to the Director and his officers to relax the present hard and fast rule of giving no work but stone-breaking. It must be remembered that on the Colombo-Haldummulla-road, on which there is the greatest traffic in the Island, no repairs whatever have been executed since January 1. Is such a system reasonable? There should always be some work on roads which can be given to the less vigorous labourers, or the time for breaking metal extended as suggested. Received intimation from Government Agent of appointment of Maḍuanwela and Rambukpota as raṭémahatmayá of Kolanná and Aṭalalan kóralés, and communicated the appointment at once to Maḍuanwela, requesting him to come in and see me. I have great hopes now of getting the Kolonná kóralé advanced, with an influential raṭémahatmayá residing in its centre and

anxious to improve his kóralé. The efforts of Government towards its amelioration will be well supported. Now, if we can get the long-expected irrigation survey taken in hand during the next three months, we shall make a good start with the new raṭémahatmayá. I have just completed the opening up of road of seven miles between Walalgoda and Embilipṭiya. The new quarters for the medical itinerating officer at Palléwela are completed; that at Embilipṭiya is under construction; one at Kolonná is being built by Maḍuanwela; so the chain is now complete, and the sick villagers will get constant attention One of the wells I ordered to be sunk at Palléwela is complete, and the District Engineer has been called on to submit estimate for its lining, as sanctioned by Government. Three more are being dug at Tunkéme and Embilipṭiya. The new Village Committee rules will also come into operation under the new raṭémahatmayás in both kóralés.

Much office work on return.

June 25—Left Rakwána at 6 A.M. for Malwatta, by the short road through jungle, which comes out on the headworks of the Malwatta irrigation ela, which takes water from the Rakwáne-gaṇga to a tract of sixty amunams of fields adjoining the road from Mádampe to Hambantoṭa. Channel is about three miles long: the work has been a very successful one; its original cost was about £568.

Mr Templer applied for the survey of additional land under the channel, which can be irrigated by it for sale under Sir Henry Ward's minute, and for the extension of the present dam further across the river to catch more water for the additional irrigation. This and extra cutting necessary for widening channel has been estimated at R4,000. The object of my visit is to ascertain and report for the Irrigation Board what prospect there is of the sale of the new land, and of the sufficiency of the water. We have a survey of all lands now irrigated by the channel and paying water-rate, and also of lands irrigable for sale.

After a careful inspection of the whole tract and the different distribution channels, and of the position of the lands to be offered for sale for asweddumisation, I convened a meeting of the principal cultivators and landowners in the tract. I find that the present supply is hardly adequate to the demand even now; that a small extent of land in the original list of lands cultivated and paying water-rate is not cultivated; and that in dry seasons a few of the fields at the extreme end of the tract wither for want of water. In times of drought the cultivators extend the present dam across the river by the usual village appliances of timber, stones, and straw to catch all the water they can; and this year, when February and March were such very dry months, it was feared that the whole tract would have to be abandoned; but the April rains saved them. The new land for sale lies on the slopes below the channel. New land of course requires more water for asweddumisation than old fields. The supply of water to lands on a hill side is naturally very wasteful; and I am certain that if the channel were tapped at these places for water for the new lands, there would be very little left for the old fields below The cultivators feel and press this also; and although I recommend the extension of the permanent dam, I cannot recommend the sale of the additional irrigable land I do not see how the supply of water can be increased to meet the demand for ploughing in the dry months of February and March. There are often rows between cultivators even in the present tract.

Muttetupola Banda applies for the construction of a dam across the Kuḍá-oya to irrigate 81 amunams at Galpáya, a nindagama belonging to him and Maḍuwanwela. He tells me the dam was put up fifty years ago by Mahawalatenna's father and Kottimbulwala High Priest, but was washed away before any use could be made of it. The channel is cut, and the water will be brought in to an old tank. He is willing to pay in kind the usual Sabaragamuwa royalty of one fourth as water-rate. I have in a previous diary urged the adoption by Government of this custom as remuneration for irrigation works. I believe this is the only district in which such custom prevails. It is the commuted system, and inevitable distraint and sale of lands for default of payment, that deters villagers from accepting Government help in irrigation works. Payment by paddy and compulsory cultivation are, I think, the means by which irrigation works should be developed in this district: the most remunerative to Government, for the royalty is for ever, and the fairest and most agreeable to the cultivators and owners.

I have promised to inspect the work on my next circuit here in August and September. Another instance of abuse of temple property comes under my notice to-day. I have referred to the ebony felling in the Galpáya nindagama I now learn that that overseer, Fry, a Jaffna man, dismissed from Public Works Department, has induced the incumbent of the Pallebedda village, near Galpáya, to give him a deed sanctioning the felling and removal of every ebony tree at a rupee per tree only!!

I can hardly believe this, but am making immediate inquiries, and will report to Government. The incumbent lives in Galle, and never goes near the vihára—the resident priest I saw there last year would never have done such a thing. The village is a very extensive one in Aṭakalan kóralé.

Exempted some villagers from road tax, and sent to jail six for default in 1885.

Recorded a divorce in a bína marriage case, and received other minor complaints.

Arranged with headmen and overseer for turning out and working commutation labour on roads in Aṭakalan kóralé through July and August, so that all defaulters can be brought up without difficulty before me, when in the kóralé in September for grain tax sales.

July 3.—Received a visit at kachchéri from the High Priest of Adam's Peak, who came to inform Government of his intention to construct two new buildings on the summit of the Peak—one to provide shelter for pilgrims when offering their tribute at the footstep, and another on the Maskeliya side to provide shelter for pilgrims coming up from that side I spoke to him about providing an édanda over the Maskeliya-gaṇga between Gilimale and Alehintenna mukalana to replace the one destroyed by floods three years ago. He promises to apply to the committee about it, but states that the old édanda was put up as a work of merit by a Buddhist from the low-country, and he does not think funds will be voted for such work He explained how the offerings at the Peak were expended—which is much as detailed in my diary of March last. The number of pilgrims who visited the Peak this season was larger than the previous year.

July 5 to 8.—In Ratnapura. Sent to Government Agent report on working of Grain Tax Ordinance in this district since its introduction in 1881 and 1882. Expressed my opinion in my Administration Report for last year, copy of which I forwarded with a few additional remarks and suggestions for revision in 1888.

Wrote to Government Agent urging that attention should be given to the trace *viâ* Avisáwélla, Ratnapura, Balangoda to Haputalé, in considering line of any light railway to be constructed from Colombo to Uva. If gauge is to be broken, it seems to me an advantage to Uva to have an independent line of its own, and at the same time just and expedient, to serve as many native and European interests *en route* as possible. Received on the evening of the 7th twenty baskets of trees—fruit, ornamental, &c.—from Pérádeniya. Put them in jail till I can distribute. I wish to take greater part down to Kolonná kóralé.

On the 6th discharged 21 defaulters from jail; on 9th discharged 19. I find that during last month 259 defaulters were brought up, of whom 128 were for last year and 131 for this. Of all these, 122 were committed and the rest discharged The worst villages in this district are Gilimale, Bambarabotuwa, Opanáke, Balangoḍa, and Morahela, adjoining the Colombo-Haldummulla-road. The defaulters are very difficult to catch—hiding in the jungle all day; but I intend to give them no peace this year.

I strongly recommend the abolition of the twelve days' notice for labour. Scarcely any one ever turns out, and very few even pay. I would issue warrants at once upon default of the six days' labour, but if he could prove absence from village, indisposition, or other satisfactory reason for default, I would allow payment of R3 instead of committal to jail or fine of R10, which should be reserved for sturdy defaulters and rogues. Also extend time of payment to March 31. See my letter to chairman of Provincial Road Committee. Sent in confidential report to Government Agent and Fiscal on the 8th instant.

Checked kachchéri accounts up to 7th instant, and Fiscal's accounts for last month, and sent in jury lists (special jury) to Fiscal.

Chairman of Provincial Road Committee writes for draft of balance of two-third labour in cash from this district. I reply that I cannot send same, for reasons given by me at length last month in reply to his circular, pending

orders of Government thereon, as labour is now being turned out in the principal roads each week, and the value of this and further labour remains to be deducted.

July 26.—To Balangoḍa. Road improves as we get further up. Rain seems to cease about Mádola ; very dusty and windy beyond that.

Held meeting to pass village committee rules for the Hęlauḍapaláta, which I could not pass last year, on account of poor attendance at one date and absence from indisposition at another date. Rules accepted without demur, and additional rules about tying up cattle, and giving power to the committees to try breaches of irrigation rules also introduced at wish of those present. Recovered amount outstanding on account of police tax, Balangoḍa, for first and second quarters of 1883, to cover advance from Treasury. All sums paid, except two or three to be recovered to-morrow. Thirty defaulters brought up, of whom committed two, fined one, noticed two for twelve and one for twenty-four days' work under Mahawalatęnna kórála, and discharged 23 for sickness, &c

Certainly those of this year who have not gone to work were in many cases unable to do so from ill-health, and were not wilfully absent. I went through each division officer's list carefully, and I think that the Ordinance has worked very well in this part of Męda kóralé ; for instance, in Balangoḍa, out of 362 men all paid but 77, and all these have been already noticed to work, and the warrants against defaulters which remain unexecuted are against low-countrymen, who are up here as carters, carpenters, &c., for a short period only. In Massena, out of 137 all paid but 18, 1 died, 14 worked, and there are 3 warrants. In Diyainna, out of 90 all paid but 18 ; all these but 2 sick have worked. In Kirimęṭitęnna, out of 98, 47 remained to work, and these have all turned out. In Imbulamure, out of 175 none remain now. In Mulgama, out of 102 all paid but 20 ; of these, all have worked, but 2 absent. In Bowatta, out of 117 there were 35 to work ; of these, 22 worked ; 10 paid R3. In Welauge, 106 men, all paid and worked. In Pallekanda, out of 188 men 126 paid ; rest worked. I commended all the division officers for such results. It is in fact true (as one of the old headmen said to me) that the villagers are only just now beginning to realise that the new Ordinance is a reality, and are now familiar with its operation. When I see the enormous number of defaulters under the old Ordinance in years previous to 1885, it is not surprising that there should have been some difficulty and time taken to secure obedience to the new Ordinance ; and it is for this reason solely that there is still neglect in the two wasamas mentioned yesterday. It being late, postponed other inquiries and circuit work for to-morrow All people present request extension of time for payment of grain-tax to October 31, as yala crop does not ripen till September and October. The date fixed was August 31 ; but I have granted extension to September 30 for payment of tax without seizure fees, as there is very little *bona fide* default in these kóralés, and I know the tax is paid in most cases by realisation of crops. There will still be three months left for recovery of arrears.

July 27.—In the morning inspected town and visited Government school and police-station. The town was very clean, but the school equally dirty ; have requested District Engineer to have it whitewashed ; directed teacher to keep the ground round the school in better order.

The police-station has been removed to the old court-house, which is more central for the town, and accommodates them all ; but I think it is to be regretted that the change was made without any reference to the Assistant Government Agent, as officer in charge of the district. It is still under consideration of Government to re-open the court either monthly or bi-monthly at Balangoḍa, and the place the police have appropriated was the old court house, which is in fact the only suitable place for a court. The large room in it has now been chopped up into small rooms for quarters for the police. It would have been better to have reserved the large room for use when required by the police magistrate, and additional rent would thus have been saved ; but as no reference was made to me, I have had no opportunity of suggesting this.

The sergeant here is a smart officer, and is one of the best men I have met in the force.

Inspected land the subject of a petition. Mr. Lewis, who has contracted for repair of some minor roads and tracing and cutting of a new bridle-road into Maskeliya, came to see me at the resthouse. He reports work going on along new bridle-road, and that work on other roads in his charge will be completed at end of August. I shall inspect next circuit towards close of year.

Mahawalatęnna's brother-in-law, Alahakón Banḍá, committed suicide the other day at his house in Morahęla,—such was the verdict of the jury, chiefly upon a letter found in his pocket ; and it is stated that he was insane previously. I understand, however, that the gun or revolver with which he shot himself is not to be found, although he is supposed to have been alone at the time, and death was instantaneous from wound in the heart. The case requires further investigation ; but Mahawalatęnna appears to be satisfied with the verdict.

Recovered arrears of police tax not paid yesterday. Held village council meeting of inhabitants of Męḍagama, Urawela, and Belimáliyadda wasamas, and adopted rules introduced yesterday, with some additions ; elected committee for same divisions

Investigated complaint against Fiscal's peon upon Government petition. Found clear proof that the money was given to the father-in-law of the accused before he left Balangoḍa, and that the charge against the peon is false.

Examined lists of division officers of the three wasamas mentioned above. In Męḍágama, out of 193 all paid and worked, two warrants only outstanding. In Urawela, out of 130, 25 remaining for work. In Belimiliyadda, out of 95, 25 more to work. These will be worked next week under the kórala on the road to Balawinna. Nine defaulters of 1886 brought up : discharged 6, committed 2 (one of them a regular defaulter for many years), and re noticed one for work.

Received several petitions as usual in Balangoḍa. Went on to Bilihul-oya, nine miles.

July 28.—At Bilihul-oya. Heavy rain till 9 a.m. Held meeting of residents of Talapiṭagam pattu of the Kadawatu kóralé to adopt the new village committee rules. Good attendance, and rules were unanimously accepted,

This completes the introduction of these rules for village affairs throughout Sabaragamuwa, with the exception of Kukulu kóralé, where I must introduce them next year. They will be worked entirely by the raṭémahatmayá and committees, except in Kuruwiṭi kóralé, where there is already a president and village tribunal ; but I shall be glad to see the latter disestablished, and the rules worked by the disáwa and committees. Elected committee also.

Examined all division officers' books in this kóralé. Find the labour already exhausted in almost every wasama. There are now outstanding in the Kaḍawatu kóralé only twenty-three warrants against defaulters of this year. Nineteen defaulters were brought up to-day, eight of last year and eleven of this year ; twelve were discharged, three committed, and four re-noticed for work. Morahęla, the nindagama of the Mahawalatęnna family, is the most troublesome in this kóralé. Selected candidate for árachchi of the Pahalagalagama village out of five applicants. Appointed the vel-vidáne. Candidates also present for the appointment of árachchi of Morahęla : only two of them resident of that wasama, and neither of these eligible ; so deferred making appointment. Raṭémahatmayá will bring up more candidates. Upon application of villagers, extended time for payment of grain commutation to September 30 in this kóralé, as in the Męda kóralé, the harvest being generally gathered in that month. People present represent that their cattle are often shot, accidently or otherwise, by the Tamil coolies and Moormen who frequent the Bintęnna and plains adjoining Horton Plains to shoot elk. After discussion a rule was adopted providing that no stranger should shoot "game" in a wasama without giving notice to the árachchi of the wasama. This will at least enable the árachchi to trace the offenders. I promised to bring under the consideration of Government the expediency of prescribing any destruction of game without a license,—the close season has been abolished, and the destruction of game is enormous, judging alone from the quantity of elk horn exported from Ceylon. A license would not deter *bonâ fide* sportsmen ; it would protect game from the wholesale destruction wrought by Tamils and Moormen, solely for the horn and hides procurable.

In the evening went on to Halpe to inspect road.

July 29.—To Hortan Plains to inspect road and work now being done by the raṭémahatmayá with commutation labour, and also to inspect work of additions to resthouse completed by the contractor, Mr Dick Lauder.

Left at 5 30 a m. and reached resthouse at 11.30. A good pull all the way up, fourteen miles. Resthouse now in good order and complete in every respect. The additional room, 18 ft. by 18 ft., is very suitable

for gentlemen coming up with their own kit, and not wishing to use the resthouse beds and bedding. It has a good stove in it, and can also serve as a smoking-room when the other room is occupied. The godowns have been enlarged, and the stabling increased. Bathrooms, &c., also enlarged.

July 30.—Attended to correspondence, and laid out roads and grounds about resthouse, with the assistance of Mr. Farr, of Bogawantaláwa, who takes a great interest in this place. He has opened for R30 a bridle-road to connect our road from Bilihul-oya with the road from Bogawantaláwa to the Plains, and I have also given him charge of the part of our road which crosses the Plains. It is very expensive to send up overseer and coolies for such work, and as he is up hunting on the plains he can manage to look after the work to our advantage. In the afternoon inspected our portion of the road towards Nuwara Eliya.

July 31.—Returned to Bilihul-oya and Balangoḍa, twenty-three miles. The road up to the plains is in good order now, and the raṭémahatmayá has done good work. Five defaulters brought up to-day, of whom discharged four and re-noticed one. Heavy storm on the way to Balangoḍa. I cannot allow the state of the road to pass without comment. I have now been over it from the 32nd to the 96th mile-posts, and it is in a very discreditable condition throughout, with slight exceptions,—the holes and ruts are continuous, and are quite dangerous at times. It is pitiful to see the bullocks struggling along roads so bad. The road has now been totally neglected for seven months—the drains are choked up throughout—there is no drainage at all—and the rain of every storm lies in the holes and destroys the road more and more. I believe it to be quite impossible to recover the ground that has been lost,—the road has been allowed to get into such a disgraceful bad condition. I also apprehend considerable difficulty in procuring labour for the repair of the roads, whenever the Director is pleased to recognise the necessity for any action in that direction. In making these remarks I again desire to record my opinion that the bad state of the roads is not due to any inaction or neglect on the part of the local road officers: it is due entirely to the stringent orders issued by the Director, and they have been compelled to see the best road in the Island going steadily to ruin, although timely repairs by the officer on the spot would have prevented the road from getting into its present condition,—a system of repair, no doubt good in itself, has been fatally spoilt by this total denial of discretion to individual officers.

Received draft from Treasury for refund of cost of erection of Durbar Hall at Ratnapura.

September 7.—Inspected road to Kukulu koralé, called in the estimates for the Kukulu koralé tavalam-road. It leaves the Government cart-road about the 93rd mile-post at top of Bulutoṭa-pass, and passing through Aigburth, Gilgarron, and Illabekanda estates, stops abruptly in Crown forest near the Morawak koralé boundary. It was meant at one time, I believe, to carry it on into the Morowak kóralé to open more land there. At present it is not used by a soul, except those interested in the above estates, of which Gilgarron is totally abandoned, and Illabekande only employs a handful of coolies. I propose that it be exchanged for the road from Bulutoṭa towards Maḍuwanwela, as far as the Erépóruwa-gaṇga, which is the chief road to Kolonná kóralé, and is a very important thoroughfare, and one which it is much more desirable to maintain for the public. The District Engineer rides over it every quarter on his way to the Walalgoḍa irrigation channel, whereas the other road leads him nowhere. I have written to lay this proposal before the Government Agent, and if not too late, trust the exchange can take place from January 1, 1887. I would have made it sooner, but waited to go over the Public Works Department road before making my report. Splendid view over Bintenna from it.

September 8.—Walked down to Maḍuanwela, nine miles. Maḍuwanwela raṭémahatmayá with Mábarana kórála received me at Uḍawela, about six miles from his house, with full Kandyan honours. I do not suppose Kolonná kóralé has seen such a display of Kandyan dress and customs for many years. On our way inspected the ambalam near the Erépóruwa gaṇga, which Maḍuwanwela is repairing with vote for R150 from the Provincial Road Committee. This ambalam was commenced by a low-country man, with excellent materials, but was never finished. I tried in vain to get it taken up by the late raṭémahatmeyá, and in the absence of village council rules at that time would not enforce labour on it. It is now being well done, and will be a most useful ambalam. The river often rises very high, and people cannot cross: the ambalam is a capacious one, and admits of the construction of a room under the roof at the back. I desired the District Engineer to take observations for construction of a foot-bridge over this stream, and he proposes to throw the bridge across the river almost in front of this ambalam. I shall ask Government for the cost of this bridge, as it will be beyond the means of the District Road Committee, and it is on a road of much importance to the Kolonná kóralé.

N.B.—I have not received any reply yet to my request for a bridge over the Karaviṭa-gaṇga, on the road between Ratnapura and Kukulu kóralé.

Crossed Erépóruwa-gaṇga and came to Kolonná, where raṭémahatmayá has already constructed the new Government school, and is now putting up the dispensary quarters for the itinerating medical officer. The site selected is good, and is on his own land; it will be finished by the end of the month.

It is very strange that I cannot get the money promised me by Government last year (R1,000) for the construction of these quarters and dispensaries. I received it last year, and as I would not get the work done under the late raṭemahatmayá before the close of the year, returned the balance unexpended. Now that I have got a raṭémahatmayá of vigour, who is doing the work, I cannot get the money! Reached Maḍuwanwela and the raṭémahatmayá's handsome residence about 10 o'clock.

After breakfast commenced work in a capacious hall, which the raṭémahatmayá has near his house, and which he uses for his own office work and business. All headmen of Kolonnágam pattu present with Mábarana kórala and Rúpasiṇha muhandiram. Raṭémahatmayá reports very well of acting árachchi of Vijeria, who was selected by me last circuit. He is now to be recommended to Government Agent for the permanent act of appointment. Raṭémahatmayá complains of laziness of árachchi of Kolonne, who does not attend to his out-door work and inspection of chenas. I have warned him that headmen now in Kolonná kóralé cannot indulge in the lazy habits they contracted under the late raṭemahatmayá, and that he must pay more attention to his duties.

Commenced sales of lands in default of payment of grain tax in Bulutoṭa and Vijeria villages. Sales lasted till dark. Majority paid, but there is the same difficulty annually with recovery of 1c. and 2c. on undivided shares of lands seldom possessed.

September 9.—Tappal and correspondence before breakfast. Sales for default of Erépróuwa, Panagamuwa, Kittalabokka, Piṭawelgama, and Máusakanda. Granted exemptions from road-tax for villagers in Kumburugamuwa.

Raṭémahatmaya reports that he seized three men having two bushels of green coffee in their possession, which was stolen from Gongala estate. He sent them into Rakwána to the police, who returned them after twenty-four hours' detention, as no one appeared to enter charge. I wrote at once to the Superintendent of estate, expressing surprise at his indifference and neglect to support the raṭémahatmayá. Meantime ordered raṭémahatmayá to enter case against the thieves in Rákwána court on the 21st under the Prædial Products Ordinance, and put superintendent down as a witness; but doubtful now if all the thieves can be secured again so easily.

September 10.—Resumed sales for villages of Kolonne, Kumburugamuwa, and Kęlla. Sold Crown share produce of chenas cleared on Crown lands at Kęlla without permission, and reported by raṭémahatmayá.

Selected an árachchi for Maḍuwanwela,—an appointment which has been vacant for some years.

Exempted people of Kolonne village. Raṭémahatmayá submits a letter reviewing the damage done in Kolonná kóralé to forest by chena cultivators, and asking for the appointment of an efficient muhandiram for the Kolonnágam pattu. I will examine applicants for the office to-morrow.

I have desired raṭémahatmayá to send in a list of all Crown paṇgu and malapala paṇgus in villages of his kóralé, that their boundaries may be duly defined and the headmen warned to protect them against encroachment. It is of the greatest advantage to have Maḍuwanwela as raṭémahatmayá of this kóralé now. He was in office as kórála under Mr. Birch for twenty years, and remembers the decisions then recorded by him regarding Crown and private lands; while the tendency of late years has been to obliterate all distinctive boundaries, and for the headmen to pretend to know nothing.

I have also desired raṭémahatmayá to let me have a list of all claims of high land over fifty acres in extent

against the Crown, of which there are several in Kolonná kóralé : the owners are constantly shifting their boundaries and encroaching on adjacent Crown lands for chena cultivation. I think the owners of all such claims should be required to define their own boundaries forthwith ; and the sooner a Government surveyor is stationed in the Bintenna to verify them, and fix them for good, the better.

September 11.—Went out with raṭémahatmayá to inspect Crown lands cleared at Kęlla, which the raṭémahatmayá was anxious I should inspect, as he has reported the Kęlla árachchi for allowing their cultivation, and I suspended the árachchi upon his report

We went along the road to Walalgoḍa for three miles, and then turned off to road to Dápone. Leaving this at the river we began to ascend Kęllékanda, and reached the boundary of Hayes' estate about 9 o'clock

Visited five different chenas cut out of forest, which the árachchi has allowed. Of course he puts it on the dead raṭémahatmaya ; but he must have been fully aware of it. We then went on a paddy field, which has been asweddumised within the last four years by Kaliṇguhámy, residing in the adjacent garden. This has not been reported by the arachchi, and lately, when surveyed, he reported it to the Government surveyor as private property. I do not wish to deprive Kaliṇguhámy of the fruits of his labour, and have allowed him to remain in possession, paying one-fifth to the Crown until the land is settled to him in the usual way. He will also pay R2 for value of half share of crop in 1884 and 1885, and the standing crop is taxed at one-half.

Descended from top of hill by a path which Maḍuwanwela has had cleared, leading straight down to his walauwwa. An abrupt fall of about 2,500 ft. passes through Benagama, a hamlet of Vijeria, which was originally a nindagama of the Jayasundara family, but from some oversight it was not included in the lists, and services were not rendered to the landlord.

Resumed sales of Dapone, Dorapone, and Omalpe. Nearly all paid.

Selected árachchi for Maḍuwanwala from three candidates, and examined candidates for appointment of muhandiram. The árachchi of Kolonne, brother of Mábarana kórála, and Jayasundara Punchi Banda, of Maḍuwanwala, present themselves. I should prefer to appoint the gaṇ-árachchi if he were fit for the work ; but he is not. The brother of the kórála is half insane. The last man is the best. He was árachchi of Maḍuwanwela, but resigned on account of some dispute with the late raṭémahatmayá about his exemption certificate. He has since acted as clerk to Maḍuwanwela in the management of his own estate, and proved himself trustworthy. I think it would be well to make him an officer under the Forest Ordinance for the whole of Kolonná kóralé, and place all chena cultivation under his supervision. I would recommend that he be paid R20 per month, and also be granted the usual exemption from tax for his lands. He might also have the rank of muhandiram. With this view I have not announced my selection, and will wait to do so until I have received the orders of Government and Government Agent thereon.

September 12.—Went through all correspondence with raṭémahatmayá before breakfast, and his accounts of expenditure upon the construction of dispensaries and quarters for the medical officer. I have been obliged to get these done during the fine weather in this kóralé. When chena cultivation and the rains begin in October nothing can be done.

Informed Kęlla árachchi that I would recommend his removal from office, and prepared charges against him for his explanation to be submitted to Government Agent.

Went through warrant register of 1885 against all defaulters. Almost all have now been satisfied. Many are now working off default under the raṭémahatmayá for twenty-four days. I cannot give them metal down here, but they are well employed on roadwork.

Diapota árachchi is the worst of all. He will account for his defaulters at Walalgoḍa. Granted exemptions to those who were brought up sick and unfit for work. After examination by medical officer gave out notice that I shall not grant exemptions to sick next year, unless they avail themselves of treatment of the itinerating medical officer.

Upon examining division officers' lists of this year, I find lists nearly all closed, except in Kumburugamuwa and Bulutoṭa, which are now turning out labour, and which will be exhausted before the end of the month.

Village committee present of the Kolonnágam pattu. Informed them of sanction of rules by Governor and Executive Council, and that I intended to work them from January 1 next. Warned all árachchies to send in the lists required by the rules to the raṭémahatmayá on behalf of the village committee. I also gave notice that I intend to strike off all arrears of District Road Committee labour previous to 1885, so that the villagers will now only have the annual road tax and village labour to render from January 1 next. A great amount of labour has been taken from them during the last two years on account of those and previous years, and it is not expedient to exact any more on account of arrears.

Investigated complaint against Mábarana kórála for including his wife's sister's land in his exemption list. There is no doubt that this is a common practise among Kandyans. Lands are gifted on notarial deeds to a headman, no consideration really passing, but upon the terms understood, though not expressed, that the headman shall give the produce to or take the produce, and support the donor and his family. Apart from this abuse, exemption from tax is a most unequal mode of payment of headmen, and works unfairly, a good headman often getting less in this way than an indifferent officer who has more property. I should like to see the system abolished. If each headman gets a commission on collection of all grain and road tax, the payment would be more equal ; or, better still, let Government draw and fund the whole commission, and pay all headmen, from kórála and vidáné, árachchies, upon a fixed scale. As regards complaint against the kórála I have handed the deeds to the raṭémahatmayá, and desired the raṭémahatmayá to report carefully regarding the possession of the lands in kórala's exemption list.

The following is the result of recent sales :—Number of lots in default, 4,411 ; number of sales to private purchasers, 161 ; Crown, 17. The raṭémahatmayá will be given a list of sales to the Crown, and will be able to recover from the owner, so as to cancel sales.

This year's sales are an improvement on sales of 1885, when the number of lots in default on November 1 was 2,431, and the number of sales was 181.

It must always be recollected that in not one of these sales is anything but a seldom possessed share, taxed perhaps at 1c. or 2c., annually sold, and that the commutation system, as the fields are now entered, is utterly unsuited to the district.

Walked to Walalgoḍa, seven miles, with the raṭémahatmayá, in the evening. Inspected site of the new Public Works Department bungalow being erected here by the District Engineer. It stands upon this side of the Hulandu-oya, in a far more healthy site than the old one, which was on the side of the oya at the bottom of paddy fields ; and it stands at the junction of the new road cut from Walalgoḍa to Embilipiṭiya.

September 13.—Inspected irrigation channel with the raṭémahatmayá and guardian. In good order, except three leaks, which should be attended to. Wrote to District Engineer and Government Agent about these. Planks at headworks also missing. New guardian has been unable to find the planks, which were removed in the time of his predecessor, and new ones are now being made at Pęlmaḍulla. The old planks will be paid for out of the pay due to the late guardian.

Grain tax accounts here all closed, except a small amount due from Walalgoḍa vihára, which, after considerable talking, the priest undertakes to pay before the end of the month ; if he does not, raṭémahatmayá is to hold the sale of one of the lands. There is always the same trouble with this vihára every year.

Examined division officers' accounts of this year. All closed in Walalgoḍa, Dorapone, and Dápone ; but Diapota is disgraceful, and he has scarcely any defaulters here. He lives out of his wasama, and attends to no part of his work. He is ordered to close his lists of 1885 and 1886 at once, and to retire from the office forthwith : or I shall dismiss him. He is also ordered to bring all the other defaulters in the village before me at Embilipiṭiya on the 16th, as he has failed to produce them here. He is a thoroughly useless, lazy headman. Granted exemptions.

Went on to Embilipiṭiya, nine miles, by the new road traced and cut this year by overseer Mayes. Starting from the other side of the stream it is not necessary to go through the paddy fields, and is a more direct road to

Embilipitiya. Defaulters are now working on it,—those of twenty-four days under the raṭémahatmayá's supervision. It is an excellent bridle road, and will be used by tavalams bringing up salt from Hambantoṭa to Rakwána. Near Embilipitiya it should be diverted to enter the village and pass along top of bund of tank, and I have desired raṭémahatmaya to do this next year.

Found the new dispensary and quarters lately put up by the raṭémahatmayá very comfortable, and a great improvement on former state of things here. The building consists of an open hall with half-walls and two rooms, with verandahs. It stands close to the road to Hambantoṭa, and is twenty-five miles from Mádampe resthouse, and twelve from Walawé-gaṇga, our boundary. A good well, which is useful to travellers of all nationalities, is being sunk here.

September 14.—At Embilipitiya. Attended to letters, &c., before breakfast. Planted limes, oranges, sour-sops, custard apples, and other ornamental trees I had brought down from those sent from Pérádeniya. Arranged about fencing of compound to protect bungalow.

Closed grain tax accounts of Embilipitiya wasama and division officer's accounts of 1885 and 1886, and went over work of bungalow with ratemahatmaya and overseer. I only wish I could get the money to pay for it.

Inspected wells dug in this village. Two have been dug, and good water obtained, and one more has to be dug. District Engineer should now arrange for lining of these wells. With the one at the medical officer's quarters there will be four here, where there were none; and there should be no necessity for digging holes in the bed of the tank for dirty water. Raṭémahatmayá complains of the neglect of the pansala and temple here by the priests. I stepped in it once and can fully corroborate his report as to neglect and filth; but we can do nothing till the law is altered.

September 15.—Walked with ratemahatmayá to Pádalangala, a village twelve miles off on the boundary of Giruwá pattu. For seven miles walked along road to Hambantota through Halmillakeṭiya and Tunkame, and then struck off through jungle to the west through Uruperetta. Halted for some time in bed of an old tank now breached (Kuttigala) Paddy lands underneath it not cultivated for several years. I have directed raṭémahatmayá to send in a list of tanks in this part of the Kolonna korale, with full report on condition of bund of each, amount of water held up, extent of land cultivated and that could be cultivated under each, and population in each village available for the repair. I think the labour of next year might well be employed on clearing and improving the best of these tanks. People would soon come in and settle and make villages here if water were at hand. Passed on through enormous extent of chenaied forest called Karanetiyáyehéna and Gogalamukalana, all in Uruperetta. More than a thousand acres have been destroyed here, as far as I could see, and all within the last five years I should say, satinwood, milla, and halmilla having been destroyed in large quantities. Carts have been brought into this forest from Giruwa pattu for removal of produce of the héṇ and timber. All this damage has undoubtedly been done by the registrar of Padalangala, who has the most influence down here. He attempts to disclaim all knowledge of those who cleared the land, but it is known that he bought the Crown share, and that the cultivators found quarters in his own house.

After verifying lists of arachchi of Tunkame wasama of this year, and examining lists of defaulters of 1885, both of which are satisfactorily closed, I granted exemptions from road-tax for 1887. People of this village and hamlets about seem well and healthy. In the afternoon went on to see the anicut being constructed across the Walawé gaṇga for irrigation of lands in the Southern Province, which is about two miles from Padalangala. The headworks are themselves in this korale, being in a village called Jinlangete, part of which is claimed by Maduwanwela; but the road to the works from Padalangala passes through a village in the Southern Province. I was glad to learn, going through this village, that the landowners had taken warning by the Kolonna kóralé, and had all chosen crop commutation before the Grain Commissioner.

Found the surveyor, Mr Gunasekara, at the works, and went over all with him and pioneer sergeant. It strikes me that a branch channel could be cut from the main channel on this side to take water to some of the many tanks and fields. I came through between Tunkame and the boundary. It is at least worth the survey, and I shall make the request. From the headworks to Bedigantota and the Walawe-gaṇga, and the last village at end of road to Hambantoṭa in the Kolonna korale, is a distance of two miles.

I would advise a grant annually from Government to put in bridges and culverts along this road from Hambantota to Madampe. It would immensely facilitate the transport of salt, dry fish, and other articles to Rakwana, Balaṇgoda, and Haldummulla, while it would much improve the market of the villagers for the sale of their kurakkan and Indian corn, produce of their chenas. The District Road Committee are putting on bridges between Madampe and Godakewela (five miles), but beyond that Government help is much needed for large streams. In ten years probably the whole road would be completed.

September 16.—Returned to Embilipitiya, by another path, passing through another part of Uruperetta and Jinlangete, and coming out on Hambantota road further up. This to inspect another piece of forest cleared under permission of Ellawala kórala of Atakalan kóralé, who holds one of the old five-acre block grants for 138 acres, of which boundaries are most uncertain. Good forest is being cleared for héṇ cultivation by people of Giruwá pattu, and I think it very doubtful if it is within the boundaries. Ellawala does not know them himself, and thus every year the encroachment goes on. The boundaries must now be defined by him and checked by a Government surveyor.

On the way, at Tunkame, inspected two wells dug out there—one at Kirigalkotuwa and the other at Tunkame. Found 4 ft. of good water in each, much appreciated by villagers—only they have now taken to bathing near each well! This of course will be prevented under new village committee rules. Another well has to be dug at Hagala, a hamlet of Tunkame, where they get their water from the river, a mile and a half off. These wells can now be lined by the District Engineer. I have reported their state to him.

At Embilipitiya held inquiry into clearing of forests inspected yesterday in presence of the registrar, raṭémahatmaya, and villagers, and into claim of registrar to village Pandalangala. As regards the latter, he has no sannas or olu, whatever, and it is clear he has nothing but possession to go upon. He owns half of the mud lands, the other half being possessed by his brother-in-law. The village should be surveyed, and the claim dealt with.

As regards the heṇ cultivated, the registrar admits he knew of the cultivation, and that the lands cleared were Crown; that he lives close by, and bought the rent of the Crown share for R106; but that he did not report the clearing to me on either occasion that I was at Embilipitiya last year. He denies that he brought people from Giruwa pattu to clear these lands, but the árachchi asserts he did so; and it is certain they would not have come of their own accord. In April he did report the clearing of some forest (that claimed by Elláwala), but the clearing of the forest from which he was himself deriving enormous profit he did not report. But for the new raṭémahatmaya this destruction would not have been reported. I do not know if the late ratemahatmayá knew of it; neither the kórála nor muhandiram reported it, although the latter did tax the chenas as cleared without permission. The kórála was punished last year—the muhandiram ought to be dismissed; but the raṭémahatmaya says he is now doing better, and as he can keep him up to the mark is willing for him to be retained in service. It is a disgraceful case. I have recommended the registrar for immediate suspension, and have given him charges to answer before I recommend him for dismissal as he deserves. He should also be prosecuted civilly in the District Court for damages. The muhandiram should be fined five years' exemption. The árachchi is a new man, and I have severely reprimanded him.

Instructed village committee of this wasama about new rules and preparation of lists.

Arranged with ratemahatmayá about employment of balance of labour of 1886 and defaulters of 1886 for twenty four days. All defaulters of this kórale are now sent to him, and he is taking good work out of them. Those of Atakalan koralé are sent to break metal at Mádampe under Rambukpota raṭémahatmayá, and I have directed Eknelligoda ratemahatmayá to commence work with a gang at Imbulpe for defaulters of the Kadawatu kóralé. I am sorry that I have not heard about the Tunkame grain tax commutation remission and reduction of rate of road-tax commutation before leaving the Kolonna kóralé. I have not held any sale in Tunkame wasama in anticipation of sanction.

September 17.—Left Embilipitiya for Wellewe at Pallebedda in Aṭakalan kóralé, fourteen miles, the boundary of the two kóralés. The Timbulkṭiya-gaṇga is exactly half-way. An ambalam is being put up here by the people of Aṭakalan kóralé with vote of R100 from Provincial Road Committee, and an édanda is to be put up by Kolonná kóralé under the supervision of Maḍuwanwela raṭémahatmayá.

I found the road in good order, lately cleared by Ordinance labour, and some labourers still working, sent by Kumburugamuwa árachchi. It is a very pleasant walk in the early morning before the sun is up.

Found Elláwala kórála at the boundary, and the ambalam getting on well, while a temporary edanda had been constructed. We selected site for the new edanda. This point is at the junction of the two streams, Eréporuwa and Rakwána-oyas. The ambalam is on an old site under glorious trees, and will be most serviceable.

I am sorry that I have just missed the Director of Public Works, who is on his way to the Walawé gaṇga works and Embilipitiya, to meet Mr. Gunn. I have left a letter for him explaining what is wanted in the irrigation scheme of Kolonná kóralé;—not only (as at present in Mr. Gunn's orders) the survey of the tank at Embilipitiya and the anicut there, but the survey from the point where Eréporuwa river is to be diverted into the Kotigan-ára for the filling of Hulanda-oya and the survey beyond Embilipitiya towards Tunkame, which I regard the most pressing part of the scheme. I saw Mr. Gunn at Maḍuwanwela He has been over the country once, and regards the scheme very favourably—finding a fall in the ground the whole way. He should not come away until a thoroughly adequate survey has been made.

The numerous old tanks and ranges of fields now uncultivated throughout the Bintenna of the Kolonná kóralé are evidence of the former success of paddy cultivation in that kóralé, and I am convinced that by collecting all the water we can, and repairing the existing tanks for storage of such rainwater as falls, will bring back these fields to cultivation, and make the Kolonná kóralé healthy and prosperous. To assist in this object the old practice of indiscriminate chena cultivation must be stopped I have directed the raṭemahatmaya to refuse to allow any Giruwá pattu people to come in and clear any Crown héṇ, and have asked him to be good enough to observe the same rule for his own lands, and to get other landowners to do so. If the people of Giruwá pattu wish to come into Kolonná kóralé and settle in any of the many now abandoned hamlets—repair the tanks, plant gardens, and cultivate fields—I shall on behalf of Government be very glad to welcome them, and allow them land on easy terms, but I will not let them regard Kolonna kóralé as a paradise for heṇ cultivation only, lands in Giruwa pattu being very infertile, so I am told.

Took leave of Maḍuwanwela raṭémahatmayá with many thanks for his trouble and attention. It is a great pleasure to see the Kolonná korale in his hands, and to see such progress being made so quickly He takes a great interest in all that he has to do, and is very anxious to get the kórale on. In every way his influence is being used for the best, and both headmen and people are evidently the better for it already. I think the Kolonna korale is now over its evil days With better roads and water for cultivation it will soon develop

December 1 to December 3—Supreme Court sessions Six cases disposed off. One prisoner sentenced to death on 3rd proximo. Four of the cases were from Awisawélla. If cases from that district are to be transferred here in future, I must extend my jury list to that region; have therefore applied to fiscal to procure a tracing from Survey office showing exact limit of the thirty miles-radius from the Ratnapura court. At present our English speaking jury is rather limited, and if we are to have a Supreme Court session once a quarter here the tax on the jury will be rather heavy; but surely a session at Ratnapura twice a year (say in March and October) would be sufficient. It upsets my own revenue work terribly, and also of course the current judicial work. I have, as Deputy Fiscal, to superintendent arrangements, &c., and must be a good deal in the court. Moreover, the expense of a quarterly session here must be considerable.

Judge attended jail on morning of December 3 for jail delivery, and "delivered" the prisoner Kiri Baṇḍá, under remand for murder, awaiting decision of case for trial against his accomplice in Colombo on 13th instant.

Received decision of Government about Local Board at Ratnapura and discontinuance of police assessment. I am glad to receive this decision. See no reason why Local Board should not manage very well for a small town like this; and am sure it will be a relief to get rid of police and assessment. Will take steps to define limits as soon as possible.

December 4.—Meeting of chiefs of Sabaragamuwa to elect Basnáyaka Nilame for Anmaḍuwa Déwále in Aṭakalan kóralé; and also to discuss at my invitation existing irrigation rules with a view to securing better attention thereto, and especially to punctuality and regularity in seasons of cultivation Sowing, fencing, &c. Draft report will be submitted to Government Agent.

I think that a grant should be made annually out of the sum to be set apart from each year's grain tax, to pay an irrigation headman in each kórale or pattu. Not much would be required if he were given exemption for his lands also. We should get a headman who would value his appointment and work, and over whom we should have real check to compel him to secure attention to cultivation and observance of old and valued rules and customs, and expenditure of this nature would, I submit, be as really valuable to many a village as the repair of small canals. It is quite hopeless now to get cultivators to agree to pay any huwandinam, or remuneration, themselves to a vel vidáne; if the deduction were made in the way I propose the cultivators would be doing so indirectly. I do not know if the new Ordinance will confer this power, but will write to urge its consideration.

December 20.—Spent morning with headmen and kachcheri mudaliyár and Ellawala raṭémahatmayá in defining eastern boundary of Local Board south of the Kalu-gaṇga Started from the Angammana vihára, which stands on bank of Kalu gaṇga. A vihára of no interest, which was founded by one of the old disáwas, and passing along the Hin-ela and range of paddy fields, worked our way out to the cart road at the Koraliwala bazaar, and thence went on to see the progress of the anicut at the Ketandola and Doḍangaha-ela for the Baṭugedara channel. The weather has been most favourable for such work, and excellent progress has been made—the dam is almost complete. The masonry in Ketandola is to be placed upon piles and cement concrete bed, it being impossible to get a bottom I hope water will be available for cultivation for the next yála. I decided to leave out the portion I had intended to include between the Koraliwala and Ketandola, and run our eastern boundary in the Wé-gaṇga at once at Koraliwala, from which point we have a good natural boundary, viz., the Wé-gaṇga and Kalu-gaṇga on south and south-west. We lose very little by the exclusion, either in houses or lands. At kachchéri checked accounts to date, and signed and despatched accounts of last month, among other business.

December 21.—Went over northern and north-eastern boundaries of Local Board with headmen. Decided to take line from Kalu-gaṇga to junction of Weralupe minor road with Colombo-road between the 56th and 55th mile-posts, and from that point a line to the 59th mile-post on old road to Gilimale, and thence to the Kalu-gaṇga opposite Angammana vihára. I hope these boundaries will be approved. I think after careful examination of the country they are as good as can be obtained, and will secure a workable area for the Local Board.

At kachchéri drew up schedule of proposed limits and sent in letter to Government Agent.

Received by cart from Colombo fifty bushels of seed-paddy for distribution, which I had asked for (see previous diary entries). Wrote to raṭémahatmayás, advising them of receipt, and stating I wished it primarily for use in those lands which had suffered from the bambupidima blight last yala, and that it would be issued to cultivators of such lands on their certificate It is a good kind of seed-paddy, ripening in four and a half months. It will be given on usual condition as to refund at harvest; but I do not press for interest.

Spoke to Elláwala and Rambukpota raṭémahatmayá about this.

Refused an application for a license to shoot elephants near Labugama—it being, I know, Mr. Saunders wish to preserve elephants in that locality as much as possible.

December 22.—Paid establishments. Had not intended to pay till the day before the Christmas holiday (the 23rd), but as some clerks were leaving on that day for the holidays I paid earlier. Recommended Mahawalatenna kórala to succeed Mápiṭigama Baṇḍá as president in Kuruwiṭi kóralé I trust the recommendation will be accepted He is young, perhaps, for the work; but he has had a good education, and is intelligent and capable beyond the average of chiefs in Sabaragamuwa. He is anxious to work, and has not enough to do where he is. The

training and experience he will acquire in Kuruwiṭi kóralé will be of value to him, when he succeeds the present ratemahatmayá as chief of his own district, while his connection with the disáwa will be a help to him in his new work. He applies, I see, for the post of kachchéri mudaliyár as an alternative, for which he is not in the least qualified, and the mere physical exertion of which appointment in the travelling required would kill him in six months. He is, I fear, very delicate, and has already succumbed to fever—of course his great ambition is to hold the place his father held as raṭemahatmaya of his own country.

December 29.—At kachchéri. Examined detailed statements of all deposits, and transferred several sums to revenue. Sent police magistrate also a list of sums deposited by the police court, and requested him to dispose of same or transfer to revenue before December 31.

Ellawala ratémahatmayá brought up candidates for vacant offices of árachchi of Demalapóruwa and muhandiram of Pallé and Meda pattus of Nawadun kóralé. For the Pallé pattu I have recommended Elapata Tikiri Banda, registrar of the pattu. He once held the office of kórala, but was summarily dismissed by Mr. Layard, in 1873, for an under-estimation of paddy crops in héṇ in his division. He was not the taxing officer, and knew nothing about it. The Assistant Government Agent did not recommend him for dismissal, but only the muhandiram and árachchi. However, all three were removed. If he was to blame, he has, I think, sufficiently atoned for his fault. He commands great respect and influence, and belongs to an old family; it will be to the advantage of Government to re-employ him.

Ellawala raṭémahatmayá also submits report of meeting of chiefs *in re* irrigation and paddy cultivation rules (see entry of December 4). The recommendations are chiefly to secure sowing and fencing and preparation of fields at one time, and to use the same kind of seed in the same tracts. I will hold meetings in all kóralés next year to make these recommendations binding by new rules.

Payments made by collectors on account of grain duty.

Arachchies of Kukulu kóralé bring up thirty defaulters from Ayagama, Gawaragiriya, and Dumbara. Majority of them entitled to exemption.

Brampi Peris, clerk and storekeepr of Glenny & Co., at Ratnapura, tenders R6,000 for the two tolls for 1887 between the 72nd and 73rd mile-posts and Bilihul-oya bridge. He declines to tender more, as he states cart traffic on roads has much decreased in consequence of (1) transport of much of Uva produce by Nánu oya, (2) decrease in number of carts and cattle from disease, and state of roads. Each of these tolls realised in 1884 and 1885 almost the amount now tendered for the two, but having regard to the trouble and expense of aumani collection of two tolls, and risk of fraud, I think the offer should be accepted, and so reported to Government Agent.

N B—No decision communicated yet about collection of cart registration fee at Pelmadulla or Ketandola, near Ratnapura.

December 30.—I have applied for instructions about rate of taxation to be recovered in gabadágam next year from héṇ crops. Instructions having been given to recover all arrears at one-fourteenth, it is certain that no one will now pay one ninth in future, which is the rate that has been paid by the greater number of cultivators for past years. I do not agree with the contention that all héṇ and high lands in gabadágam are Crown property; they are, in my opinion, as much private property as similar lands in private nindagam. When a king granted a royal village to a chief, it became a nindagama by the transfer, having been previously a gabadágama; but no chief would ever have dreamt of assuming sole rights of ownership in the lands in possession of the villagers, and raising the rate of produce customarily granted by them. The tenants in a gabadágama have, in my opinion, as undeniable and inalienable title to their lands as tenants of a private nindagama. Therefore, I am in favour of taxing all henas to which tenants in a gabadagama can prove customary possession, and not exceeding a sufficient extent liberally calculated at one fourteenth. What we need to do is to prevent any cultivation beyond that limit, and this is what I hope to effect as Forest Settlement Officer next year.

Wrote to Mr. Nock to ask him to send a few English flower and fruit plants for the grounds round Horton Plains resthouse.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue for the year amounted to R252,960·38, a decrease of R40,271·1 when compared with that of 1885.

The decrease is chiefly due to reduced recoveries under two heads, viz., *Arrears of Revenue* and *Land Sales*, which together make up over three-fourths of the amount of the deficiency, and which cannot be looked upon as revenue proper.

The amount of *Arrears* due on January 1, 1886, was only R5,669, whereas on January 1, 1885, a sum of R15,117 was outstanding. This large sum was reduced in that year (1885) by the recovery of moneys due on account of the arrack rent of 1876 77 and toll rents of 1880.

Customs Receipts show an increase of R651·55, a slight improvement, but nothing as a set off against the enormous decrease under this head in 1885.

Land Sales.—In spite of regular fortnightly sales throughout the year, this item of revenue shows a very large decrease, due to the fact that no sales of large blocks of land for tea cultivation were held last year, as in 1884 and 1885.

The total extent of Crown land (exclusive of lands settled on claimants) sold in 1886 was 1,999 acres, realising R27,953; whereas, at a single sale in July, 1885, 944 acres were sold at a little below R20 per acre. Similar sales were held in February and August, 1885, and hence the large revenue. Three thousand acres of Crown jungle were surveyed during 1886, but not in time to admit of its being put up for sale before the end of the year.

Land Revenue.—The whole of the grain tax revenue was collected within the year. Owing to lands being purchased by the Crown when sold for default of 1885's tax, the total amount recoverable in 1886 was slightly less than in the previous year.

Rents, exclusive of Lands.—The small falling off, due to slightly lower bids for the toll rents, particularly in the case of the 29th and 30th road toll rent, calls for no special remark.

Licenses.—The bulk of the last instalment due by the Kalutara arrack renter, amounting to R3,100, was not paid till January, 1887; hence the apparent decrease.

Stamps.—This item cannot but have been affected by the reduced extent of land sold. The entire deficiency may perhaps fairly be attributed to this cause.

Taxes show a decrease, owing to a portion of Pánaduré having been exempted from payment. The tax for the first three quarters was collected within the year, without the sale of a single land.

Fines and Forfeitures, largely in excess of 1885. Crown costs in the Police Court form no inconsiderable item under this head.

Sale of Government Property.—By the beginning of 1886 timber-felling had almost entirely ceased, a large contract for planks, &c., having expired. Little or no timber was cut during 1886.

Reimbursements.—Affected, of course, by reduced extent of land sold, far less being recovered as survey fees than was the case in 1885.

Interest calls for no remarks. The reduction of arrears means a corresponding reduction under this head.

Miscellaneous.—The increase is due to the transfer during the year of suitors' deposit balances.

II.—FOOD-SUPPLY.

The estimated quantity of rice grown in the district during 1886, viz., 556,356 bushels, when distributed among a Sinhalese population of 149,562, shows in how great a measure the district is dependent on imported rice for its food-supply. I have no means of estimating the quantity imported, as it is nearly all brought from Colombo; but the supply cannot but be on the increase, owing to the extension of tea cultivation in the district, and consequent demand for it on the estates. Coast rice sells at from R2 to R3 per bushel, and the very best at R4.

Almost the whole of the native rice grown in the district is consumed within its limits; its market value is from R2 to R2·50 a bushel. The more remote villages depend almost entirely on the produce of their own fields for their rice-supply, supplementing it with yams and other vegetables. The amount of fine grain grown in the district is comparatively small. Fishing occupies a large number of the inhabitants, and fish forms an important item in the food-supply of the district.

There has been no distress in any part of the district during the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The question of the collection of the arrack revenue, which so closely affects this district, being under the consideration of Government, there is little else to propose in the way of legislation.

As regards the collection of the grain tax, it would be perhaps well if some means could be found to prevent the possibility of large extents of land being sold for default of tax. Cases have and do occur, in which lands of considerable extent and value change hands for a sum slightly in excess of the amount due as tax, and trifling in comparison with the real value of the land. How the difficulty is to be met I am not prepared to say. The sale of a certain undivided share of the land would create endless confusion—the sale of a divided share would necessitate a survey prior to sale, and new entries in the register: perhaps the sale of the lease of the land in default for a year would in some cases suffice to realise the amount of the tax due; and this expedient might be resorted to before proceeding to sell any valuable land outright.

There is another point worth noticing in connection with these sales, viz., the question whether one of the defaulting shareholders should be allowed to bid for and purchase a land put up for sale for default of tax. As far as Government is concerned, every shareholder of a land in default must be looked upon as a defaulter; and surely it was never intended that the defaulter himself should be allowed to buy a land for which he refuses to pay the tax. I say refuses, because the very fact of his bidding for the land proves that he is able, if he chooses, to pay. Once clearly understood that no bid from a defaulting shareholder would be accepted, the number of sales would probably be considerably less than at present. In one case last year I refused to accept such a bid, the result being that the tax due was paid up at once.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The works in my opinion most required for this district are—

Roads.

(1) The extension of the Pánaduré-Nambápána-road to Kurugammódara, thereby establishing direct communication with Ratnapura.

(2) The extension of the Matugama-road to the boundary of the district, a distance of about four miles from the present termination of the road at Badurélíya.

(3) The opening of the trace made by Mr. Murray from Néboḍa to Matugama, a distance of four miles, as a cart-road.

Bridges.

(1) An iron bridge over the river at Bolgoḍa. This necessary work must be carried out sooner or later, and now that the embankment work has been started, and the distance across reduced thereby to some 200 ft., there is no reason why the erection of an iron bridge should be a very costly affair.

(2) A bridge over the Nambápána-ęla,—a work which the extension of the Nambápána-road will render indispensable.

(3) A bridge over the Kępu-ęla at Galapáta.

(4) A bridge over the Węlipęnna-gaṇga, at Múnamalwatta.

Irrigation and Drainage.

(1) The restoration of the Nikaṭu-ęla and erection of two, or perhaps three, sluice gates along its course. Endeavours were made by me during the year to induce the landowners to take up this useful work, and if Government were to promise the necessary masonry works they would, I think, do so.

(2) The opening out of the Payyágala-ęla, to serve both as a flood outlet and an irrigation canal. I was prepared during the year to commence work on this ęla with prison labour, as arranged, but found, when it came to the point, that the landowners one and all refused to join and

do their share of labour. I therefore declined to have anything to do with a work which, from the outset, must have been forced on the people by means of fines. Their reluctance to take up this useful scheme is much to be regretted; but until a majority of them show a disposition to co-operate willingly in the work, there is no prospect of its being undertaken with success.

General Works.

(1) Railway extension to Bentota.

(2) The erection of new courts of justice in Kalutara.

(3) A public cemetery for Payyágala and its thickly-populated neighbourhood. Two or three sites have been suggested for the purpose of meeting this want, but the railway trace runs through or near them, and I have not yet found a suitable place.

(4) A post office at some central place in the neighbourhood of the tea estate. I believe this want is having the attention of the Postmaster-General.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

The works that have most occupied my attention during the year are the opening of new roads; the embankment at Bolgoḍa as a preliminary step to bridging the lake; and the clearing of the Maguru-gaṇga. Of these, I have given details in my report on the working of the District Road Committee. The total mileage of new roads constructed in the district during 1886 is as much as thirty-one and a half.

The prevalence of paraṇgi in the district, particularly in Pasdun kóralé, has also had my attention. The return of persons affected, as given by the mudaliyárs, is as follows:—

Rayigam kóralé	60
Kalutara and Pánaduré Toṭamunas	46
Pasdun kóralé	148
Total ...	254

As a measure of relief, I proposed that a temporary hospital should be established at a central place in each kóralé, and the existence of dispensaries at Matugama, Baṇḍáragama, and Béruwala renders the plan all the more feasible. The chief difficulty is to get patients to leave their homes and remain in a strange place for treatment; and it is to meet this difficulty that I propose the establishment of the hospital within the kóralé itself. Villagers who would flatly refuse to come to Kalutara for treatment would not have the same objection to go to a place familiar to them, and in their own division, where they could be in constant communication with their friends. The mudaliyárs anticipate no difficulty in getting patients for treatment under these conditions, and there can be no question as to the amount of good that would result from the separation of affected persons from their relations, with whom they now live and associate until the disease becomes so bad that the patient is obliged to be removed to the jungle.

No elaborate arrangements in the way of a hospital are necessary. A temporary building within easy distance of the present dispensaries is all that is required, and the cost would be comparatively trifling.

I look upon the new system of chena permits introduced by Mr. Cameron last year as one likely to be productive of much good. It enables the poorer classes to obtain for R3 an acre of land to plant and improve, payment of the balance purchase amount at R10 per acre being deferred until the land has been fully planted and surveyed, thus giving time for the collection of the necessary amount. This privilege, which was at first conferred on the Gaṇgaboḍa pattu of the Pasdun kóralé, has now been extended to four other sub-divisions, and already fifty-three such licenses have been issued.

VI.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The above remarks show in great measure the plans I have most at heart for the improvement of the district.

I am most anxious to see a road opened up through the remote parts of Pasdun kóralé, but with so many new roads in hand last year it was impossible to take up the work. A start was, however, made by the late mudaliyár in the way of getting the local headmen to open portions of the road within the limits of their respective villages, and the work will, I hope, be pushed forward in 1887.

Through communication with the Ratnapura and Gallé districts is also much required, the kóralé not having at present a single outlet, except towards the sea. One to the Gallé district will shortly be open, and the extension of the Matugama-road to Kukulu kóralé will, I hope, not be long delayed.

The claims of the planters to a cart-road through the estates has been recognised by Government, and though much disappointment was caused last year by the delay on the part of the Public Works Department in commencing the Tebuwana-road extension, the work has now been begun, and when completed and connected with Matugama by the new road now in progress under the direction of the District Road Committee the estates will be well served.

VII.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

I have given full particulars regarding the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance of 1884 in my special report on the working of the District Road Committee, Kalutara.

VIII.—THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

Although complaints of over-assessment are frequent, there has been no real difficulty in recovering the grain tax of 1886.

The amount due from the district was R67,762, of which R67,150, or 99 per cent., was recovered without sales. Though the tax falls due on March 31, nothing is ever recovered in this district till the end of August, when the yala crop is reaped. In October the seizure of lands commences, and the sales are fixed so as to be completed by about November 20.

In 1886, 1,102 lands were seized and advertised for sale; that is, all lands on which tax had not been paid by the beginning of November. The tax due on 858 of these was paid prior to sale, and the remaining 225 lots, representing 586 bushels (293 acres) in extent were put up for sale, but not till after every endeavour to recover the tax had been made. The result of the sales was as follows:—

	Lots.	Extent. Acres.	Amount realised. R.	c.
Sold to third parties ...	96 ...	136 ...	395	66
Bought in by Crown ...	129 ...	156 ...	348	77

Thus, in order to recover R620·68 due as tax, it was found necessary to sell 292 acres of land, and excluding the 156 acres bought by the Crown at the amount of tax, 136 of them sold by public auction realised only R395·66, or less than R3 an acre. It must not, however, be supposed that the whole extent thus sold is good land: it not unfrequently happens that the owner of a land liable to tax does not consider it worth while to pay the amount due, and allows the land to be sold.

In only one instance last year was an owner found to be actually unable to pay the tax.

Of the 96 sales to private parties, 3 were cancelled owing to irregularity connected with the sale, and 7 by consent of the purchaser. Of the remainder a considerable number, I am unable to say exactly how many, were purchased by one or more of the shareholders, and consequently have not in reality changed hands.

Of the 129 lands bought for the Crown only 5 have since been redeemed. None have been leased or sold to other parties. Eighty-nine were originally Crown property entered in the commutation register at half duty, only 33 one-tenth (or private) lands having been sold.

The amount recovered as costs of seizure, &c., was, I am glad to say, comparatively small, amounting to only R650·96, as against R1,662·9 in 1885. The majority of landowners have quite as much as they can do to pay the tax itself; and provided they pay in time to admit of the closing of the account by the end of the year, I would not enforce the clause of the Ordinance as to the recovery of costs too strictly.

On the whole, the working of the Grain Tax Ordinance during 1886 has been successful. In comparing the number of sales with 1885 and previous years, it must be remembered that as each year goes by the extent of unfertile and useless lands on which tax is payable becomes less, owing to the number of such lands purchased each year for the Crown, and consequently the sale list is reduced. Still, last year's return was a decided improvement on 1885, as the annexed statement shows:—

	Advertised.	Sold.	To third parties.	To Crown.
1885 ...	1,562 ...	578 ...	176 ...	402
1886 ...	1,102 ...	225 ...	96 ...	129

IX.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

I am unable to give a favourable report of the sanitary condition of the people during 1886. There has been fever more or less throughout the district, and portions of the Pasdun kóralé have suffered to a somewhat alarming extent. The epidemic, which commenced in 1885 in the villages lying close to the newly-opened tea estates, spread in 1886 to all parts of the kóralé; and even Rayigam kóralé, usually a healthy district, has not escaped it. Fever in Pasdun kóralé was, I am informed, formerly almost unknown, and its introduction in its present severe form must be attributable to the clearing of large extents of jungle.

The Matugama dispensary has been the means of affording medical relief to a very large number of villagers, and the hundreds who flocked thither towards the end of the year is a sign of growing inclination on the part of the people to take European treatment, and of confidence in the present medical assistant, Mr. De Neys. Weekly visits were, when required, paid by him to the different parts of the kóralé where the disease was rife, and medicines distributed at a small charge, and when necessary free of all cost.

Fever powders were distributed by the mudaliyár and his headmen, and on my recommendation a supply of fever medicines was issued from the medical stores to Mr. Knight, of Gíkiyanakanda, who kindy undertook to distribute them gratis to the poorer villagers in the neighbourhood of that estate. The supply was soon exhausted, and should be replenished.

A few villages, notably Girikola, Mahagama, and Owiṭigala, were attacked with dysentery of a severe type, and in spite of the efforts of the medical assistant many deaths occurred in rapid succession.

The fever abated somewhat towards the end of the year, and it is to be hoped that this improvement will continue. The total number of cases treated during the year by the medical assistant was 4,035, of which 3,000 were fever cases.

In the Rayigam kóralé there is a dispensary at Bandáragama, visited weekly by the medical officer of Pánaduré; and at Béruwala, in the Kalutara Toṭamuné, there is another under the charge of a resident medical officer.

X.—CRIME.

Cattle-stealing is still prevalent in all parts of the district, but the promptness with which charges are investigated in the minor courts, and the severe sentences inflicted in the District Court, in cases of conviction, cannot but have the desired effect of gradually repressing this crime.

Several murders occurred about the middle of the year in rapid succession, three cases being sent before the Supreme Court at its last sessions, and all resulting in convictions.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Beyond a few cases of hoof disease reported from Pasdun kóralé, the district has been free from cattle disease during the year.

XII.—NEW AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

The extent of paddy land brought under cultivation during the year may be put down, roughly, at 155 acres. Tea is, of course, the product which now receives most attention. The estimated extent under tea cultivation in the district is roughly 7,000 acres, and the quantity of tea

produced during 1886 was put down at half a million pounds,—an estimate which is likely to be increased to one million pounds in 1887.

There are 3,000 acres of Crown jungle suitable for tea now awaiting sale, and if put up at the right time of the year, will, judging from the many inquiries received on the subject, be eagerly bought up, and, what is of more importance, opened out. Special attention should be paid by Government to the time of the year at which such sales are held, as the loss of the planting season—*i.e.*, June to July—means the delay of a whole year in getting the land opened. October and November are perhaps the best months for holding such sales.

Tea cultivation is gradually extending to all parts of the Kalutara district. There is a large estate of 406 acres being opened in the north of Rayigam kóralé, near Talagala; Ossington is a flourishing estate in a remote part of the Pasdun kóralé, on the Kuḍá-gaṇga; and Horagoḍa has been lately opened on the Maguru-gaṇga. Further south, in the Bentoṭa direction, more than one tea estate is being worked. Siṇhalese labour is being largely used, and occupation is thus afforded to hundreds of men, women, and children, very large sums of money being paid out to the villagers monthly.

The new system of chena permits is doing much, and will do more, to encourage the cultivation of new lands by the villagers themselves.

I append a few extracts from the diary kept by me during the year. My early departure from the district must be my excuse for a somewhat hurriedly written report.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Kalutara, *February* 23, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

March 31.—Issued grain commutation receipts to collectors. Received the last Government instructions regarding sales of land for default of grain tax, which are, briefly—(*a*) That no defaulter shall derive any benefit from his land when bought by the Crown until he redeem it; (*b*) that sales to third parties are final. Both these rules should have the effect of reducing the number of sales, which the practice of allowing the defaulter to remain on the land after sale was calculated to increase. There are difficulties still to be got over. It frequently happens that one of the defaulting shareholders (often the very shareholder who ought to have paid the tax) purchases the land in the absence of the other shareholders. Is he to be considered a third party? If such sales are final, it would be possible, and even easy, for a dishonest man to collect money from his co-shareholders (under pretence of paying the tax), allow the land to be sold, purchase it himself, and thus for a nominal sum gain a good title to the whole land. In the case of lands cultivated by the shareholders in turn, the cultivator paying the tax, it actually happens that he allows it to be sold, and purchases it himself. Such a sale surely should not be final. Again, it is the practice at present when a land is in default, in the absence of a crop to sell the whole land. I have a case under inquiry now, where a land of thirty-three bushels extent (about sixteen acres) was sold for a sum of R2 85. If all sales to third parties are to be final, only such an extent should be sold as would realise an amount sufficient to cover the tax due; but this again would entail much extra clerical labour, and necessitate a survey and division of the portion sold. It is not *always* the fault of the landowner that his land is sold. Cases do occur in which it would be hard if he should lose without chance of recovery a valuable land for default of a small sum due as tax. The instructions provide that sales should take place only where default is obstinately persisted in, but at present every effort is made to recover the tax before selling, and yet such cases as I have mentioned occur.

April 9.—I find that notices for labour have been issued for the 12th (the new-year day) just as usual. This, besides being perfectly useless (for no one is likely to turn out), is calculated to cause great discontent. In the same way, the headmen complain that they cannot possibly supply Siṇhalese subjects for vaccination at this time, and it is hardly fair to call on them to do so. The medical officer tells me that the supply of lymph cannot be kept up unless vaccination goes on without interruption. However that may be, people should be left alone as far as possible during their new year week—interfering with them does no good, and only causes needless irritation. Postponed all Ordinance labour till the following week.

April 24.—The medical officer has returned from Pasdun kóralé, and informs me that there are some sixty cases of fever in the villages round Gikiyanakanda, including some twelve cases of extreme destitution. The muda hiyár has distributed rice on Government account where absolutely necessary, but I have not yet seen his report. The medical officer has arranged for the doctor at Matugama to visit these villages twice a week.

April 29.—Started for the Rayigam kóralé (eleven miles), and in the morning went over the minor road from Waskaḍuwa to Bandáragama with the superintendent of minor roads. Noted the repairs required in each quarter mile of road, altering the superintendent of minor road's estimate where necessary. The road is in very fair order. Amount available R1,600 (toll grant). Out of this it is proposed to put up two new bridges, 20-ft. span, on masonry abutments and iron rails, and plank roadway. A neat bridge of this description was put up last year for about R400, and I think the plan a good one, though if buckle-plates could be substituted for the planking it would be still better. Called for estimates.

There are two big wooden bridges over the Alut-ela, built by the Public Works Department in 1879, which in a year or two will require extensive repairs rather beyond the resources of the District Road Committee. The canal is kept up by the Public Works Department, and it would be well if these bridges were given over to them too, as well as a similar bridge over the same ela on the Wádduwa-Morantuḍuwa-road.

Inspected the following schools:—Morantuḍuwa girls' school: average attendance 50, out of 114 on list; falling off. Gónadúwa boys' school: 106 on list; average attendance 60; slightly falling off. Węwiṭa boys' school: 122 on list; average attendance over 90; a flourishing school. Bandáragama girls' school: average attendance 60, out of 89; improving.

Afternoon to Pánaduré, nine miles—minor road from Bandáragama to Rambara-ela. The slopes of the steeper hills must be metalled—gravel washes off at once. I do not approve of the superintendent of minor roads' present system of apportioning small sums of R20 and R30 to improvements to hills, &c., on each mile of road. It is I think, far better to take one at a time, spend more money, and do it properly.

Held an irrigation meeting at Kindelpitiya on the proposal to divert an ela across the road to irrigate some fifty acres on the other side. The only difficulty is, that the water must be taken across at a higher level than that of the ela, and the villagers interested say that if the ela is dammed up their fields will be inundated. The difference in level must be ascertained before anything can be done. I should like to see this work carried out, if feasible.

A new school (mixed) was opened here in February last; thirty-seven only on list, all present. The number will, I hope, increase. Crossed the Gonábendidúwa ferry, where a new boat has been lately supplied. A regular ferry boat has been asked for instead of the old double canoe; cost estimated at R600. *Quære*, Whether this expense should be incurred at a ferry, the rent of which sells for about R390, and over which some dozen carts pass during the month?

During the day I inspected the following tanks:—Madagama: sluice in working order; bund and spill require to be cleared of jungle, and ant-hills to be cut out of bund. Kudáwęwa: bund wants making up in both sides; trees and jungle to be cut out. There is a very serious leak in the bund, the water running out from the outside slope in a regular stream. The water was slow when the Provincial Engineer lately inspected this tank, and

the leak was not running. The only means of getting at it will, I think, be to cut the bund. Mahawęwa: trees ant-nests, and holes to be cut out; undergrowth to be cleared; also outlet channel.

April 30.—Inspected the Pánaduré grant roads and went over the Pánaduré-Nambápána-road with the superintendent of minor roads' detailed estimate. There are some excellent iron rail bridges put up on this road by Mr. Vine in 1885, and I should like the superintendent of minor roads to try his hand at one. There are some bad places on this road, which must be taken in hand and improved one by one. Inspected two tanks:—Uyanwatta-węwa: a fine tank, the largest in the district; bund covered with jungle, which must be cleared at once and some trees cut down; two sluices in good order. Bolaboṭu-węwa: bund and outlet channel to be cleared of jungle; trees to be cut down and roots removed.

Inspected a new road crossing from the Waskaḍuwa-Bandáragama to the Pánaduré-Nambápána-road, now under construction by the mudaliyár with the labour of road defaulters of previous years. It is three quarters of a mile long, and was begun in March last. Up to date ten defaulters have performed nine days' labour, representing ninety days' labour. A further extension of this road is contemplated to Węwiṭa.

Inspected also a most useful road now being opened by the same means from the Nambápána-road to the Yala-road, six and a half miles, three of which are approaching completion. The trace is good. Seven hundred and eighty-three days' labour performed up to March 31 last, and good substantial work has been done. The peace officer of Haltoṭa, an influential headman, takes a great interest in this work There is a private school at Haltoṭa, which has been promised a grant when the bungalow, now begun, is completed. The number of boys is expected to increase from eighty to three hundred.

On to Horana, twenty miles. The new road will afford an outlet to a considerable number of populous villages.

May 1.—From Horana, inspected the minor road to Kahatuḍuwa, the Salpiṭi kóralé boundary of the district (four and a half miles). Approved the superintendent of minor roads' estimate, with some alterations. Then took the Millęwa-road as far as Talagala (three miles), and inspected a new road being opened by the mudaliyár connecting the Millęwa-road with Horana direct (four miles of useful road, of which two and a half miles are now in course of construction); and, considering the work was only commenced in February last, the progress made is highly satisfactory. In the afternoon completed the inspection of the Millęwa-road (one and a half mile), and then along the mudaliyár's continuation of it to the limit of the district (three and a half miles), which opens up communication with Héwágam kóralé, joining at the limit a gaṇsabháwa road (now being improved), and thence by a minor road to the main Bópé-road. Work on the three and a half miles extension was commenced only on September 28 last, and the fact that I took my carriage and cart right through to Bópé speaks well for the immense progress made.

One of the temporary bridges in Héwágam kóralé gaṇsabháwa road is said to have been broken down by the overseer of the road to satisfy a private grudge against the proprietor of a puppet show, who contemplated a provincial tour in this direction! A new bridge had to be constructed for me to pass. Distance travelled, twenty-four miles.

May 2.—From Bópé to Nambápána, half a mile of the main (Public Works Department) road in the Héwágam kóralé appears to be abandoned, and is all but impassable. From the boundary the road is hilly, and very difficult to keep in order. There is, however, little or no traffic on it, and one grudges the amount necessary for its upkeep. There are several large bridges to keep up. Cart traffic along the Nambápána road is stopped about a mile from the resthouse and river (Kalu-gaṇga), the bridge over the Nambápána-ela having collapsed in 1884. It is to be hoped that the proposal to hand over the road to the Public Works Department (in exchange for the Pęlawatta road) will before long be carried out, the bridge re-built, and the road extended by a new trace (already, I believe, marked out) higher up, into the Ratnapura district, and direct communication with Ratnapura opened up. Evening to Kalupahana. Distance travelled, seventeen miles.

May 3.—Inspected a cross road being opened by the mudaliyár from the Arakáwila-road (which I passed over yesterday) and the Nambápána-road, a useful road, by which many steep hills can be avoided. It is four miles long, and only a quarter mile remains to be constructed. The trace is excellent, avoiding hills and passing through gravelly soil.

In the evening to Anguruwátoṭa, inspecting on the way the new road leading to the Kalu-gaṇga rapids, and intended to serve as a means of communication by road for the river passengers who wish to avoid the unloading and reloading which now has to take place at the rapids. Another one-third of a mile out of two remains to be constructed. Travelled thirteen miles. I have now been over all the new roads, which, thanks to the mudaliyár's energy, are opening up and improving the district. Their total length is sixteen miles, of which eleven have already been constructed. Good solid work, in the shape of filling in, &c., has been done, and temporary timber bridges and culverts constructed, which will be kept up until permanent works can be put in. The total number of defaulters called out up to April 30 is 778, representing, at nine days each, a total of 7,002 days' labour. It is no easy task to get the defaulters to turn out, and it is only by the mudaliyár's personal interest and supervision that such good results have been obtained. I hope to be able to spare some money from the minor road votes for putting up some bridges and culverts on some of these roads. The mudaliyár deserves every encouragement. His suggestion to have the lands adjoining the new roads surveyed in lots from one to five acres is a good one, and I have written to the Government Agent recommending it.

May 8.—The Mawak-oya. It was proposed in 1884 to dam up the water of this oya, in order to irrigate an extent of eighty acres, at present uncultivated, or partly cultivated at intervals by means of temporary dams put up at different places along the oya. I was taken to the place which the villagers seem to be agreed is the most suitable, and in fact the only spot where the erection of a dam will serve the required purpose. If taken higher up, water of two tributary ęlas cannot be utilised; and if lower down, some of the land to be cultivated will be left without water. A permanent dam at the spot pointed out is out of the question, there being no firm ground on which to build it. The oya runs between high grounds on one side and paddy fields on the other. The only way out of the difficulty that I can see is to cut a canal into firm ground and build a dam in that. I had no time to go over the ground to ascertain whether this plan is practicable. The mudaliyár will report further on the matter. Mr. Vine, who inspected the locality in 1884, expressed a doubt as to whether there would be a sufficient supply of water, but as the oya has never been known to run dry, it is perhaps safe to presume that it will suffice for an extent of eighty acres.

May 12.—Started in circuit on Pasdun kóralé to inspect minor roads and pass estimates. In the morning to Matugama, the superintendent of minor roads accompanying me. The minor road to Matugama is becoming an important one. A sum of R1,300 will be spent on it this year, and should go far towards keeping it in good order. Inspected the Doḍangoḍa boys' and girls' schools. A new bungalow is about to be put up for the latter. Went over the new road now being opened from Yaṭadolawatta to join the Pęlawatta-road. Only a little more than a mile has as yet been constructed out of six to be done. The priest of Bópiṭiya pansala takes an interest in this work, and promises to try and open out an existing Government path from another point on the high road to this new trace. Inspected also another trace for a road made through Crown land by a Mr. Peries to his estate. The trace is quite impracticable for a cart-road. Visited the Matugama girls' and boys' schools. The attendance at the latter is good.

In the afternoon visited the dispensary and saw the medical assistant, who, I am glad to say, reports that the fever round Gíkiyanakanda is on the decrease. Went over a portion of Mr. Murray's trace from the Matugama-road to the tea estates—a very important road. Only a very small portion has as yet been constructed. Notices calling out defaulters of previous years for nine days' labour must be distributed at once among the headmen, and this work pushed on.

The mudaliyár calls attention to the want of a post office at Matugama. The matter deserves consideration. The estates, which chiefly lie in one group, should have an office nearer than Kalutara; but whether Matugama

would be the best place I am not at present prepared to say. For the estates already opened, Naboḍa would be the most central and convenient place; but as more land is sold and roads opened up, Matugama will have greater claims.

May 13.—To Gíkiyanakanda, ten miles, inspecting minor road, a part of which has been given on contract to Mr. Knight, as was done last year. This road is little used for cart traffic. Inspected the Agalawatta boys' and girls' schools, and further on the Kuḍaligama boys' school, where a few girls attend. I was much struck with the ease with which quite small girls can read and write. I believe they have applied for a separate girls' school for this village. The sickness prevalent in the surrounding villages keep children away from school.

At Gíkiyanakanda I issued the first permits for chenas under the new rules, which I explained fully to the applicants, who, I think, now quite understand that these lands are given in order that poor people who have no other lands may settle on and improve an acre's extent, and have something to depend on for their living. Only seventeen out of 107 applicants appeared and paid their R3; but I think that now a start has been made the others will come forward, and fresh applications will be received. I have asked the Government Agent to extend the privilege to the Uḍugaha and Kumbuke pattus of the Rayigam kóralé, and to the Maha pattu (north and south) and the Walalláwiṭi kóralé The sickness is, I am glad to find, actually decreasing. In the afternoon, went on to Anguruwátoṭa, four miles, and down the river Kalu-gaṇga for about one mile by boat, to inspect and report on a portion of the river where the channel is narrowed by rocks, and where Mr. Cameron during his last circuit considered that a suspension bridge might be constructed at no very great cost, to bring over to the tea estates Siṇhalese labour from the Rayigam kóralé. A good deal of labour does, I believe, at present come over from Rayigam kóralé, and there is no doubt that as more land is opened, the neighbouring villagers will flock from all sides in search of employment. Without more information than is at present at hand, I cannot form an opinion as to the advisability of carrying out the bridge scheme. Back to Gíkiyanakanda.

May 14.—Walked over the bridle-path to Nęboḍa, three and a half miles, where I met Mr. Morrison, of Culloden, and discussed with him the various outlets for the estates that have been proposed. Went with him along a portion of what is known as "Murray's trace," and then along a new trace lately opened, known as "Wight's trace," to the minor road, two miles from Matugama. The question of a proper outlet for the tea estates is one of great importance. The planters are most anxious that the conversion of the present bridle-road to Tebuwana into a cart-road should be taken at once. Government have voted a sum of R5,000 for this purpose, which will go little or no way towards making the desired cart-road. I have not been over the bridle-road yet, but it was inspected about a month ago by the Provincial Engineer, with what result I have not yet heard.

The most direct route is *viâ* Tebuwana, seven miles from Kalutara. From there a good bridle-road joins Murray's trace, which I propose to open at once by defaulters: will serve as an outlet for the newly-opened estates on the right, and will open up some Crown forest. Wight's trace will serve the estates lower down, and also passes through Crown land likely to sell. The canal, by which most of the tea will be transported, is now being widened, R1,000 having been subscribed by the planters and R1,000 given by the committee. I am informed that over 1,100 acres are being planted with tea this year, and that several would-be purchasers have been in the district looking out for land. The block next to Langsland is likely to find bidders if put up for sale. Passing through Nęboḍa and Diyagala I found many cases of fever, and distributed fever-powders. These villages have not been visited by the doctor, and I promised to send him. Mr. Morrison asked for my assistance in obtaining a supply of medicines from the Kalutara hospital whenever required, at fixed prices. Great difficulty is, he tells me, at present experienced, and the application for medicines (often urgently required) has to be referred to Colombo before they are issued.

On one estate I passed (Mr. Wight's) I found over one hundred Siṇhalese villagers employed, and the other estates employ Siṇhalese labour largely. The women turn out as well as the men; and Gíkiyanakanda is employing over one hundred women daily. There ought not to be distress in this part, but there is no doubt there has been much in the affected villages.

At Matugama I saw the medical officer, and arranged that he should visit Diyagala and Nęboḍa to-morrow morning. One visit a week over the Gíkiyanakanda side will now be sufficient. During last month medicine was distributed to 800 different people, and still large numbers either could not or would not procure it. In the evening to Bellana, on the Badureliya-road, four and half a miles.

May 15.—Rode to Badureliya, six miles, to inspect minor road which ends there. This place is about four miles from the limit of the district, and the headmen say that a road is being traced on the Ratnapura side as far as the boundary. If this is so, the present road should be extended to meet it, and so connect this part of the district with Ratnapura. The trace on this side up to the boundary will, I hear, be a difficult one. I will make inquiries about this.

From Badureliya walked to the new tea estate now being opened by Mr. Agar, the first attempt in this part of the district. The land lies about two miles south of Badureliya, and will be very difficult to connect with the main road. About 150 acres out of some 400 have already been opened. Both Tamil and Siṇhalese labour is employed The tea will be taken to Colombo by water, the Maguru-gaṇga running close to the estate and falling with the Kuḍá gaṇga, and so to the Kalu-gaṇga. Back to Bellana, inspecting on the way Latpandura and Bellana schools.

May 16.—Walked to Moragala, about six miles, over the trace of a new road being opened from Bellana to join the Pęlawatta road, the distance being six miles instead of thirteen by the present cart-road. One or two deviations will be found necessary.

Inspected on the way Ratmale school. The people have petitioned for a girls' school also, which I hope will be granted.

Work on this new road is at a stand-still. I must get it pushed on, as there is fine forest land suitable for tea in this direction, and a road will do much to attract visitors on the look-out for land.

May 17.—Drove to the end of the Pęlawatta-road (five miles), and walked over the extension now being constructed by defaulters up to the boundary of the district to meet the Piṭigala-road on the Galle side. I am glad to see that work is actually being carried on on this road, and is not, like the other new roads in this kóralé, at a stand-still There is a marked difference in the matter of new roads between this and the Rayigam kóralé. There the work is being rapidly pushed on; here very little is being done, and the headmen show little interest in the work About a mile of the extension has been constructed, and another mile remains to be done. One large bridge over the Pęlawatta-ęla will have to be constructed. There are two miles of road within the Galle district to be made to the Bentoṭa river, and when that is done, and the new traces in this district completed, there will be a direct road from the Matugama-road to the limit of the district, and thence through Petigala to the Galle-road somewhere near Ambalaṇgoḍa. The extension passes close to the Pęlawatta-múkalána, an extensive low-lying forest which is already well-known as land most suitable for tea, and which has been visited by several planters.

On my return inspected Mígahatęnna boys' school, and went to see a plumbago land where the mudaliyár, on information received lately, and very properly, seized four tons of plumbago, which had been illicitly dug on Crown land and passed off as plumbago dug on private land. After inspection of both lands, decided to sell the plumbago as Crown property.

This village, Mígahatęnna, is where the best plumbago land is situated. The mode of the recovery of royalty seems to require looking into. It is curious that where royalty is due, only plumbago of the third quality is dug, the assessed value of which is generally under R30 per ton. The mudaliyár tells me that before the seizure R55 per ton was offered for the plumbago which he afterwards seized This shows that the minor headmen who assess the value are, to say the least of it, very modest in their estimates. I have reason to think that Government suffers a considerable loss in this way, and shall take steps, if possible, to put a stop to it. Heavy rain.

May 18.—Started for Múnamalwatta, nine miles. The road in many places under water, it having rained hard the whole night. At Węlipęnna the road became impassable, being 7 ft. or 8 ft. under water. Several houses

flooded, only the top rails of the Węlipęnna bridge being visible. I got a canoe and came all the way to Múnamalwatta by water, which now covers the whole country round. The flood rose in two or three hours, and the water has not risen so high for the last five years. The road on both sides of the resthouse is under water; so I was obliged to go down by boat to Bentoṭa, and was thus prevented from seeing the minor road to Alutgama and the new road being constructed to Ittapana.

May 19.—Heavy rain greater part of the night. Started in pouring rain for Kalutara. The whole country seems under water, which, as I passed, was pouring over the main road at Maggona. The drainage along the main road is in many places defective. On my arrival received information of floods on the other side at Wádduwa, several houses on the main road being reported in danger. The District Engineer has gone to the spot. Very busy with accounts and current work. One or two houses near the railway station are inundated. Set prisoners to work to drain off the water.

May 20.—Not much rain during the night; very heavy showers about 6 A.M. As soon as it was over I drove down to Kaṭukurunda (two miles), and by means of a canoe inspected the state of the lagoon, which has risen 3 ft., and has inundated several houses and cocoanut lands. If the water rises higher much damage will be done. Returned and set the prisoners to work to cut a channel to let the water out to the mouth of the river, and then started by the 8.15 train for Pánaduré with the District Engineer. Found that the water there has subsided after cutting up the main road a good deal.

Inspected a cross road to the station goods shed, which is much used by carts, and which requires to be widened to admit of drains being cut. The road and adjoining lands were under water yesterday, and drains are urgently required. Mr. Arnold Dias promised to get the greater part of the required land along the road free, if Government will arrange to pay a small sum as compensation to the poorer landowners, whose land is to be taken up. Wrote to Government Agent about this.

Returned by road to see whether the Talpiṭiya flood outlet is running. The water in the channel is some 4 ft. higher than usual, and the villagers were busy cutting through the barrier of sand—a difficult job, but they expected by the evening to get a free flow of water.

I met the mudaliyár of Rayigam kóralé in Pánaduré. He reports floods in his division.

Back to Kalutara to hold land sale of village lots: eighty-four advertised, twenty-two sold, realising R414·85.

In the evening inspected the work done by the prisoners, and found the water running out, though not in sufficient volume to do much good. The channel will have to be enlarged. Three cases of chicken-pox among the prisoners to-day. Ordered a general health inspection to-morrow morning at 7 A.M.

July 20.—At my usual morning visit to the jail I found the strength has increased to 149, a batch of 14 sick prisoners having been received from Węlikada. Another death occurred yesterday from dysentery. Drove to Payyágala (three miles), and inspected the ęla which it is proposed to open. The object of my inspection was to enable me to judge whether or not it would be a good work on which to employ the road defaulters of the present year in lieu of sending them to jail. The plan is, I find, impracticable, as owing to the high water it is impossible to begin work this month; indeed, the mudaliyár expresses grave doubts as to whether anything can be done till December. I followed the course of the ęla for some two miles in a boat, but saw little or nothing of the ęla itself, most of the adjoining fields being under water. There are about 400 acres of very fertile Crown land and about 50 acres of private land submerged, and incapable of cultivation. If by the opening of the ęla the cultivation of the Crown lands was rendered possible, the mudaliyár thinks that they would sell at about R100 an acre. This is rather a high estimate, but no doubt they would fetch a good price. In March, 1885, an irrigation meeting was held by the mudaliyár, at which, it appears from the proceedings, sixteen persons only were present. It was resolved among other things that the landowners should undertake two-thirds of the required earthwork (the total estimate being 4,000 days' labour), if Government would sanction the remaining one-third being performed by prison labour. The sanction of Government was subsequently obtained, and when I took over charge in March last there seemed no reason why the commencement of the work should be delayed.

Last month I called on the mudaliyár to report when the villagers would be prepared to commence. A meeting was convened, but six persons only attended, and nothing could be done. I now hear from the mudaliyár that the landowners who were not represented at the meeting refuse to join in the work, and that out of the large number of persons interested, only very few indeed are ready to assist. I certainly will not attempt to start work unless the majority of the landowners co-operate heartily in the scheme. The result otherwise could only be discontent, fines, and ultimate failure. Nothing can be done at present till the water subsides, and meantime I have asked the mudaliyár to ascertain the feeling on the subject, and do what he can to further the scheme.

Inspected the minor roads from Payyágala to Halkandawila—three and a half miles, for which no vote has been given this year, as the Government Agent during his visit to the district last year considered the trace to be a very bad one. The people have, however, petitioned against the abandonment of the road, and I therefore went over the whole road. Though the trace is undoubtedly a bad one, I think it will be a pity to abandon the road, on which a permanent bridge and ten permanent stone culverts have within the last two years been built. The road runs through the populous village of Potuwila, and good gravel being obtainable all along it, it is a very inexpensive road to keep up. I should like to see it not only kept up, but extended three miles to join the road now being opened by the Pasdun kóralé mudaliyár from Yaṭadolawatta to Horawala. If this is done it will be the shortest route from Migahaṭęnna, where all the plumbago is dug, to the main road; and it will give another outlet to Pasdun kóralé, which is much needed. I am not aware whether it has been definitely decided to abandon this road, but the papers in the office will no doubt show.

Inspected two or three proposed sites for a much needed cemetery at Payyágala. One close to the sea will, I think, do, though I should have preferred one a little higher up for the convenience of the Kalamulla people, who will use it. Before deciding I will see whether a more central site cannot be found.

The headmen having received notice, brought up many road defaulters; about fifty produced receipts, having paid in the other districts. Five persistent defaulters were sent to jail; on seven others sentence was deferred till arrangements can be made to provide accommodation, and many were exempted. Evening to Kalutara.

July 22.—To Koholána (three miles), and inspected the Nekatu-ęla, with a view to the carrying out of the proposed restoration of the ęla, which I went along for some three miles in a canoe. There are large tracts of fields lying uncultivated year after year for want of a drainage canal, the present ęla being of little use in flood time, owing to the winding course of the channel and the dense vegetation in its bed. It is proposed to avoid the many windings, particularly near the mouth of the ęla, by a cutting to fall direct into the river. I see no difficulty in the work, which will benefit some 1,000 acres of private land, and about half that extent of Crown land, the cultivation of which no one at present will attempt. When the work is completed a sluice gate will be required at the mouth of the ęla to regulate the flow of water, and prevent the fields being run dry. I do not think, however, that there will be any difficulty in obtaining a vote for so useful a work, should the clearing of the ęla prove a success. Fixed a meeting of the landowners interested for Monday, August 2, after my return from circuit in the Pasdun kóralé.

Verification of cash and stamps at 11 a.m. At 12 land sales of Rayigam kóralé lots, no large blocks advertised: lots advertised, 85; sold, 26; amount realised, R849·72; acreage sold, 80 acres 2 roods and 2 perches; rate per acre, R10·55.

Discussed with the Rayigam kóralé mudaliyár as to the best work on which to employ defaulters of 1886 in lieu of committal to jail. It would be a good opportunity of making a start in the proposed bridge scheme over the Bolgoḍa lake in the Pánaduré-Nambápána-road. The roadway will have to be run out through shallow water for a distance before the bridge is commenced, and this is just the sort of work that defaulters could do. Stakes will have to be provided to hold up the embankment; and the question is how the expense is to be met. This must be considered, and meantime I will make a start on the Haltota-road, on which work is in full progress with defaulting labour of previous years.

The firewood contractor attended the kachchéri and undertook to discontinue his present overseer and employ a trustworthy man. I hope there will be no more thefts of valuable timber.

July 28.—Heavy rain and the floods rising. Started down the Maguru-gaṇga in a pada boat for Molkáwa, twelve miles. I was prepared by Mr. Agar's description for slow progress, but I was not prepared for the difficulties that had to be met in getting the boat along: the axe and kattie constantly in use, and the progress made about a mile an hour. Instead of reaching Molkáwa at about 2 p.m., as we expected, darkness found us some three or four miles from our destination. The stream is a good broad one, but the passage for miles is blocked by the overhanging trees, rendering navigation, especially when the water rises, well nigh impossible. The clearing of the gaṇga will be of the greatest benefit to the natives of this out-of-the-way district, who are absolutely without an outlet. The river is navigable for about sixteen miles from its junction with the Kuḍá-gaṇga; and all that requires to be done to admit of the free passage of even the largest pada boat, is to clear the jungle and raise the édanḍas. This work I propose to take up without delay. Slept in the boat, it being impossible to proceed after dark.

July 29.—Arrived at Molkáwa at about 11, having been over four hours doing less than four miles. Saw all the headmen of the Wélgama division, and disposed of all the 1885 warrants remaining in their hands. I find that the villagers in this part have been noticed to work on the Gikiyanakanda road, a distance of quite ten miles from some villages, and certainly more from others. It is unreasonable to expect the people in these out-of-the-way villages to promptly answer the notice to work at so great a distance from their homes, and on a road which in no way benefits them. I cannot treat as defaulters those who have not gone. I shall consider that they have been erroneously ordered out to a distance more than ten miles from their village, and shall call them out again on a work nearer home. There is no road on which to put them, and the only chance of giving them an outlet at once is by the gaṇga. I propose to order them out for six days' work on the gaṇga, putting the work in charge of the muhandiram of the korálé, who lives only a few miles off, with two overseers under him. I propose also to put this year's defaulters on the Baduréliya side to this useful work, in lieu of committing them to jail.

The villagers of this part of Gaṇgaboḍa pattu complain that their registrar lives at a distance of twelve miles from them, and pray that this office may be transferred to a more central place. Referred this to the mudaliyár for his report. In the evening to Anguruwátoṭa, sixteen miles, by the Kuḍá-gaṇga, a fine broad stream, joining the Kalu-gaṇga at the Demódara, two miles above Anguruwátoṭa.

At Demódara two watchers drawing R10 a month each are stationed. These men are under the supervision of the muhandiram of the korálé, and are supposed to check the transport of timber down the river. I have heard of a case in which they are said to have stopped a raft of timber unnecessarily, for the purpose of getting a rupee or two from the owner, but I have never known a case of seizure by them of timber which is known to be illicitly brought down the river. Authority to stop any boat coming down the river ought not to be entrusted to a man drawing R10 a month, especially in a remote place where any strict supervision is impossible. In October, 1885, it was recommended that these watchers should be discontinued, but nothing has as yet been done. It will not be advisable to withdraw supervision over the river traffic altogether, but it should be entrusted to a well-paid and responsible officer.

Saw the chain which formerly used to be stretched across the river, and which has been lying unused for years for want of a windlass. In 1884 an estimate for one was made by the Public Works Department, amounting to R730. As, however, the capstan of timber originally put up cost R84 only, the Public Works Department estimate was considered too high, and the matter fell through. I should like to see the chain restored and placed in charge of a trustworthy officer. Demódara, the junction of the Kuḍá and Kalu gaṇgas, is naturally a good place for it, but I am not sure, owing to its remoteness, that it is the best place. The junction of the Kepu-ela with the river, four miles from Kalutara, might be better; but on this point I will consult the mudaliyárs.

August 2.—Inspected the new road, and was satisfied with the progress made during my absence. Held a meeting of the landowners interested in the opening of the Nekatu-ela. About 500 acres extent was represented at the meeting, in addition to same 600 acres of Crown land at present lying uncultivated, owing to their liability to inundation. They are considered very fertile lands, and would, if properly drained, fetch a good price. These lands extend all along the lower portion of the ela, where there is comparatively little private land. The landowners higher up object to the work being undertaken unless at least three sluices are provided along the ela, for they say, and probably with reason, that the clearing of the ela will run off the water so quickly that without gates they will not be able to retain a sufficient quantity of water for the fields lying at the upper end of the ela. Without their help it will be impossible to get the earthwork done, as lower down the number of private landowners is far too few to undertake so large a work. A resolution was passed to the effect that the villagers undertake the earthwork, provided Government will give a sluice at the mouth of the ela, and, if found necessary, others, not exceeding two, higher up. I am inclined to think that this is not unreasonable. Government will derive much benefit from the work, and if it is found that the lands on the upper ela are run dry, the cost of one or two additional sluice gates will not be large.

At 4 p.m. the jailer reported the escape of a prisoner from a working party at Desóstara Kalutara. Sent him off in search of the man.

August 3.—At 9 a.m. the prisoner was brought in by the peace officer of Uggalboḍa, found in a cave in the jungle without his anklets and prison clothes. He had managed to procure a piece of cloth, but he does not seem to have had friends to assist him in escaping. Suspended the guard, who appears to have been at fault. Kachchéri work.

August 4.—Escaped prisoner sentenced to six months' additional imprisonment by the police magistrate.

Busy day in the kachchéri. Issued authority to distrain for police and Local Board tax for the first and second quarters. Warned the distrainers not to seize any immovable property unless absolutely necessary,—in many cases the tax can be recovered by plucking and selling a few fruits.

August 10.—After the usual visit to the jail, proceeded to Pánduré to inspect the site of the proposed bridge over the Bolgoḍa lake. I went all over the ground with the mudaliyárs of Rayigam korálé and Kalutara. The present proposal is to extend the road and construct the bridge along the line now taken by the ferry. The distance across is nearly 600 ft., 360 ft. of which will have to be filled up in a depth of water from 1 ft. to 12 ft. This will entail an immense amount of labour, the total on both sides being estimated at 20,000 days' labour.

To avoid this immense amount of earthwork there are two alternative routes by which the road might be taken: one along the edge of the water and across a strip of marshy land, and the other over high ground to a point considerably higher up the river. Of these I certainly prefer the former. The latter, though it avoids all water and marshy ground, would make an awkward deviation in an otherwise direct road.

By taking the centre trace an immense quantity of earthwork will be saved, the only filling in to be done being a narrow strip of about 30 ft. or 40 ft., where the water is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. deep. The strip of land may give some trouble, as it is by no means firm ground. I do not, however, anticipate any great difficulty in adopting this trace, which, besides effecting a great saving in earthwork, is protected more or less from the rush of water in flood time, which would not be the case if the present trace were adopted. The span of bridge would in all three cases be just the same, and the depth of water varies very little.

This would be a capital work on which to employ road defaulters of 1885 and 1886. It is a central and convenient place to which to send them, and if I can get the consent of Hon. Mr. Alwis to take earth from his land, I will begin the work at once.

Inspected the new ambalam at Bolgoḍa ferry, which the mudaliyár has just completed, and to which is attached a shed for the shelter of horses or cattle belonging to any traveller. The sum of R220 was given by the District Road Committee for this work, and the mudaliyár has certainly made it go as far as possible, and done good work for the money. It is a neat and well-finished building, and designed with much taste. The mudaliyár is to be congratulated on the manner in which the work has been carried out. The minor road between Pánduré and Bolgoḍa is in a disgraceful state. Ordered up the superintendent of minor roads at once to put it in a better state of repair.

Busy till the 6.20 p.m. train with Road Ordinance work, disposing of a large number of warrants. One defaulter only was committed to prison. By means of bandages, plaster, and a sling he tried to pass off one of his arms as broken. As he was evidently shamming, I sent him in to Kalutara to be examined by the doctor, and he is now breaking stones in the jail.

August 19.—Chose a site for a small landing jetty proposed to be erected near the bridge by the Local Board, in company with the District Engineer, who has been asked to prepare an estimate. Then started on circuit in Rayigam kóralé. Stopped at Morontuḍuwa for Road Ordinance work, and disposed of a large number of warrants for 1885 and 1886, being occupied till late. Sent several defaulters to work on the Haltoṭa new road, and committed one, a persistent defaulter, to prison.

Gave instructions that all headmen should in future make their return to all warrants issued to them within a month from date of issue.

Inspected the Morontuḍuwa boys' school, the average attendance at which is from 60 to 80.

August 20.—To Bandaragama, five miles, inspecting on the way the following schools :—Morontuduwa girls' school, Gónadúwa boys' school, Węwiṭa boys' school, and Bandáragama girls' school, and gave the necessary instructions for repairs where required.

Minor road in fair order. Took up Road Ordinance and other work, and proceeded in the evening to Horana, five miles. The road "felt" very bad in places (it was too dark to see it).

August 21.—At Horana. Disposed of a large number of warrants, leaving very few—188 warrants—in the hands of the headmen. A large number of men, against whom warrants have issued, have left the district two or three years ago, and ought never to have been included in the list at all. Their names are given in the householders' lists, and are consequently put down by the division officers as liable to tax, without any inquiry as to whether they are actually living in the district or not. Greater care in the preparation of the lists will save an immense amount of clerical labour afterwards, and I propose to have the headmen's lists for next year carefully scrutinised before the general list is made up. Some sixty men have been noticed for work on this road for Monday next. Gave strict orders to the headmen to go round the villages and bring those noticed out to work. If the headmen were to exert themselves a little more in turning out labour, the number of warrants to be issued would be considerably reduced.

September 1.—The assessment tax collectors of Kalutara for the first and second quarters closed without sale of any immovable property. A few chairs, brass lamps, &c., had to be sold, but the sum so recovered amounts only to R6.

In Pánaduré a sum of some R40 is still outstanding. The distrainer, who was ordered to attend to-day, reports himself ill. Local Board meeting. The mudaliyar of the Rayigam kóralé has commenced work to-day on the Bolgoḍa embankment, which will now be the chief "labour centre" of the Rayigam koralé.

September 3.—To Béruwala, eight miles, where I had a very busy day with Road Ordinance and other work. The inhabitants of this part of the district are very difficult to deal with as regards the road-tax. A very large number of them are Moorish traders, who keep boutiques in Colombo and elsewhere, and visit their village perhaps once a year, if as often. Warrants for 1885 against them have now been in the hands of the headmen for some nine months. A good many of them probably pay elsewhere, and the rest who go about hawking goods for sale evade payment altogether. Still, it is no good leaving hundreds of warrants in the hands of the headmen against men who are not in the district. The more warrants they have, the less they do towards executing or making returns to them. I am making personal inquiries as to each defaulter, and where there is no prospect of getting hold of the man, a note to that effect is made, and the warrant retained.

Inspected the new Béruwala cemetery, which is being cleared and fenced, and will shortly be ready for use. Evening to Bentoṭa. On my way to Béruwala I inspected a land proposed by the mudaliyár to be acquired for a cemetery for Payyágala. It is very central, but in one sense I fear too much so, as the railway trace runs right through the centre of it. The only suitable land for a cemetery lies on the sea side of the high road, and the difficulty is to find one through which the railway trace does not run.

September 20.—Instructed the kachchéri muhandiram to proceed to Uḍawara and take into his custody the books and collections of the vidané-árachchi of that division. This headman should have attended with his collections a week ago. The mudaliyár was, on his not making his appearance, instructed to send him up at once. On Saturday the mudaliyár told me that the vidáne-árachchi was purposely keeping out of the way. On this I sent a written order to him to appear to-day under pain of dismissal. He has not done so, and I have no choice therefore but to send and seize his books.

Went again with mudaliyár and superintendent of minor roads to inspect a proposed trace to join the Palátoṭa-road and Hill-street, but did not approve of it.

September 21.—The superintendent of minor roads will try again in another direction to-morrow morning. Saw superintendent of minor roads at the office with the plan. He has found a good trace, and work will be commenced without delay.

The kachchéri muhandiram, who has executed his commission well, brought up the vidane-árachchi of Uduwara with his books. On examination of his accounts a deficit of R37 was discovered, to produce which I gave him time till Saturday His excuse is that the money was stolen from him. It is well that his books were secured before larger collections had been made and more money stolen from him! One of the collectors who attended to-day is the vidáne-árachchi of Béruwala. His explanation of the small collections made by him is, that one village has petitioned Government for exemption from tax owing to failure of their crop. On that petition I made private inquiries and ascertained that it was true that the crop had been almost entirely destroyed by floods. I reported to this effect, and added that I had not made a public inquiry into the matter, as if it was once known that such applications were entertained it would be impossible to secure a prompt collection of the tax. The petition has come back to me for particulars as to the extent of damage done to the crop, and the mudaliyár is now making inquiries. The petitioners will not, of course, pay their tax till they get an answer to their petition, and their example is being followed by others. I have just been reporting on a similar petition from Rayigam kóralé, from a man who owns more land than he has capital to work, and who has to pay over R200 annually as grain tax. He prays that, as a special case, such of his lands as are not cultivated owing to high water and other causes may be exempted. It is true that he finds it hard to pay so large a sum in money, but I do not see how any relief can be given him. Once it becomes known that a single field has been exempted, applications will pour in from all sides. Under the annual commutation system cases of hardship must sometimes occur; but if the people are once led to think that there is a chance of obtaining exemption by petitioning, the collection of the tax will be most difficult, and the number of sales for default largely increased.

October 4.—The Kalutara mudaliyár has commenced to-day on the new cross road to connect Hill-street with the Palátoṭa-road, having gained the consent of all the landowners. As little damage as possible will be done to cultivation, and the opening of the road will more than compensate the landowners for the few trees that will have to come down. The road will give an outlet to several cocoanut properties and a considerable extent of paddy land.

I have lately obtained a report from each mudaliyár regarding the prevalence of paraṇgi within their respective kóralés. They give the approximate number of persons affected as follows :—Kalutara and Pánaduré, 46; Rayigam kóralé, 60; Pasdun kóralé, 148; making a total of 254.

I would like to see something done for these unfortunate people, as well as for others whom custom compels to live and associate with them. It is usual for a paraṇgi subject to continue to live in the same house with his relations until the disease becomes so bad that it is impossible for him to do so longer. He is then put in a temporary cadjan hovel in the jungle, where his meals are brought to him, and where the unfortunate creature remains to cure himself or to die.

I would propose as a first experiment in the district that a temporary hospital be erected in connection with

the Matugama dispensary, and that as many cases as possible from Pasdun kóralé be sent there for treatment; and if the experiment proves a success, a hospital might also be erected in Rayigam kóralé, and special arrangements for the treatment of paraṇgi cases be made at the Kalutara and Pánaduré civil hospitals, where at present no encouragement is offered to paraṇgi subjects to present themselves for treatment.

I have written to ask the Pasdun kóralé mudaliyár whether, in the event of a hospital being erected as described, there would be likely to be any difficulty in getting patients to remain there for treatment.

Prepared a list of works under "Buildings, Roads, Bridges, and Irrigation," which should be undertaken in 1887, the most important of which are—(1) a new police court; (2) continuation of the Tebuwana-road, and the continuation of the Matugama-road to the boundary of Kukulu kóralé; (3) Nambapána bridge (re-construction), a bridge over the Kepu-ela, a bridge at the Múnamalwatta ferry, and a bridge at Bolgoda ferry; (4) the restoration of the Payyágala-ela and the Nekatu-ela.

October 6.—Saw Mr. Tocke, the Forester, and discussed with him the proposal to replace the chain across the river at Demódara. He informs me that there is a thoroughly good windlass at the Breakwater Works for sale, and that it could probably be purchased for a comparatively small sum (under R100). As the large estimate made by the Public Works Department for a windlass was the chief reason why the idea of replacing the chain in 1884 was abandoned, this would be a good opportunity of carrying out the plan at a small cost. Asked Mr. Tocke to make inquiries in Colombo, and let me know the result.

Mr. Davidson, of Gíkiyanakanda estate, called on the subject of the prevalence of fever in the villages surrounding the tea estates. There is no doubt that the people there are still suffering very much from fever, and that the Pasdun kóralé is at present a very unhealthy district. Mr. Davidson informs me that there are many villages which suffer severely, quite out of reach of the present medical arrangements made for the relief of the district. The villagers flock to the superintendents of estates for medicine, and Mr. Davidson has, he informs me, given away a very large amount of medicine during the past few months. He asked whether Government would supply him with medicine for fever cases, free of cost, on his guarantee that it should only be distributed for the relief of Sinhalese villagers who are unable to go or send money miles to Matugama for medicine. Objections would no doubt be raised to this, but I am inclined to support it as long as the district remains in its present unhealthy state, on the ground that as long as relief reaches the affected villages, it is of little consequence through whom it comes. I feel sure that in this way many deserving cases would be reached, which would not otherwise get any relief at all. I will shortly be going into Pasdun kóralé, and will see whether further relief is really necessary.

October 20.—Proceeded to Payyágala to hold an irrigation meeting, with a view to come to some definite arrangement with the landowners interested in the restoration of the ela. The number of those interested appears to be *nil*, for not a single landowner attended, although due notice of the meeting had been published in every village. It is clear that they are not willing to take up the work, and I think it would be a mistake to force them to do so, even if it were possible, which I doubt. I do not believe in forcing on any village or district, by means of persecutions and fines, a work to which the people are opposed, merely because it is thought to be for their benefit. The case is different with such works as village tanks, which are necessary for the welfare of the village, and which the people should be forced to keep in order.

In the present instance the villagers argue that it is the Crown land that will be most benefited by the work. As a matter of fact, the extent of Crown and private land that would be benefited is about equal (about 600 acres of each), and much relief would in flood time be experienced by the owners of a considerable extent of garden land. It is a most desirable work, and it is very much to be regretted that the villagers are so unwilling to do their fair share of it. I shall not give up all hope of getting it done, but I see no prospect now of starting this year. Wrote to Government Agent on the subject.

Inspected a distillery at Payyágala, against which I have received complaints. There are many houses, besides a Roman Catholic church and school, in the immediate neighbourhood, and the smell from the distillery is most offensive. Allowed the distiller one week's time to abate the nuisance. On my return I visited the peace officer, who was yesterday stabbed while in the execution of his duty. He is lying at the hospital in a dangerous state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

October 30.—To Bolgoda, to inspect the trace marked out by the mudaliyár on the further side of the river to rejoin the main road. The trace is a very direct one, the present road being far more of a deviation than the new trace will be. Some R100 or R120 will be required for payment of compensation for trees which will have to be removed. In the making of the road there will be no difficulty.

I was glad to find that borings and sections had been taken a day or two previous, with a view to the preparation of an estimate. The span of the bridge could I think, if necessary, be reduced to 200 ft. There will be a difficulty as to the height at which the bridge should be constructed, and which will considerably affect the cost of the work. The highest known flood occurred in 1876. If the bridge were constructed at a height slightly above that level, it would, I imagine, answer all requirements. There is, in my opinion, no necessity to raise the bridge to a height above greatest flood-level sufficient to admit of the passage of boats (*i.e.*, about 8 ft.). Such a flood occurs once in ten years, and when it does it is unlikely that there would be much traffic while it lasts. Highest flood-level is 12 ft. above ordinary water-level, and an extra foot or two will be quite sufficient. Sent instructions to mudaliyárs regarding grain tax sales, urging upon them the necessity of using every endeavour to recover the tax before selling a land.

The monthly comparative statement shows now a considerable decrease under the head Land Sales, as compared with 1885—R40,677·61 in 1885 and R24,296·32 in 1886. This is due to the proceeds of the sale of 944 acres (R19,820) having been credited in September, 1885, and of 373 acres in October. There have been no large land sales this year. I trust something will be done next year to give the tea district a post office nearer than Kalutara. The additional cost would, I imagine, be small (some R30 or 40 a month). Néboda would at present be the most central place, and later on, as more land is opened, the office could, without difficulty, be removed to Matugama, which is the most central place in the kóralé, and the residence of the mudaliyár.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

COMPARED with 1885, the past year has been one of prosperity to the people of this province. With more favourable seasons the public health greatly improved, and, excepting a slight outbreak of small-pox in the Trincomalee district, there was an entire freedom from epidemic diseases. A constant supply of water and an abundance of pasture served to keep both buffaloes and black cattle in good condition; and murrain was not reported from any quarter. The rainfall was not above the average, but it was well distributed, and agricultural operations were carried on under favourable conditions. The crops were unfortunately blighted by flies when earing, but fair average harvests were reaped, and the supply of grain was plentiful and cheap throughout the year. With all these advantages, however, the financial prospects of the farmers, who form the bulk of the population, were not much improved, and it cannot be denied that the agricultural community, as a body, are still heavily involved, and so much in the hands of money-lenders that a considerable time must yet elapse before they regain their lost position of independence. The introduction of the compulsory system of commutation, imposing a largely increased tax on paddy lands, added to their troubles, and pressed heavily upon a class who were already weighted by obligations incurred in less prosperous years. This circumstance, combined with the tightness of the money market and the general stagnation of trade, prevented any considerable extension of the area under cultivation, and there was but a languid demand for land. A more liberal expenditure on public works would do much to dissipate the financial depression that prevails, and to relieve the pecuniary wants of the people, and I trust, now that the Island revenue shows signs of expansion, that it will be possible to resume the construction of public works on a scale commensurate with the needs of an industrious and fast-growing population.

The rapid strides made by the province in past years were due primarily to the extraordinary energy displayed by the people in taking advantage of the facilities for cultivation granted to them by the Government; but as much was due to the large expenditure on works of public utility, which threw a great deal of capital into circulation, and stimulated private enterprise to a degree which excited general admiration. A period of comparative inactivity has supervened, and, coincident with the stoppage of public expenditure on a large scale, there unhappily occurred a succession of bad seasons and harvests which told most disastrously upon the landlords, and involved them in pecuniary obligations both to the Government and to private individuals, from which they have since struggled in vain to release themselves. What is most required to further develop the resources of the province and to keep pace with the demands of an increasing population, is the repair of the remaining large irrigation works, the improvement of existing schemes of irrigation by the construction of the necessary subsidiary works, and, above all, the establishment of better means of communication with the interior in connection with the large tracts of land under cultivation. The producers of grain are now heavily handicapped by the want of good roads to the sea-board, and as the belt of cultivation extends further inland each year, their case becomes one of greater hardship. The recent sanction of estimates for the repair of the irrigation works in the Pánama pattu has to be gratefully acknowledged. The completion of those works, now in course of construction, will introduce the people of that remote division to a degree of prosperity and comfort to which they have long been strangers; but the interests of the more settled and populous portions of the Batticaloa district have not received due consideration at the hands of Government for several years, and I trust that it will be possible in the coming year's Supply Bill to make some atonement for this neglect, by providing for the execution of the most important works now brought forward. In no part of the Island has expenditure on public works been so rapidly recouped or proved so remunerative as in the Eastern Province, and there is everything in its past history, and in the energy and enterprise of its people, to lend encouragement to the sanction of proposals for the further development of its resources. Five hundred thousand rupees spent on irrigation, and a like sum on roads, during the next ten years would, I estimate, be sufficient to complete the restoration of the irrigation system and to provide the necessary means of transport; and I am quite confident that in no part of the Island could money be spent to the same advantage, and with a more certain prospect of a quick return. With these few preliminary remarks, I pass to a consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the year.

II.—REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue :—

Description of Revenue.	1885. R. c.	1886. R. c.	Increase. R. c.	Decrease. R. c.
Arrears of Revenue ...	8,664 30	6,261 95	—	2,402 35
Customs ...	55,984 19	50,953 59	—	5,030 60
Port and Warehouse dues ...	2,560 2	1,383 26	—	1,176 76
Land Sales ...	39,197 61½	23,388 57½	—	15,809 4
Land Revenue ...	70,815 70	89,653 92	18,838 22	—
Rents, inclusive of Lands ...	3,003 42	3,291 64	288 22	—
Licenses ...	62,177 44	58,248 71	—	3,928 73
Stamps ...	43,961 85	40,171 34	—	3,790 51
Taxes ...	3,729 92	3,099 73	—	630 19
Postal ...	239 7	208 51	—	30 56
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts ...	3,195 27	2,398 22	—	797 5
Sale of Government Property ...	110,974 60	114,733 41	3,758 81	—
Reimbursements ...	13,037 89½	9,174 95½	—	3,862 94
Interest ...	3,980 95	1,043 2	—	2,937 93
Miscellaneous ...	7,155 55	5,025 70¼	—	2,129 84¾
Pearl Fishery ...	440 28	3,971 32	3,531 4	—
Special Receipts ...	1,300 55	449 68	—	850 87
Total ...	430,418 62	413,457 53¼	26,416 29	43,377 37¾

The revenue fell short of the sum collected during the previous year by R16,961, but the deficiency is easily explained and the general result of the year's collection is not discouraging.

Land Sales show a decrease of R15,809, and *Reimbursements* (survey fees) a corresponding decline of R4,214. The falling off under these heads was due to the general scarcity of money and to other causes to which I have already made allusion. The receipts under the head *Customs* show a falling off of R5,030, due to the smaller importation of rice, the estates in the Badulla district now drawing their supplies to a much greater extent than was formerly the case direct from Colombo by rail. The *Sale of Government Property*, under the head Timber, was affected to the extent of R6,855, in consequence, it is supposed, of the revival of trade between India and Burmah, and the supply of the Indian markets from that source. On the other hand, a large increase of R18,838 has been credited under the head *Land Revenue*, owing to the operation of the Grain Tax Ordinance, and a considerable increase has been derived from the sale of salt, especially in the Trincomalee district. The opening of better means of communication with the North-Central Province has, apparently, led to a much larger export in that direction, the issues having increased by 600 cwt. during the year. This is a very gratifying result of the expenditure incurred in gravelling and opening the direct road from Anurádhapura to Trincomalee, which passes through a large number of villages, and places them within easy reach of the salt depôt at Trincomalee.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure :—

Heads of Service.	1885. R. c.	1886. R. c.	Increase. R. c.	Decrease. R. c.
Fixed Salaries ...	76,628 93	76,206 32	—	422 61
Provisional Salaries ...	24,995 85	25,035 98	40 13	—
Contingencies ...	2,250 96	1,775 71	—	475 25
Prisons ...	15,014 22	14,982 23	—	31 99
Revenue Services ...	43,522 18	35,466 74	—	8,055 44
Administration of Justice	5,677 5	6,254 32	577 27	—
Charitable Allowances ...	5,929 19	4,228 77	—	1,700 42
Hospitals and Sanitation...	5 0	1 50	—	3 50
Police and Prisons ...	7,996 45	10,408 61	2,412 16	—
Transport ...	4,732 67	5,488 25	755 58	—
Miscellaneous ...	3,474 20	3,657 31	183 11	—
Total ...	190,226 70	183,505 74	3,968 25	10,689 21

The expenditure shows a general saving of R6,720 on that of the previous year. The Forest Department effected a large saving on *Revenue Services* of R8,055, as there was only a limited demand for timber, and it was not necessary to expend the whole vote allowed for forest services. There was a slight increase of R2,412 on account of *Prison Services*, several large drafts of convicts having been transferred from other prisons to the Batticaloa jail. The ordinary expenditure under other heads was normal, and calls for no special remark. The expenditure incurred on public works will be dealt with in its place.

IV.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the financial transactions of the Forest Department during the year. A large reserve of timber remained in the various depôts on December 31, the demand for timber not having been as brisk as usual. Early in the year I inspected, with Captain Walker, some of the teak chenas of eight and nine years' growth, and I was so struck with the progress that the saplings had made, that I directed the Forester to plant as many chenas as possible on what is known as the three-years-plan, to which I shall presently refer. The chenas first planted were not planted close enough, and the saplings did not receive sufficient care from the Forest Department after the enclosures were abandoned by the occupiers. Attention, however, has been paid to these points in the later plantations, and if only this system of re-afforestation is persevered in, I believe that Government will eventually be in possession of valuable timber reserves secured at very

trifling cost. The plan adopted is to give out chenas on licenses for three years, the holders of the license agreeing to deliver all the valuable timber growing on the land at the nearest Government depôt, and receiving as remuneration a percentage of its value for so doing. The license-holder has in addition to this obligation to replant the land with teak or other seeds in the manner prescribed by the Forester, and to water and guard the plants for a space of three years. The bargain is not a one-sided one by any means, for very valuable manioca, plantain, Indian corn, and other crops are raised on the land, and amply remunerate the license-holders for the trouble they are put to in making and watching the plantations. To facilitate inspection, the chenas are lined out as close to each other as possible, and the older chenas are largely drawn on for plants and seed when new clearings have to be stocked. The only serious difficulty which the Forest Department will have to provide against is the annual occurrence of grass-fires on the *talâwas* or plains in the immediate vicinity of the plantations. These plains were originally covered with forest which was burnt off for chena cultivation, and the place of the forest has now been taken by a rank description of grass (illook), which invades every open space and immediately occupies any encroachment on the forest made by the annual fires. I recently rode through miles of country which had in this manner been artificially turned into a beautiful park. The grass will fortunately not grow in deep shade, and the quick-growing teak will effectually prevent its springing up in the clearings, and it may be possible, by planting up the plains in the neighbourhood of the teak gardens, to guard against fire by this means. The danger is by no means an imaginary one, as in the course of the year we had a thousand valuable saplings of eight years' growth destroyed in one fire. I believe that the credit of inaugurating this system of re-afforestation belongs to Mr. Moir. The idea is an excellent one, and I trust that it will receive every encouragement from Government.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Eastern Province, for 1886.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years ...	302 71	
Amount of timber felled without license, and confiscated ...	322 12	
Amount of timber sold to public departments ...	5,309 84	
Amount of timber sold by public auction ...	34,903 56	
Amount of royalty on timber felled by private parties ...	1,551 94	
		42,390 17
Amount due on Timber sold.		
From public departments ...	4,100 40	
From private parties ...	43 50	
Estimated value of timber in hand on December 31, 1886 ...	37,438 30	
		41,582 20
Paid to license-holders, R9,441.65.		
Total ...		83,972 37

Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Pay of Forester of the Eastern Province, from January 1 to December 31, 1886 ...	4,000 0	
Travelling allowance to the Forester of the Eastern Province, from January 1 to December 31, 1886 ...	800 0	
Pay of Assistant Forester from January 1 to December 31, 1886 ...	740 0	
Pay of Kankanies from January 1 to December 31, 1886 ...	660 0	
Pay of Peon from January to 1 to December 31, 1886 ...	240 0	
Pay of Coolies from January 1 to December 31, 1886 ...	1,185 0	
Amount for felling, &c., of timber, and other timber services ...	19,529 22	
		27,154 22
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transaction ...	15,235 95	
Amount to be recovered on account of timber sold ...	4,143 90	
Estimated value of cut timber in hand in various depôts ...	37,438 30	
		56,818 15
Total ...		83,972 37

V.—WEATHER, CROPS, AND FOOD SUPPLY.

I subjoin a statement showing the quantity of rainfall registered at Batticaloa and at Trincomalee during each month of the past two years. March and April during 1886 were the driest months, and November and December the wettest. In the Batticaloa district rain fell in every month of the year, and the seasons were so propitious that very large harvests were looked for; but these expectations were disappointed by the appearance of flies when the crops were maturing, which caused great damage, and destroyed the prospects of a fine harvest. The yield of paddy in the Batticaloa district was estimated by the headmen as 598,120 bushels, of fine grain at 6,747 bushels, and of Indian corn at 3,359 bushels. These estimates are always more or less conjectured and unsatisfactory, but they have the merit of understating the actual produce. The price of paddy ranged from 75c. to R1 a bushel, and the price of country rice averaged R2·50 a bushel. A small quantity of coast rice is eaten by the townspeople, but the bulk of what is imported goes to supply the labourers employed on estates in the Province of Uva. In addition to rice, kurakkan, and Indian corn, large quantities of plantains and manioca are grown on the chenas in the interior, and form an important item in the food supply of the people. It is estimated that there was an outturn of 15,000 cwt. of the cassava root, which was sold at about R1·12 per cwt. The quantity of plantains put into the market is not easily estimated, but they form a very considerable item in the dietary of the poorer classes. Fish forms another and very extensively used article of diet. It is mostly eaten fresh, and little is locally salted and cured, except by the Sinhalese fishermen, who resort from other parts of the Island to the deep-sea fishing grounds on the coast. Sea-fishing is scarcely practised by the natives of the province, the shallow lagoons and backwaters affording an abundant though inferior supply of fish for local requirements. Very little garden produce of any kind is raised, and for this reason the failure of the paddy crops must always be productive of great hardship to the poorer classes, who have nothing to fall back upon when the supply of rice fails. The cultivation of breadfruit and jakfruit has been scarcely attempted, and the growth of vegetables is almost entirely neglected. These remarks apply more particularly to the Batticaloa district, but the circumstances of the Trincomalee district are very similar.

A comparative statement of the rainfall registered at Batticaloa and at Trincomalee during 1885 and 1886 :—

	Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
January	3·42	9·34	2·56	9·79
February	·56	2·01	2·36	2·07
March	4·21	·13	1·10	—
April	·42	·15	·22	1·03
May	3·88	4·75	·84	3 20
June	·94	·92	·37	1.01
July	2·41	1·75	—	4·85
August	—	4·09	1·49	7·45
September ...	·75	5·69	10·06	1·38
October	6·77	5·77	16·01	3 95
November	9·76	12·20	13·12	11·37
December	26·83	15·16	16·78	13·50
Total ...	61·95	61·96	64·91	59·60

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

As might be expected from the concurrence of good seasons and fair harvests, the statistics under this head show considerable improvement upon the record of the previous year. The marriages contracted were eighty-five in excess, and the births registered seventy-three in excess, of the figures reached in 1885, while there was a decrease of 2,185 in the number of deaths registered; 1885 was, however, an exceptionally unhealthy year, and the Island death-rate was everywhere above the average. I have thought it better therefore to give the vital statistics for the five years 1882-1886 as affording a fairer basis of comparison. We can never expect to arrive at any very correct information in respect to the actual number of births registered, so long as registration is left optional with the parents of children. I can conceive no reason why registration should not be made compulsory; and I recommend an amendment of the law in this respect. The population of the province at the close of the year was computed at 135,861. I had opportunities while travelling on circuit of judging of the sanitary condition of the people, and, as a rule, I was struck by their fine physical appearance and freedom from disease; but I came in contact with many painful exceptions to this rule, and I was surprised to find paraggi prevailing to the extent it does, and more or less in every part of the province. Moors, Tamils, and Sinhalese are alike infected, and I have seen cases as bad as any I have met with in the North-Central Province. I would strongly recommend the establishment of a ward in connection with the civil hospital in Batticaloa, and another in connection with the dispensary at Kalmunai, for the exclusive treatment of patients of this class. The disease has been so successfully dealt with in the North-Central Province, and has proved so amenable to treatment, that its eradication would be only a question of time, and there can be no doubt that the conditions of those who are suffering from the disease might be greatly ameliorated by the administration of proper remedies. Provision should also be made for the treatment of diseases of the eye. There is an annually recurring epidemic of ophthalmia, and large numbers of unfortunate persons are to be met with, either blind or partially so, whose eyesight might have been saved by timely and scientific attention. Many of the cases given up as hopeless by native medical practitioners would yield to proper surgical treatment, and it is a reproach to the Medical Department that there is no ophthalmic hospital in existence, where cases of the kind can receive attention. The establishment of such an institution in a central position of this district, and with an expert medical officer in charge would confer the greatest boon possible on a large class of sufferers.

Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, for the five years ending 1886.

1882 :—	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Marriages	293	127	420
Births	4,047	616	4,663
Deaths	2,906	452	3,358
1883 :—			
Marriages	229	77	306
Births	4,595	766	5,361
Deaths	2,550	654	3,204
1884 :—			
Marriages	220	79	299
Births	4,601	640	5,241
Deaths	2,678	669	3,347
1885 :—			
Marriages	128	75	203
Births	4,126	454	4,580
Deaths	4,488	946	5,434
1886 :—			
Marriages	201	87	288
Births	4,567	744	5,311
Deaths	2,685	564	3,249

VII.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Assistant Government Agent of Trincomalee reports that the new system of commutation worked extremely well in that district, and that all the tax due was recovered without difficulty. This satisfactory result is attributable in a great measure to the favourable position in which the landowners stand in that part of the province, and to the comparatively easy terms upon which the settlement with them has been effected. Nearly all the land under cultivation is irrigated, and

can be regularly cultivated with little risk of the crops failing; the soil, as a rule, is rich, and the fields yield finer crops than are obtained further south; the holdings are not very large, and the supply of labour is equal to the demand; and, beyond this, the majority of the landowners have had the sagacity to elect to pay a crop commutation in preference to an annual rate, and they accordingly run little risk of losing their lands, and escape taxation in bad seasons. The whole area under cultivation in the Trincomalee district is 7,814 acres, of which two-thirds, or 4,957 acres, is liable to pay a crop commutation, and one-third, or 2,857 acres, is liable to pay an annual rate. The total amount of commutation recovered during the past years was R8,008, which is only an advance of 9·3 per cent. upon the average revenue (R7,287) of the previous fourteen years. The remissions made in consideration of partial failure of crop and for lands not cultivated amounted to R3,625.

This statement, coupled with the advantages to which I have alluded above, sufficiently explains why the landowners in the Trincomalee district have viewed the settlement recently effected with indifference, and have paid their taxes without demur. They have, in fact, very little ground of complaint, for only a trifling addition has been made to the taxation which they have been accustomed to pay, and they have been intelligent enough to see in what direction their interest lay, and to choose a form of assessment which prevents their becoming involved in pecuniary embarrassments in bad years. The circumstances of the Batticaloa district are widely different, and here the introduction of the compulsory system of commutation has created profound dissatisfaction, and apparently not without cause. The landowners have, however, themselves, in a great measure, to blame for the position in which they stand. Averse from entering into any contract which bound them to pay a fixed tithe, they held aloof, and imagined by doing so that their lands would be excluded from the assessment. They took no steps to choose the form of commutation best adapted to their circumstances, and, as a rule, left the election to the Grain Commissioner. The decisions of the Grain Commissioner were scarcely ever appealed against, and the method of assessment adopted, if not acquiesced in, was never seriously questioned. The result is that we find a condition of things very much the reverse of what is reported from the Trincomalee district, and the rate and method of assessment adopted a general subject of complaint. The extent of land assessed in the Batticaloa district is 65,773 acres; of this extent about two-thirds, or 41,626 acres, has to pay an annual rate, and about one-third, or 24,147 acres, is assessed to pay a crop commutation amounting in all to R92,034·35; less than one-half of the whole cultivated area is irrigated, and the cultivation of the rest is attended with considerable uncertainty. The commutation recovered on account of the past year amounted to R74,876·2, and there remains outstanding a further sum of R2,555·67 to be recovered, making the total of the revenue due for the year R77,431·63. This represents an increase of R27·90 per cent. on the average revenue collected during the previous fourteen years, which was R60,540. The remissions made on account of uncultivated lands, and for partial or entire failure of crop, was R14,602·66. Great difficulty was experienced in collecting the tax, and 18,262 acres were placed under seizure to enforce payment of the sums due. So far only 600 acres have been actually transferred to mortgagees and others, and 1,500 acres remain under seizure as no purchasers have come forward. These lands will probably have to be bought in by the Crown in satisfaction of the debts outstanding. Some extracts from my diary bearing on this subject are annexed to this report.

VIII.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE, 1884.

The following statement shows the working of this Ordinance, both in the Batticaloa and in the Trincomalee districts. The statement is on the whole a satisfactory one, for the provisions of the Ordinance were rigorously enforced for the first time during the year, and the effects of the punishments inflicted will not be apparent until 1887. The number of men shown in column eight were reported to have left the province. They are mostly traders, távalam drivers, and carters, with no settled place of residence, and many of them may have paid their poll-tax in other districts.

Statement illustrative of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, for 1886.

	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Number of men liable to labour on list ...	23,340	2,971	26,311
Number who have paid commutation at single and double rate	18,241	2,639	20,880
Number who performed labour ...	1,839	50	1,889
Number exempted on account of sickness, &c.	1,076	57	1,133
Number paid at R10	27	—	27
Number imprisoned for default ...	70	3	73
Accounted for as dead or paid elsewhere ...	991	61	1,052
Number reported to have left the district, and double entries	1,096	132	1,228
Remaining in default on December 31, 1886	—	29	29

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.—The condition of the main thoroughfares in the Batticaloa district is far from satisfactory. Two of the four principal roads, the one leading from Káraitívu to Viriyadi, and the other from Arasadi to Malkamputti, have remained impassable throughout the year,* and traffic has been repeatedly interrupted on the Coast-road from the bridges giving way. The state of the section of the Badulla-Batticaloa-road (50½ miles) running through the Eastern Province could hardly be worse. The timber in many of the bridges is unsound and requires replacing, and the whole surface of the road is deeply rutted and covered with loose and unblinded metal. A great deal of public inconvenience has been caused by the bad condition of the road, and I hope that provision will be made in next year's Supply Bill for placing both the road and bridges in thorough repair. At present the upkeep estimate is frittered away in useless attempts to effect repairs which ought, in the first place, to be dealt with on special estimates. At least R30,000 over and above

* Since this was written, an estimate for the thorough repair of these roads has been sanctioned.

the ordinary upkeep estimate is required to put the road in order, and unless some exceptional expenditure is sanctioned it seems probable that the cart traffic will be driven off it. The Uva section of the road is all that can be desired, and it is not very apparent why two portions of the same road should be so differently treated and should present such a different appearance. I invite attention, in this connection, to the subjoined statement of expenditure on public works during the past ten years, for I believe that to the large saving made under the head "Maintenance of roads and bridges" is to be attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the principal thoroughfares. The expenditure on this head has within the last four years been reduced nearly 50 per cent., or from R86,535 to R46,788, and it is hardly credible that such a saving could be effected except at the sacrifice of efficiency. The roads in the Trincomalee district are in fairly good order, but even there the bridges, notably the one that spans the Paravipanjan river, require more than the ordinary upkeep expenditure to render them safe.

Irrigation Works.—The irrigation works have been maintained in good order, and, considering their number and importance, at very reasonable cost. One serious disaster occurred in the course of the year, the Kaliodai anicut having been destroyed during a flood. The work has proved unstable since first it was built, and more than half of its original cost (R20,000) has been expended in fruitless attempts to stop the leakages which had sapped the foundation of the work and ultimately led to its collapse. A valuable lesson may be learnt from the destruction of this anicut and from the condition of the principal masonry headworks in this province, and I trust it will not be lost upon our engineers. The masonry is all of the most massive proportions, and it was built under careful supervision and by the best skilled labour (pioneers) the Colony ever possessed, and yet within twenty years of their construction there is not a single sluice or spill wall which does not leak, and in many cases leak badly. This is the natural outcome of using mortar masonry in the construction of hydraulic work on the score of economy. The economy of the practice may be fairly questioned, for there can be little doubt that the saving effected in the first cost of the work is nearly always eaten up by the cost of subsequent repair. I have already instanced the case of the Kaliodai anicut, where half the original cost of the work was spent on the repair. The Rukam wall is another example. It developed over 300 leaks soon after it was built, and over R10,000 has been spent in shielding the wall with an escarpment of cement concrete. The Allai and other walls have been similarly treated, and are under constant repair. We ought surely, with all our modern appliances of skill and superior building material, to be able to construct works capable of lasting some centuries, but, as a matter of fact, I believe that a large proportion of our masonry work will not endure for a lifetime, and much has already been destroyed that was built within my memory.

Works in Progress.—No irrigation work of any great magnitude was undertaken during the year, but some progress was made with the restoration of three most useful tanks in the Panama pattu, viz., Naulla, Rotowewa and Panawawewa. These works will be completed in 1887, and they have already been sufficiently far advanced to irrigate large tracts now bearing fine crops. The Manamputti-ár anicut and connected channel, designed to divert the surplus water from Pulukunavi to Kadukkamunai tank, made some progress, but the execution of the work has been disgracefully protracted, and some of the masonry built in the stream crossings has already fallen down within eighteen months of its construction. The repair of Lahugalla tank was unavoidably postponed until 1887, and the execution of several works, the capabilities of which had not been properly investigated, was abandoned and the estimates allowed to lapse. A considerable sum voted by the Legislature for expenditure in the province was thus lost by the indolence of officers whose duty it was to make proper surveys before presenting schemes for the sanction of Government.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Eastern Province during the past ten years.

	Roads and Bridges		Irrigation Works.		Buildings.		Ferry Boats.	Total.
	New Works and Improvements	Maintenance.	New Works and Improvements.	Maintenance.	New Works, Additions, and Improvements.	Repairs.	New Boats, Maintenance, &c.	
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
1877 ...	170,303 24	67,807 19	9,550 84	7,849 22	13,545 7	4,342 51	1,670 97	275,069 4
1878 ...	238,081 83	76,371 4	53,890 7	9,335 90	15,917 63	2,922 94	4,350 41	400,869 82
1879 ...	101,659 50	82,633 18	34,890 75	9,078 96	10,621 95	3,930 15	295 94	243,110 43
1880 ...	17,366 19	81,051 12	83,084 47	9,096 39	13,621 81	3,699 53	739 26	208,658 77
1881 ...	17,350 47	84,383 73	16,861 54	8,875 26	5,793 4	4,331 90	496 33	138,092 27
1882 ...	3,999 30	69,424 80	3,259 37	8,897 77	1,899 84	8,564 5	814 31	96,859 44
1883 ...	3,996 5	86,535 13	14,280 63	8,767 34	410 69	7,356 65	830 45	122,176 94
1884 ...	3,219 88	72,315 84	20,556 79	8,684 64	797 66	6,754 78	261 28	112,590 87
1885 ...	79,171 0	56,488 94	52,017 21	8,671 67	1,651 95	14,470 85	826 22	213,297 84
1886 ...	33,576 4	46,788 81	28,760 61	9,412 78	302 84	8,765 71	701 37	128,308 16

X.—NEW WORKS SUGGESTED.

I propose classing the new works asked for under three heads:—(1) roads, (2) irrigation, and (3) buildings, and placing them under their respective headings in the order of their urgency.

Roads.—I consider the following improvements and extensions necessary:—

(1) Causeways across the bars in Akkarai pattu on the South Coast road at Periyamukattuwáram and Sinnamukattuwáram. The road has now been gravelled to Tirukkovil, several miles beyond these points, but until the bars are made passable the road is practically closed to traffic for several months in the year. The causeways will not probably cost more than R15,000, but I have asked the Provincial Engineer to send in the necessary estimates for discussion with the Supply Bill.

(2) Gravelling of the Coast-road—(*a*) to Trincomalee on the north and (*b*) to Pottuvil on the south. In the northern section is included six miles of road leading from Mútúr to Tópúr in the Koḍḍiyarpattu of the Trincomalee district. I beg to urge strongly the claims of the people of this division to some consideration. They have not a single mile of made road in the division, and the whole of the grain grown under Allai has to be carted with great difficulty over natural roads.

(3) A bridge or causeway at Ontáchchi-madam, on the South Coast-road fifteen miles from Batticaloa. An estimate was once sanctioned for this work, but it was allowed to lapse for some unexplained cause.

(4) The extension of the Káraitivu to Viriyadi road as far as Varippattanchénai, a distance of six miles. This would take the road to the outskirts of cultivation beyond Irakkamam, and would also open up an extensive tract of irrigable land on the right bank of the Pattipala-áru, which can be served by a channel leading from the Kalmadu anicut.

(5) A branch road leading from the principal road at Karunkoddittivu through Paḍḍimódu and Urakkavattai, to meet the road leading from Tirukkovil to Sákamam, a distance of nine miles. This passes through an extensive cultivated tract which has no proper outlet.

Irrigation Works.—The necessity for the following works has been so fully recognised, that it is not necessary to more than mention their scope and aim in the present report. Surveys of all but the Vakanéri tank have been made, and the works are ripe for execution.

(1) Anicut immediately below Sákamam to divert the water to the cultivated lands, about 1,200 acres in extent. At present an earthen dam is annually constructed by the cultivators, but it is frequently destroyed by floods, and much damage is caused to growing crops by the escape of water.

(2) Restoration of Viragoda tank as an auxiliary work to Chadaiyantaláwa. The latter work is very deficient in storage capacity, and is incapable of watering the lands assessed for its construction.

(3) Construction of the Kondavaddavan tank in connection with the Ampárai and Irakkámam scheme. The formation of this tank will give a largely increased and much-needed supply of water to lands embraced in the above-mentioned scheme.

(4) The building of an anicut on the site of Bernard's dam in connection with the above work and Ampárai tank. The Moruvil-áru, upon which the Dutch work was constructed, is one of the longest flowing and finest streams in the province, and its resources are not at present sufficiently utilised. Three thousand acres have recently been surveyed in anticipation of the construction of the anicut, and if the work is first built the land will sell at from thirty to fifty rupees an acre. The irrigation of this block of land would complete the cultivation of the 30,000 acres which Irakkámam and Ampárai were originally estimated to water.

(5) Anicut immediately below Pulukannáwa on the Manamputti-áru, to irrigate lands which the water of the tank does not at present reach.

(6) Restoration of Vakenéri tank and connected anicut across the Mantarai-áru for the irrigation of lands in the Kóralai pattu. In connection with this work, the opening of a canal between the Nátur river and the Batticaloa lake should be considered. It would establish direct water communication with Batticaloa, and immensely enhance the value of lands lying under the tank.

(7) Restoration of Vammiadikkulam as an auxiliary work to Sákamam. Sákamam constantly runs out and occasions serious loss of crop. Vammiadikkulam is a superior work situated higher up the river, and its existence was not known of when Sákamam was restored.

Buildings.—(1) I recommend the construction of a resthouse at the 13th mile-post on the Trincomalee to Kandy-road, to take the place of Palamput-áru resthouse, which is reported to be in a ruinous condition; (2) also the erection of paraṇgi wards at Kalmunai and at Batticaloa for the exclusive treatment of patients of this class; (3) and, finally, the building of an ophthalmic ward in connection with the dispensary at Kalmunai, with a separate officer in charge.

XI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

There was a serious outbreak of crime in the early part of the year in the south of the Batticaloa district, which caused some anxiety. Acts of violence against person, highway robbery, and cattle stealing were the offences most complained of. To some extent the division has again quieted down, but cattle stealing, a most serious offence in an agricultural district, is said to be still practised to an extent never before known in the province. The majority of the inhabitants in that part of the district are beef-eaters, and the cattle stolen are, as a rule, driven off to the jungles and there slaughtered, and the detection of the offence is rendered extremely difficult. A few convictions—in one case of a large gang—have been obtained, and I trust that some check has been given to the commission of the crime. The general prevalence of lawlessness was attributed by the chief headmen to the closing of the Kalmunai courts, and to the withdrawal of all appearance of judicial control. It is a subject on which there is considerable diversity of opinion, but, personally, I have not the slightest doubt that it was in the highest degree injudicious to close the courts, and I trust that they will be re-established. I have specially reported on the subject, and it is not necessary that I should allude to it further in this place. I much fear from the observations I made on circuit, that the provisions of the game laws are systematically disregarded. I have recommended an amendment of the law, and the introduction of more stringent regulations; but the conservancy of game in a wild and uninhabited country will always be a matter of the greatest difficulty.

F. C. FISHER,
Acting Government Agent.

July 15, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

November 12.—Drove out in the morning to Pattiruppu, eighteen miles, to commence the sale of lands seized for non-payment of commutation in the Eruvil and Póraitivu divisions. The people were very loud in their complaints of the present high rate of assessment, but I persuaded most of the landowners to pay the amount due, and gave the defaulters time to the 27th to pay at the kachchéri. The Vanniya informed me that most of the crop commutation lands were lying waste, the owners intending to escape the payment of tax by not cultivating. I have ordered him to give me a list of such lands and a statement showing the total number of lands seized for non-payment of tithe within his division.

November 13.—To Kalmunai, six miles; examined list of lands seised in Karaiváku, north and south, and persuaded most of the landowners to pay the assessment. Some cases were brought to my notice where lands had been assessed at R3 an acre. I explained that I was unable to interfere, as the time for appeal had elapsed, and that the assessment must be paid. Some cases of great hardship I reserved for consideration, pending the instructions of Government. These were instances in which several divided shares had been assessed as one parcel, and because one shareholder had cultivated the tax on the uncultivated allotments had also been claimed. I did not sell a single land, the people seeming disposed to take advice and to pay the amounts due.

November 15.—Examined the list of lands seised in the Sammanturai and Nadukadu divisions, and inquired into petitions connected with the seizure. The whole of the Nadukadu lands had been seised, and the owners represented that their tax had been doubled by the Grain Commissioner, and they had been ordered to pay annual commutation, while cultivation was attended with the greatest uncertainty, and they could never depend upon cultivating in two consecutive years.

I explained to the landowners that I was unable to grant them any relief, and that they had better petition the Governor, supporting their statements by statistics. The lands in Nadukadu are undoubtedly rich, but they suffer from floods and from the inroads of wild beasts, and the difficulties connected with the removal and transport of produce is also very great. The majority of the landowners in Sammanturai agreed to pay up, and I have directed the defaulters to appear at the kachchéri on the 29th.

The Karaiváku Vanniya sends me a list of the lands seised, and advertised for sale in the Eruvil, Póraitivu, and Karaiváku pattus:—

	Acres.
Eruvil, 62 lands	245
Póraitivu, 94 lands	1,523
Karaiváku, 527 lands	3,261
Total ...	5,029

November 16.—To Arasadi, six miles. I examined the list of lands seized in the Mintavur division. Seventy-four lands, 801 acres in extent, had been seised. I explained the provisions of the Ordinance to the people, and advised them to pay the amounts due, which they consented to do.

November 17.—To Akkaraipattu, and back to Arasadi, twenty miles. The number of lands seized in the Akkaraipattu division is very large, and the people showed great dissatisfaction, and complained bitterly of the manner in which their land tax had been raised. They say that they plunged headlong into debt in the famine time (1878), and that they have not yet been able to clear themselves, and they are quite unable to meet their liabilities without further involving themselves. I explained the provisions of the Ordinance to them, and told them that they must pay the tax due, or run the risk of losing their lands. I gave them till December 1 to pay, and refrained from selling any of the lands advertised. The Vanniya gave me his statement of lands seized in his divisions:—

	Acres.
Nintavur, 74 lands	801
Akkaraipattu, 218 lands	4,123
Total ...	4,924

The lists for the Sammanturai and Nadukadu divisions have not yet reached me.

November 20.—Mr. Carey called and complained of the assessment of his land. He has been called upon to pay R94 per annum on sixty acres of land, which he rented last year for R112. This year he has not been able to get any one to cultivate the land, and he states that he never entered into any agreement to pay an annual commutation, and that the rate of assessment has been fixed without any reference to the tithe paid in past years. I requested him to write to me on the subject, and that I would then consider the matter. The land lies on the right bank of the river, and the Grain Commissioner wrongly assumed that it would be irrigated from Rukam, and accordingly adopted a high rate of assessment.

November 23.—The Vanniya of Sammanturai sends me a list of lands seised in his division for the non-payment of commutation:—

	Acres.
Sammanturai, 273 lots	2,263
Nadukadu, 108 lots	978
Total ...	3,241

(See my diary entry of *November 15.*)

November 25.—The sale of lands seized for the non-payment of commutation tax in the Manmunái division was fixed for to-day. The Vanniya and a large number of cultivators are present. I advised the landowners to pay up, reserving some cases for further consideration. The defaulters are allowed until December 15 to pay, and I have postponed the sale of lands to that date; 3,397 acres are under seizure in this division alone.

December 17.—Held sale of lands seized for non-payment of commutation in the Akkaráipattu and Nintavur division. A few lots were purchased by the mortgagees for merely nominal sums, but by far the greater number of lands are reserved for further sale, no bidders coming forward. It will probably be necessary for the Crown to resume possession of these lands, as no purchasers are likely to come forward. I examined the list of crop commutation lands for the Batticaloa district, and exempted 9,586 acres 3 roods and 30 perches. The tithe remitted amounts to R12,659·3.

December 18.—The Eravur Vanniya sends in the list of lands for non-payment of commutation in his divisions:—

	A.	R.	P.
Koralai pattu, 62 lots	760	2	29
Eravur pattu, 47 lots	911	0	39
Total ...	1,671	3	28

The list originally included all the uncultivated crop commutation lands, which the Vanniya improperly placed under seizure, but subsequently released. This completes the list of lands seized, and in all we have had 18,262 acres of land under seizure for non payment of the tax due.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

I ASSUMED charge of the district in June, 1886, so that my personal knowledge of it extends over the last half of the year only.

The revenue for 1886 was R130,394·41, or R2,317·87 in excess of that for 1885, which is mentioned by my predecessor in his report for 1885 as "the largest collected in this district for more than twenty years." The expenditure was R58,265·96, or R774·14 more than that of 1885.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people consists of rice, kurakkan and other fine grain, Indian corn, cocoanuts, plantains, and other garden produce, and fish, the latter forming an important item.

The grain consumed in the town, which contains about half the population of the district, is mostly imported, although a considerable quantity of locally-raised rice is also consumed, principally by owners of paddy lands cultivated at half-share by their tenants. In the district the rice consumed is chiefly locally grown: there is some import of rice by tavalams from the North-Central Province, but there is no means of ascertaining the amount.

The customs returns show that 43,412½ bushels of rice were imported during 1885.

The price of rice throughout the year averaged R3·36 per bushel, paddy R1·12, kurakkan R1, and Indian corn R1·50. Towards the end of the year the price of rice rose to nearly R4 a bushel, the shortness of the rainfall in November and December rendering it probable that the local crop would be a partial failure.

The food supply was plentiful throughout the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

There should be some special legislation to protect the interests of the renter of the pearl fishery at Tampalakam. This rent now realises a considerable sum, and would fetch much more if the pilfering which goes on, principally from Kiniyai, could be stopped.

An improvement in the existing Game Laws is required. An annual registration of guns, and a provision that offences could be dealt with by the gansabáwa, would be advantageous.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The six miles of road from Mutúr to Topúr should be gravelled. Large quantities of paddy and straw are annually taken over this section of the Coast-road, and the people of the large and flourishing villages of Topúr and Mutúr are very anxious for its improvement.

A new resthouse at the 13th mile-post on the Kandy-road is urgently required. The necessity for this has been recognised for years. The resthouse at the 10th mile-post is in an unsuitable position, and is falling to pieces.

The Customs landing jetty should be completed. At present there is an unsightly gap at the end.

An alteration of the North-road from the 18th to the 22nd mile-posts, by a deviation, which would not be costly. One river-crossing might supersede the seven streams which have to be forded at present.

A market for the town on a suitable scale. The first cost of this undertaking is beyond the means of the Local Board.

The construction of a channel by which the water of Kanthalai tank can be conveyed to Kiniyai. The estimates for this scheme have been before Government for years. The construction of this channel would be an inestimable boon to a very industrious section of the population, who now carry on their cultivation under great difficulty.

The restoration of the tanks of Illákantai and Kiránkulam in the Kottuyár pattu: the former of them especially.

The construction of a channel from the Kall-áru, from a point above the Kalladippu or natural dam which separates the fresh water from the salt, to Palmottai or its vicinity.

A horse-ferry accross the Kall-áru on the North Coast-road between Teriyai and Pulmottai.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

I have already made some suggestions for the improvement of the Game Laws.

The Forest Ordinance now being introduced continues to occupy my attention, but I have no fresh suggestions to make with regard to it. It is in some respects an improvement on the old law, but the lines of the Indian Act have been, in my opinion, too closely followed, with the result that the Ordinance is encumbered with many useless provisions.

The only public work of importance now in progress in the district is the completion of the road from Trincomalee to Anurádhapura, which will, I hope, be carried out satisfactorily and without further waste of public money.

VI.—IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

I have two schemes in view for the improvement of the district, both of which I hope to be able to bring forward shortly in definite shape.

The first is to bring a channel from the river flowing from the breach of Paduwiya tank to the northern portion of this district. This locality was formerly irrigated from the great work referred to. The river, which once formed the main feeder of the tank, now flows through the breach. From an interesting report made by Mr. Parker on Paduwiya, I find that an ancient dam and the remains of a channel are still in existence. The work I have in contemplation is one

entirely independent of the restoration of the tank itself; if the tank were restored, water would still come down the river, but would, as in ancient times, be regulated by a sluice.

So far as I can judge, without having had the opportunity of making a personal examination of the ground, the minor work—*i.e.*, the construction (or re-construction) of the channel—might be undertaken as a preliminary measure.

The second plan I hope to see matured is the construction of a channel from the Mahaweli-gaṇga, or one of its branches, by means of which water can be let into Allai tank during the south-west monsoon, when the river is in flood, although there is no local rain. The value of Allai, already a great and successful work, would be immensely enhanced if it could be filled twice a year. At present it only fills during the north-east monsoon rains; and when, as in November and December last, the rainfall is deficient, there is great scarcity of water. The river which flows into the tank at Kilivetti, and which is in fact the cause of the natural "villu" (swamp), which Allai was before it was embanked and sluiced, is a branch of the Mahaweli-gaṇga. Perhaps a cutting through the natural dam or sand-bank, some six miles up this stream, past which the flood-water from the gaṇga does not reach at present (being diverted from a point above this bank to the Virgal-áru), will prove the solution of the problem. I have not, however, as yet been able to make such thorough examination as to enable me to speak with confidence.

VII.—THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The Thoroughfares Ordinance of 1884 worked satisfactorily. All details having been already given in separate reports, it will perhaps be sufficient to say here that it was only necessary to commit 31 men to jail, the majority of whom were committed before I assumed duties at Trincomalee, and were in default for 1885. This number would, however, have been increased but for the prevalence of small-pox during part of the year at Kiniyai, the village where default is most habitually made. I thought it advisable to accept double commutation from most of the defaulters brought from Kiniyai, even when their excuses were anything but satisfactory, rather than run the risk of introducing small-pox into the jail. The fact that such double commutation (R3) was almost invariably tendered, serves to show that it was not inability to pay the tax which led to the default.

VIII.—THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Tax Ordinance of 1878 was in operation for the first time in 1886. It was worked without any difficulty, and the whole of the tax due was recovered without its being necessary to resort to sale of land in a single instance. The revenue from this source was moreover considerably in advance of that which has been obtained by sale of the rents in recent years.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

With the exception of an outbreak of small-pox at Kiniyai, the sanitary condition of the people was perfectly satisfactory.

Except in Trincomalee itself they have no means of obtaining European treatment for sickness, but there are plenty of native practitioners qualified to deal with ordinary types of disease.

The town itself was remarkably healthy, and the number of cases treated in the hospital unusually small.

The small-pox at Kiniyai prevailed for some months; the first temporary hospital erected was burnt down, it is supposed maliciously, but another was quickly put up; special constables were appointed, and all possible precautions taken. In the end the epidemic was thoroughly stamped out, very few of the cases having proved fatal.

X.—CRIME.

There was a remarkable absence of serious crime, and little or no cattle stealing. At the Supreme Court sessions held in September the calendar was blank.

XI.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was a slight outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease at Nilaveli, in the Kattukulam pattu. Due precautionary measures were taken, and the disease disappeared before it could be said to have assumed an epidemic form.

XII.—IRRIGATION.

There has been some extension of cultivation, both under Allai and Kanthalai. As regards the latter tank, if the outlet known as "Barber's channel" be put in proper order, a broken distributing-gate repaired, and a channel cut to the land which lapsed to the Crown from the failure of the late Jaffna and Batticaloa Agricultural Company, much of which has since been purchased by private individuals, a great impetus will be given to cultivation. The Kanthalai villagers, who are paying by instalments for many small lots of the late company's land, and who are prepared to purchase a number which have been recently surveyed, are greatly in need of this encouragement. The minor channels they are prepared to make themselves.

Near Tampalakam, on the banks of the Pér-áru—the main channel from Kanthalai—several hundred acres of land were surveyed in 1886 and cut up into suitable blocks. These will shortly be put up for sale, and will, I believe, be readily disposed of and cultivated with paddy.

My attention has been principally directed in the district to the irrigation works, both *esse* and *posse*, and the more important of my observations, have been already embodied in this report.

As regards the town, I have endeavoured to improve its drainage and sanitary condition. The following remarks on the working of the Local Board show the details of the work done.

XIII.—WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

The balance to the credit of the Board on January 1, 1886, was R2,256·22. The receipts for the year amounted to R6,216·97, and the expenditure was R5,926·77, leaving a balance of R2,546·42 on December 31, 1886, to the credit of the Board.

A sum of R954·20 was paid to the Public Works Department for the upkeep of the town roads during the early part of the preceding year.

The roads and drains within the Local Board limits were kept in good order throughout the year. The statement shows the works of improvement carried out in 1886 :—

New Roads.—Three cross minor roads leading from Small Bazaar to Oilmongers'-street ; Bótree-road, leading from the military esplanade to Tanakkara-street.

Roads repaired and gravelled.—Small Bazaar-road ; cross minor road leading from Oilmongers'-street to Main-street ; cross minor road from police station to Jail-road ; Jail-road ; minor road in Dhobies' quarters ; cross minor road from Dhobies' quarters leading to the Courthouse-road.

Drains.—An open masonry drain stretching from the Small Bazaar-street towards the sea (182 ft. in length).

Culverts.—A flat form culvert in Oilmongers'-street.

Other Works.—The seats on the Gallo Face and Rifle esplanades were repaired and renewed about the close of the year.

The sum of R1,174·51 was spent in scavenging the town, but expenditure under this head must be increased to secure perfect sanitation.

An open drain from Small Bazaar-street to the sea, which was much needed, was built at a cost of R400. This serves to drain off standing water from divisions Nos. 7 and 10.

The fish market was freely used, but it was necessary to enforce the occupation of the vegetable market by prosecutions under the bye-laws, although it had been removed early in the year to a more suitable site than that originally selected. Improvements are being carried out, which it is hoped will remove all objections to the occupation of the building.

The health of the town was satisfactory throughout the year, and there was no epidemic of any description.

The biennial election of members of the Board was held in December. The same unofficial members as before have been elected or appointed, and continue to show a praiseworthy interest in their duties.

The principal source of revenue of the Board is commutation tax. This is kept at the same amount as that which prevails in the district (R1·50), and the revenue from it and other sources is found sufficient for the working of the Board without its being necessary to have recourse to an assessment tax.

XIV.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

No event of such interest or importance to the district as to be worthy of special record occurs to me.

XV.—GENERAL.

The principal roads and tanks and public buildings were in fair order throughout the year. I must, however, call attention to the inconvenience occasioned to the public by the stoppage of the work of raising the spill of Kanthalai ; for months the Kandy-road has been blocked in consequence of this, and carts and carriages compelled to use a rough deviation.

The Local Board has worked remarkably well, and is, I think, appreciated by the people. The funds derived from general sources, principally commutation of labour, have proved sufficient to enable all necessary works to be carried out without its being necessary to resort to an assessment tax.

I wish I could give as good an account of the District Road Committee. The annual subsidy hitherto granted by Government in aid of the minor roads was withdrawn last year—*i.e.*, the year when the Local Board was established, and when the committee, entirely dependent as it is on its one-third share of Road Ordinance labour, or the commutation of this labour, lost half its revenue by the establishment of the Board. The available income of the District Road Committee is now utterly insufficient even for the upkeep in the roughest manner of the existing minor roads. The facts and figures have been fully laid before Government, and I trust that timely and substantial aid will be given.

The Gaṇsabháwa worked fairly well as a judicial tribunal; there were few appeals from the decision of the president. In its communal capacity it compares very unfavourably with those in the south of the Island. I have lost no opportunity of impressing on the president, the members of committee, and the people generally, the advantages to be derived from it in this respect ; but as yet little has been done in the way of improving village paths and similar useful works.

Until rules are passed enforcing a day or two days' labour annually, or its commutation, I fear there is little hope of much advance in this respect.

The Customs returns do not call for any special comment. I notice with some surprise how little tobacco is exported. A very large quantity of fair quality is grown, but apparently the consumption is almost entirely local.

Andankulam tank, which was restored in 1884, still remains unused for want of a main channel to the fields: this is a work beyond the power of the proprietors to carry out with any prospect of success. A channel, about two miles in length, has now been traced by the Public Works Department, and the questions of constructing it and the terms of repayment of its cost are under the consideration of Government.

A dispute between the rival claimants to officiate as priest of the "Sami-rock" temple, in Fort Frederick was renewed last year, and after the inquiry the parties were informed that in the event of any disturbance both would be excluded until the matter had been settled in a court of law.

The work at Sober Island and at the other fortifications of the station proceeded throughout the year, and continued to give employment to large bodies of labourers. The coolies employed are principally from Jaffna or the coast of India, the natives of Trincomalee being generally unwilling to work, and not giving satisfaction when they do.

The visits of Her Majesty's ships to the station during 1886 were few, and their stay of short duration. In June an affray, not attended fortunately with any serious result, took place between some sailors and some of the townspeople ; such an occurrence is, I am glad to say, almost unprecedented.

There was unseasonable rain in June and July, which destroyed the first formation of salt ; luckily a second formation was successfully collected. The fears of the people, that the abnormal

rainfall in the two months noted would be followed by a corresponding diminution of the usual rain at the end of the year, were realised.

I regret that I can only comply imperfectly with the directions to append extracts from my diary. This only extends over the last six months of the year, and the notes for July and August, which contained my first impressions of the district, and the entries relating to my first circuits, in the course of which I visited most of the district, were unfortunately lost in the Batticaloa office. There is little of interest in the notes for the last four months of the year which I have not already embodied in this report. A few extracts are appended.

Trincomalee Kachchéri,
April 4, 1887.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

October 25, at Tiriyai.—Visited Kalladippu, a curious dam of stone and earth, apparently natural, across the Kall-áru. It is only when the river is in flood that it flows over this barrier. At ordinary times the water above it is fresh and that below it salt. The suggestion is to take a channel to Pulmottai, a village with a large extent of paddy land, at present entirely dependent on rain water, and inhabited by industrious and (comparatively) thriving Muhammedans, who deserve some encouragement. They and their cattle suffer much from want of fresh water in the dry season, but the main object I have in view is the irrigation of their fields. I have considerable doubt whether the levels will permit of water flowing to Pulmottai from the Kall-áru when the river is low; but this can only be determined by scientific examination. The banks are very high, but there is a rapid fall on leaving the river. The country itself presents no natural difficulties, and the channel should not be an expensive work if practicable. Half way between Kalladippu and Pulmottai is a breached tank (Andankulam), which might possibly, if restored, be utilised as a store tank, a channel being cut to it from the river. In the rainy season the water from the breach of this tank flows to Sandankadaveli, an extensive range of fields two miles from Pulmottai. The bed of this tank (Andankulam) has been cultivated (sown with paddy) for many years, and private rights have been established; the extent is eight amunams (say twenty acres); as to this a question of compensation would arise. If a direct channel prove feasible, its length would be about ten miles, perhaps less. I am afraid the whole cost would be more than the villagers could possibly repay, but they would be only too glad to bear part of the expense.

October 26, at Nilaveli.—Made arrangements about the salt just collected being taken into store, &c. The collection is estimated at 10,255 bushels, and will probably turn out to be considerably more. It came at a most fortunate time, when I had abandoned hope of a collection at all, and thought I should have to indent elsewhere for local purposes. It would be well to make a road across the swampy flat between the salt store and the village; the cost would not, I think, exceed R600, and one practical return would be the lowering of rates for transport.

November 26, at Trincomalee.—At last part of the remains of the unfortunate gentleman (Mr. Potger, the District Engineer) who was drowned on November 24 have come ashore,—an arm, still in the shirt-sleeve, and evidently bitten or torn from the body by a shark; fragments of the trousers also found bearing marks of teeth. The body had evidently been torn to pieces by sharks, probably several struggled for it at once. I do not think it likely that anything more will be found. The shirt-sleeve and the gold sleeve-links, which were still attached to it, placed identification beyond a doubt.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

THE year 1886, though not altogether a favourable one for the province, was not one of such trial to the people as were the previous years 1884 and 1885.

The revenue returns show a decrease in the gross revenue collected in 1886 of R1,318, as compared with the revenue collected in 1885, as follows, viz. :—

	R.
1885	645,516
1886	644,198
Decrease ...	1,318

Deducting from the above collections on account of—

	1885. R.	1886. R.	
Salt for export beyond sea ...	10,440 ...	9,600	Decrease in 1886— R2,574.
Passage money of Immigrant Coolies ...	10,556 ...	8,822	
Total ...	20,996	18,422	

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is, for 1885, R624,520 ; for 1886, R625,776 ; added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance—viz., 1885, R86,055 ; 1886, R77,387—give total contribution by the people to public objects in 1885, R710,575 ; in 1886, R703,163 ; decrease, R7,412.

The following statement gives the actual state of the ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1886, as compared with 1885, excluding salt sold for export beyond sea, passage money of immigrant coolies, and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	R.	R.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1885	—	624,520
Deduct arrears of 1883, collected in 1885	3,215	
Deduct arrears of 1884, collected in 1885	16,109	
Deduct arrears of recovery in 1885 on account of defalcation of 1879	6,048	
		25,372
		599,148
Add arrears of 1885 outstanding on December 31, 1885, the whole of which has already been recovered,...		8,877
		608,025
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1886		625,776
Deduct arrears of 1885 collected in 1886		8,877
		616,899
Add arrears of 1886 outstanding on December 31, 1886, of which R5,732 have already been recovered		6,533
		623,432
Real ordinary revenue of 1885		608,025
Real ordinary revenue of 1886		623,432

showing an increase of R15,407 as compared with 1885. All the revenue of the two years has now been collected, except R801·47 on account of assessment tax on houses of 1886, which it is expected will be wholly recovered before the close of July, 1887.

Applying to the total general revenue the same calculations as have been applied to the ordinary revenue in regard to the arrears outstanding and recovered, it will be seen that there is really an increase of R12,833 in the total general revenue, and not a decrease of R1,318, as shown in the return of revenue collected.

The difference between the real increase in the gross general revenue of 1886, as compared with 1885, and the ordinary revenue of the two years, is entirely on account of the decrease in the export of salt beyond sea and passage money of immigrant coolies, which amounts to R2,574.

	R.
Increase in gross general revenue	12,833
Increase in ordinary revenue	15,407
Difference	2,574

The increase in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly as follows :—

	R.
Land Sales	973
Paddy commuted	1,818
Paddy rented	7,451

				R.
Fine Grain rented	...	...	...	6,915
Arrack and Toddy rents	...	...	...	1,800
Live Chanks	...	...	...	1,141
Dead Chanks	...	...	...	832
Royalty on Elephants	...	...	...	3,800
Stamps	...	...	...	4,610
Assessment Tax	...	...	...	222
Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	508
Salt for Retail	...	...	...	2,012
Salt for Wholesale	...	...	...	860
Timber	...	...	...	3,256
Out-door Dispensary	...	...	...	2,030
Survey Fees	...	..	...	449
Overpayments refunded	...	...	...	2,062
			Total...	40,739

Whilst there have been decreases in the real ordinary revenue as follows :—

				R.
Customs	...	...	...	21,810
Rent of Government Lands	...	...	...	247
Tolls	...	...	...	1,080
Sundries (Sale of Government Property)		...	...	457
Interest	...	...	...	1,718
			Total...	25,312

The increase on *Land Sales* is attributable to a larger acreage of land having been sold in Jaffna and Mannár in 1886 than in 1885.

On *Paddy Commuted*, to there having been no remission in 1886, as there was in 1885.

On *Paddy Rented*, to better crops in 1886 than in 1885 in the districts of Jaffna and Mannár.

On *Fine Grain Rented*, to better crops in 1886 than in 1885 in the Jaffna district.

On *Arrack and Toddy Rent*, to a rise in the amount realised by the sale of the arrack rent of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam for 1886–87.

On *Live Chanks*, to more licenses having been issued in 1886 than in 1885, to dive for chanks.

On *Dead Chanks*, to larger exportation in 1886 than in 1885.

On *Royalty on Elephants*, to a greater number of elephants having been exported in 1886 than in 1885.

On *Stamps*, to a larger sale of revenue stamps.

On *Fines and Forfeitures*, to an increase in the amount of fines levied by the Supreme Court.

On *Salt for Retail*, to larger sales at Mannár and Jaffna.

On *Salt for Wholesale*, to favourable weather for fishing at Mullaittívu.

On *Timber*, to the limited quantity of timber felled and brought for sale in 1885, owing to reduced provision in the Supply Bill, as remarked in the report for 1885.

The decrease on *Customs* is chiefly owing to less grain having been imported from beyond sea in consequence of good local crops.

On *Rent of Government Lands*, to the discontinuance of the system of leasing, there having been Crown lands available for sale.

On *Tolls*, to a decrease in the Vallai and Tunnalai tolls, which were managed in amani, a fair offer not having been made for the rents.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

Districts.	1885. R.	c.		1886. R.	c.
Jaffna ...	74,915	93	...	65,662	58
Mannár ...	6,274	80	...	6,541	36
Mullaittívu ...	2,262	10	...	2,342	14
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	2,602	50	...	2,841	25
Total ...	86,055	33*		77,387	33

Excluding from the above the casual receipts, as value of trees cut and blown down on road-sides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contribution by the people in the shape of tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, was as follows :—

Collections in 1885.

Districts.	1884. R.	c.		1885. R.	c.		Total. R.	c.
Jaffna ...	6,101	15	...	60,388	0	...	66,489	15
Mannár ...	2	50	...	6,255	0	...	6,257	50
Mullaittívu ...	27	10	...	2,235	0	...	2,262	10
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.	25	0	...	2,577	50	...	2,602	50
	6,155	75		71,455	50		77,611	25

Collections in 1886.

Districts.	1885. R.	c.		1886. R.	c.		Total. R.	c.
Jaffna ...	—		...	60,418	0	...	60,418	0
Mannár ...	—		...	6,476	25	...	6,476	25
Mullaittívu ...	—		...	2,265	0	...	2,265	0
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.	—		...	2,713	75	...	2,713	75
	—			71,873	0		71,873	0

* This includes R6,155·75 arrears of 1884, recovered in 1885.

The amounts due for 1885 and 1886 were recovered before the close of each year.

The expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows :—

Districts.	1885. R.	c.	1886. R.	c.
Jaffna	76,603	69	... 67,959	75
Mannár	6,192	58	... 6,966	46
Mullaittívu	2,275	9	... 3,421	2
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	2,675	56	... 2,641	90
Total ...	87,746	92	80,989	13

WEATHER.

From January 1 to 15 a great deal of rain fell over the whole district. The weather was then hot and dry till February 5, when there was again heavy rain from February 5 to February 8. From February 8 till the close of the first quarter there was no rain, the weather having been dry and hot, with a powerful sun by day, and exceedingly cold with heavy dew by night.

Very little rain fell in April, the weather having been in general very hot by day, with dew at night. The early part of May was also dry. On May 14 there was a heavy squall from the west, which lasted for an hour. On May 20 and 21 there was rain more or less over the whole district. On the morning of May 23 rain again set in, the wind blowing in strong gusts and going round gradually to the west. Between about 6 and 7 P.M. it blew with great violence. Rain continued all night. This gale, which apparently brought in the south-west monsoon, seems to have been the tail of a cyclone which was severely felt at Madras. On the night of May 30 there was again heavy rain. The wind blew strong the whole of June from the south and south-west, especially during the middle of the month. On June 29 and 30 there was again heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, over the whole district.

The weather during July and August was extraordinarily wet, and more like that of November and December than of the dry south-west monsoon months, more especially in the western divisions of the district. Violent thunderstorms, such as are seldom experienced in the south-west monsoon months, accompanied by heavy squalls of rain, were of almost daily occurrence in July and the early part of August. In September there was less rain than usual in that month. The wind was somewhat variable, and not, as it generally is in the third quarter, steady from the south and south-west.

There was a serious deficiency of rain during the fourth quarter, especially in the latter part of November and in December. The weather on December 8 and 9 was extraordinarily and remarkably cold, the feeling having been that of a heavy frost setting in. Similar weather seems to have been experienced at the same time in other parts of Ceylon and India. During the latter part of December, instead of rain as usual at that time, the weather was dry and hot by day, with heavy dew by night, like that generally experienced in January and February.

CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The kalapokam paddy crop was nearly all gathered in by the close of the first quarter.

The heavy rain of January proved injurious to the ripening crops, especially in the low lands, and by flooding the fields rendered harvesting operations difficult, the cultivators having been obliged in many instances to cut their paddy as it ripened, and remove it some distance to high grounds, roadsides, &c.

The heavy rain of February again interfered with the gathering in of crops already ripe, just as they were about to be reaped, and caused further loss.

Notwithstanding the injury done by the rains, however, the kalapokam paddy crops, and more especially those of the Vaḍamaráchchi and Tenmaráchchi divisions were very good, though not the bumper crops which were expected at the close of December, 1885.

The varaku crop was a good one.

The first quarter dry grain crop was a very fine one. The second quarter crop was a good one, as also the third quarter crop. The fourth quarter crop was an indifferent one, owing to failure of rain.

The tobacco crop was all cut and cured by the close of the third quarter, the outturn having been less than that of 1885, owing to the heavy rains of November and December, 1885

The crop of palmirah fruit, which was a very good one, was gathered in during the third quarter.

Tobacco seed was sown in nurseries in November as usual.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, regarding the weather, crops, &c., in those districts.

Mannár.

First Quarter.—Rain fell more or less all over the district in January and February, but no rain in the month of March.

The measured rainfall during the quarter is as follows :—

	Inches.
January	5·31
February	2·01
March	—
Total ...	7·32

The kalapokam paddy and dry grain crops were reaped and stacked during the quarter. The crops of this year proved better than any for the last nineteen years.

Second Quarter.—There were good showers of rain in the months of April and May, but none in June.

	Inches.
April	2·80
May	1·69
June	—
Total ...	3·89

The kalapokam paddy crops have been reaped and threshed. The yield compares favourably with last year. A larger extent was cultivated this year than last year owing to abundance of water.

Third Quarter.—There has been rainfall in all the three months of the quarter :—

	Inches.
July	2·44
August	4·68
September	2·57
Total ...	9·69

The crops of the last kalapokam harvest have been threshed. In some villages the beds of the tanks and fields have already been sown, while in others they are being prepared for the next kalapokam of 1887.

Fourth Quarter.—There was less fall of rain during the quarter, when compared with the past years, as will appear from the statement below :—

	Inches.		Inches.
1881	30·38	1884	55·57
1882	37·33	1885	50·15
1883	35·95	1886	20·49

The next kalapokam crops of paddy on the mainland are likely to fail in many of the villages for want of rain. The dry grain in Mannâr island is in ears, but not very good for the same reason.

Mullaittivu.

First Quarter.—The weather was unusually wet in January : 13·40 in. of rain fell in the middle part of the month, the average for six years being 3·24. February and March were dry and hot as usual, though a little rain (·73 in. only) fell in the early part of February.

The north-east monsoon was steadily blowing during the quarter.

Five hundred and seventy-three bushels of paddy were sown for kalapokam in the tank lands, mostly in Tunukai, during January ; and ten bushels were sown in Tunukai in March for idaipokam. The paddy crops of the manavari fields in the maritime pattus and Mulliyavalai were reaped and stacked, and the outturn was very good, though some damage had been done to the ripe crops by the heavy rains of January.

The dry grain crops in the chenas were also reaped and stacked during the quarter, and they seem to have been equally good with the paddy crops.

Second Quarter.—The south-west monsoon set in in the middle part of May, and was accompanied by very little rain. The weather during this quarter was as usual very hot. The rainfall registered at Mullaittívu during the quarter is 1·01 in., against 7·90 in. during the corresponding quarter of 1885.

The cultivators have been threshing their paddy stacks since the setting in of the south-west monsoon. Ten bushels of paddy were sown for idaipokam under two tanks in Tunukai division, but the crops, the mudaliyár has reported, died in May for want of water. One hundred and thirty bushels of paddy were sown at Mulliyavalai during June for sirupokam. The fields under the springs at Tanniyuttu were ploughed and prepared, but no seed was put into the ground till the end of June.

The tobacco leaves were cut and cured during the quarter. The crop is said to be small, as the young plants were destroyed by the heavy rains of January; but the loss, I am told, is compensated for by the high prices obtained for the leaves.

Third Quarter.—From July to the middle of September there was rain all over the district. More rain having fallen in the interior than in the maritime villages, several tanks were filled with water. The following is a statement of the rainfall registered. The weather during September was very hot.

	Inches.
July	1·11
August	2·35
September	1·41
Total ...	4·87

Two hundred and eighty-three bushels of paddy were sown for sirupokam under the springs at Kumarapuram, Tanniyuttu, Mulliyavalai, and Pirappuveddovan, and two bushels under the tank Murikandikkulam in Karunavel pattu south. The total crop produce estimated is 1,402 bushels, against 2,492 in 1885. More lands were not sown under the tanks in the Vanni, as they were filled late.

The rains that fell during the quarter enabled the kalapokam fields to be ploughed, and sowing was commenced in September.

The extent sown during the month in the maritime pattus and Mulliyavalai is 2,780 bushels.

Seventy-three permits were issued to cultivate dry grain in the chenas at Putukuḍiyiruppu.

The Government Agent sent down by boat in September a supply of Maravalli sticks, to be distributed among the poor people at Putukuḍiyiruppu, and according to the district mudaliyár's report, 1,474 sticks have been planted and are being watered in 57 gardens in the village.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter has been unusually small. The north-east monsoon set in in November. The rainfall registered was :—

	Inches.
October	4·47
November	10·13
December	6·62
Total ...	21·22

The total fall of rain for the corresponding quarter of 1885 was 38·83, and the average for the same quarter for the last seven years is 40·44 in.

Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-eight bushels of paddy were sown for kalapokam, against 6,451 during the corresponding quarter of 1885. The increase in the extent sown is in the maritime pattus. The paddy sown during the quarter has already suffered from the want of rain, and unless rain falls during January a heavy failure of crops must be expected.

The dry grain cultivation in the chenas at Putukuḍiyiruppu is likely, I am informed, to yield a good crop, even if there be no more rain.

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.

First Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—

	Inches.
January	4·14
February	·70
March	1·04
Total ...	5·88

One hundred and seventy bushels of paddy were sown in Chinna-Cheḍḍikulam east and west, and 80 bushels in Naducheḍḍikulam for kalapokam in January, 1886.

An extent of 1,244 bushels was sown for iḍaippokam.

No tank was breached during the quarter.

Second Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—

	Inches.
April	2·03
May	3·44
June	1·05
Total ...	6·52

The south-west monsoon set in towards the middle of May, but there was comparatively little rain.

The kalapokam paddy tithe rent was sold in April and May. The amount realised by the sale was R7,721·12½, which shows a decrease of R3,120·83½ from that of last year.

The extent sown for kalapokam was 6,908·8 bushels, for idaipokam 1,244 bushels, for sirupokam 381 bushels.

No tank was breached during the quarter. The bunds are being repaired and raised as usual.

Third Quarter.—The weather during the quarter was unusually cool, and the rainfall, as shown below, was much in excess of the average for this quarter :—

	Inches.
July	5·04
August	3·25
September	2·82
Total ...	11·11

The average from 1881 to 1885 is only 6·70 inches.

Only a small extent was sown for sirupokam, viz., 68 bushels.

The idaipokam crops and part of the sirupokam were reaped and stacked.

The labour called out in the earlier part of the year was employed on most of the tanks during the quarter.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was:—

	Inches.
October	9·16
November	7·26
December	5·78
Total ...	22·20

The average for the quarter is 11·43 inches.

Ploughing and sowing for kalapokam have been carried on during the quarter.

The extent of land sown for kalapokam was 4,254 bushels

The total sown for last year was 3,159 bushels. The prospect for the kalapokam crop is not good. Few tanks are full, and if rain does not fall soon, much of the paddy sown earlier in the quarter will fail.

Gale of May 23, and its Effect on Shipping.

The ss. Serendib, which left Kankesanturai on the morning of May 23, was caught in the gale referred to in the first part of the report, and was detained at Paumben for some time on her way to Colombo.

Several vessels in Kankesanturai, Valvettiturai, and Point Pedro ran for shelter to Katkovalam; among them the two brigs which had been employed by Captain Bailey, Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, during March and April, in salving the cargo of the ss. Indus, which was lost on the Mullaittívu shoal in November last.

The brigs had arrived at Kankesanturai from Mullaittívu on May 22. Captain Bailey went to Colombo in the ss. Serendib, leaving Mr. Dunn and the European divers to follow in the brigs.

Captain Bailey, whom I met on board the ss. Serendib, informed me that he had closed operations at the wreck, having salved as much cargo as was possible.

Annexed is a copy of a letter received from the Assistant Master Attendant at Point Pedro regarding the gale :—

No. 29. May 23, 1886, at 3 P.M.

Sir,— I hasten to report that since this morning, a westerly gale, with rain, began to blow here with some fury, and continued all day, causing the sea to rise very high. Two schooners and a dhoney were in port, and one of the schooners not being able to hold on any longer, slipped her anchor and put out to sea; but the other two vessels, with the additional anchors sent out in the midst of great peril, rode out the gale in great safety."

One barque, three brigs, and two dhoneys were seen during the day passing this to eastward, apparently in distress, and I understand that they were driven from their anchorage at Kankesanturai and Valuvettiturai in order to put into the bay (if I may use the term) at Katkovalam, about two miles from this, for shelter.

One of the three brigs that passed this had a lighter in tow, quite water-logged, and it is supposed that the brig is one of the vessels that had been employed by Captain Bailey, at the scene of the wreck of the ss. Indus off Mullaittívu.

The vessel took Captain Bailey to Kankesanturai two days ago, I understand, and was driven by the gale The boat must have been swamped.

As I am writing this, the gale, I see, is subsiding.

May 24, 1886, at 9 P.M.

The morning broke fine. The schooner that put out to sea yesterday returned, but lost a towing boat

The other vessels that went for shelter at Katkovalam, one by one have returned very early this morning to their destination.

The sea-wall and the jetty stood well, and also the Customs buildings, but the temporary grain shed had a portion of the roof blown down of the olas, and which can be repaired at a small cost.

I am, &c.,

F. A. MAARTENSZ,
Sub-Collector.

P S.—The bay at Katkovalam, as the collector is aware, although an open roadstead, affords safe anchorage to vessels during a westerly gale, being somewhat land-locked; but it is not safe when it comes on to blow from the east or north-east.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The estimated outturn of the paddy crops of the province amounted to about 1,597,000 bushels; the varaku crop, which was a very good one, probably amounted to 78,000 bushels: the other dry grains yielded about 252,000 bushels, making in all 1,927,000 bushels local crop.

The import of grain coastwise and from beyond sea amounted to :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	840,415
Rice	104,779
Other grains	12,432
Total ...	957,626

There were exported from the province :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	17,030
Rice	3,994
Other grains	707
Total ...	21,731

Apparently consumed therefore in the province, of both home-grown and imported grain :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	2,420,385
Rice	100,785
Other grains	341,725
Total ...	2,862,895

Taking half a bushel of rice as equal to one bushel of paddy, the quantity of rice imported and locally-grown during 1886 would have amounted 1,323,486 bushels, of which 1,100,000 bushels at least were probably consumed during the year. To this should be added a quantity of paddy brought up from Anurádhapura and the Wanni, of which, however, there are no returns.

Cocoanuts were not so scarce as during 1885, the trees having to some extent recovered from the effects of the cyclones of 1884.

Fish for local consumption was in general plentiful. A large number of turtle was as usual caught, and the flesh sold in the bazaar.

The number of cattle slaughtered in the slaughter-house at Jaffna by licensed butchers was 381, and by private individuals on special licenses 26.

The tobacco crop was, as already remarked, somewhat less than that of last year, owing to the heavy rains of November and December, 1885.

The crop of palmyrah fruit was, as also already remarked, a very good one. The palmyrah toddy drawn was above the average.

The import of arrack amounted to 13,367 gallons.

The annexed are statements connected with food supplies :—

Statement showing the quantity of Grain Imported from beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province, during 1885 and 1886.

Places from which Imported.	1885.			1886.		
	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grains.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grains.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Imported from beyond Sea ...	907,687½	90,525	11,338	700,406	99,337 5/32	5,048
Imported to the Province from Batticaloa...	97,723	134	1,340	126,967	142	789
From other places beyond the Province ...	9,288	14,704	11,052	13,041	5,300	6,595
Total ...	1,014,698½	105,363	23,730	840,414	104,779 5/32	12,432†

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Import of the following Articles into the Northern Province, during 1885 and 1886.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R. c.		R. c.	Gallons.	R. c.	Gallons.	R. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	10,669	29,891 0	13,367	27,797 0
	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
Curry stuffs ...	5,753 3 26	37,084 30	4,365 1 10	27,113 92	1,316 3 14	11,684 6	1,323 0 19	14,740 14
Potatoes ...	140 1 3	1,052 8	195 3 5	1,468 45	20 0 0	178 0	13 0 18	219 0
Tobacco manufactured ...	0 0 7	5 63	0 2 26¼	1,233 75	—	—	4 0 0	28 0
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	14 2 3	2,458 29	32 2 9	1,140 32	1,556 3 25	52,711 50	2,750 3 6	87,833 50
	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat ...	3,012¼	9,790 2	1,083	3,519 75	493	2,170 0	248	927 0

* Of this quantity imported from Batticaloa was : paddy, 126,967 bushels ; rice, 142 bushels ; other grain, 789 bushels.
† To this must be added the quantity of wheat imported, as follows, viz. :—1885, 3,505 bushels ; 1886, 1,331 bushels.

TOBACCO TRADE.

The return shows a decrease of 10,094 cwt. in the export of tobacco beyond sea, and of 6,135 cwt. coastwise, as compared with 1885, as follows :—

	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	R. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	R. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	R. c.
1885 ...	56,036 1 0	1,309,229 0	24,654 2 0	654,735 75	80,690 3 0	1,963,964 75
1886 ...	45,942 3 0	1,078,837 50	18,519 2 14	583,454 75	64,461 5 14	1,662,292 25

To this should be added a quantity of tobacco sent to Mátalé, &c., by road, of which, however, there is no return. The quantity exported in 1885, as remarked in the report for that year, was the largest quantity ever exported.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

Jaffna District.

The condition of the district as regards health was far from satisfactory during the first and second quarters, fever of a severe type having prevailed to a serious extent over the whole district, and small-pox having continued. Diarrhœa and dysentery were also prevalent.

Except that fever prevailed to a greater extent than usual, owing probably to the abnormal state of the weather, the public health was on the whole good during the third quarter. Small-pox appeared to have gradually subsided, only three cases having been reported.

During the fourth quarter there was no unusual prevalence of sickness.

The following are the statistics of small-pox in the Jaffna district as reported by the headmen :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Villages infected.
First Quarter	478 ...	34 ...	22
Second Quarter	35 ...	1 ...	12
Third Quarter	3 ...	— ...	3
Fourth Quarter	— ...	— ...	—
Total ...	516	35	37*

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, regarding the health of the people in those districts :—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—Fever and dysentery prevailed generally throughout the district as usual.

There has been an unusual outbreak of small-pox in Mannár town and in one or two villages in the mainland, but of a modified type. The percentage of death has been small.

Second Quarter.—The outbreak of small-pox at Karadikkuly continued in the month of April, and has since disappeared.

Fever and dysentery existed in Mannár island. Health of people has been good on the mainland.

Third Quarter.—The health of the people has been more satisfactory during the quarter.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the people has been no worse than usual. The death-rate is about the same as the average for sixteen years.

Mullaittivu.

First Quarter.—The health of the public was exceptionally good during the quarter, though January and February are known to be the most unhealthy months in the year. The number of deaths registered during the quarter was only 67, against 158 during the corresponding quarter of 1885.

A few cases of fever were reported from Tunukkai, but none seem to have been serious, the number of deaths in the division for the whole quarter being only 4.

Second Quarter.—The health of the people was on the whole very good. There were a few cases of fever and dysentery, but the death-rate is below the average.

Third Quarter.—Health of people was good, though a few cases of fever and dysentery were reported in July from the maritime pattus, and a few cases of fever in September from Tunukkai.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of people was very good, as during the previous quarters of the year.

Vavuṇiya Viláṇkulam.

First Quarter.—Isolated cases of fever only.

Second Quarter.—Satisfactory. No serious illness reported.

Third and Fourth Quarters.—Health of people has been good.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The following is a statement of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in the province during 1885 and 1886 :—

Districts.	Marriages. 1885.	Marriages. 1886.	Births. 1885.	Births. 1886.	Deaths. 1885.	Deaths. 1886.
Jaffna ...	885 ...	1,082 ...	7,566 ...	7,020 ...	8,184 ...	7,375
Mannár ...	155 ...	177 ...	641 ...	862 ...	906 ...	893
Mullaittívu ...	30 ...	41 ...	221 ...	234 ...	399 ...	231
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	24 ...	33 ...	192 ...	254 ...	435 ...	263
Total ...	1,094	1,333	8,620	8,370	9,924	8,762

* This is the total number of villages actually infected.

HEALTH AND CONDITION OF CATTLE.

Jaffna District.

During the first half-year cattle were reported healthy, except in the divisions of Jaffna, Valikámam north, Valikámam west, Pachchilappally, Punakári, Karachi, and Islands, where hoof-and-mouth disease was reported to have prevailed. During the second half-year they were in general reported healthy, and well supplied with grass and water.

The following is a return of the number of cattle, &c., reported to have died in the Jaffna district :—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
First Quarter ...	57	106
Second Quarter ...	53	102
Third Quarter ...	—	—
Fourth Quarter ...	—	—
Total ...	110	208

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam regarding the health of the cattle in those districts.

Mannár.

First Quarter.—There has been no cattle disease in the district during the quarter, except in one village, where the goats were reported to be suffering from a sickness which soon passed off.

Second Quarter.—Hoof-and-mouth disease has been prevailing among the cattle in the whole district, but not of a virulent type

Third Quarter.—There has been a little hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle.

Fourth Quarter.—There has been no murrain or disease among cattle during the quarter, except hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mullaittivu.

First Quarter.—Health of cattle was good. No cases of cattle disease were reported.

Second Quarter.—Both buffaloes and black cattle in the maritime pattus and Mulliyavalai were attacked in April with hoof disease and sore mouth. The disease disappeared in May from Mulliyavalai, but it prevailed throughout the quarter in the maritime pattus. It has affected the condition of cattle, but there were no cases of mortality.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle was good, there having been sufficient pasture and water throughout the country. No case of cattle disease was reported.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of cattle was very good. They are in good condition, as pasture and water have been sufficient, while they were saved exposure to the heavy rain and storms usual during this quarter.

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.

First Quarter.—No cases of murrain have been reported during the quarter.

Second Quarter.—Hoof-and mouth disease is prevailing among cattle of all the divisions in the district, except in Panankamam and Metkumulai, but no cases of death are reported to have occurred.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle was good. Some hoof disease was reported in Kilakkumulai, but there was no serious outbreak, and pasture has been more plentiful than usual at this season.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of cattle was good, and pasture has been plentiful.

IMMIGRATION.

The returns of arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésálai and Vaṇkálai, show a decrease of 5,816 in arrivals, and 1,054 in departures ; and at and from the ports of the Peninsula of Jaffna, a decrease of 15 in arrivals.

Total arrivals and departures were as follows :—

	1885.	1886.
Pésálai and Vaṇkálai.		
Arrivals	23,909 ...	18,093
Departures	20,048 ...	18,994
Ports of Jaffna.		
Arrivals	15 ...	—
Departures	— ...	—

The usual immigration establishments have been kept up.

SALT.

The season of 1886 was even more unfavourable for the collection and manufacture of salt than that of 1885. Only 296 cwts. were collected at Karanavai, a fine formation having been entirely destroyed by rain. In Siviatéru only 8,855 cwts. 39 lb. were manufactured, the pans having been repeatedly flooded by the incessant rains of July and August.

The total quantity of salt collected and manufactured during 1886 was therefore 9,151 cwt. 39 lb.

The average cost per cwt. of the above salt was :—

	R.	c.
Siviatéru	0	30
Karanavai	3	1

The average cost per cwt. of the salt collected during the five years ended 1884 was :—

	R.	c.
Siviatéru	0	21
Karanavai	0	15½

In 1885, however, for reasons stated in the Administration Report for that year, the cost per cwt. was as follows :—

	R.	c.
Siviatéru	0	54¾
Karanavai	2	69

The unusually high rate per cwt. of the Karanavai salt collected in 1886 was owing to the quantity collected having been very small, consequent on the destruction of salt by rain as above remarked, after the usual preparations for collection were made.

The total charges incurred in the province in 1886 on account of salt were as follows :—

	R.	c.	R.	c.
Cost of collecting and storing salt (including the charges connected with the removal, &c., of the 2,780¼ cwt. of Kalpitiya salt)	4,704	33		
For watching natural formation of salt to prevent illicit collection	262	36		
For destroying salt unfit for collection	159	60		
			5,126	29
Cost of establishment	4,060	0		
Commission to headmen on salt	2,063	46		
For transfer of salt from one store to another within the province	1,521	41		
For repairs to salt stores	1,229	90		
All other miscellaneous charges	265	46		
			9,140	23
Total ...	—		14,266	52

The value of salt sold during 1886 was as follows :—

Cwt.	lb.		R.	c.	R.	c.
		For Local Consumption.				
		Amount of rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna district	44,000	0		
27,947	0	Sold to the renter in Jaffna at 40c. per cwt. ...	11,178	80		
					55,178	80
6,215	0	Sold by retail at Mannár and Mullaittívu at R1·99, R1·91, R1·74, R1·66, and R2·7 per cwt ...	11,167	29		
2,837	0	Sold to fishers and tavalams at Mannár and Mullaittívu at R2·36 per cwt.	6,695	32		
					73,041	41
36,999	0					
		For Export beyond the Island.				
32,006	0	Self-formed salt from Tondamannár store at R6 per ton	—		9,600	0
		For Released Districts.—Nil.				
		Over-wastage, &c.				
243	24	Over-wastage paid for by the storekeeper, Jaffna, at R2·36 per cwt.	574	8		
300	0	Lost at sea and paid for by the contractor at cost price, viz., 22·64c. per cwt.	67	92		
69	0	Short delivered by contractors who removed salt from one store to another within the province, and paid for by them at R2·36 per cwt. ...	162	84		
4	39	Deficiency paid for by the superintendent, Siviatéru, at R2·36 per cwt.	10	26		
					815	10
69,621	63					
		Total ...			83,456	51

The receipt and issue of salt during 1886 were as follows :—

	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Balance of previous year	72,384	0		
Collected during 1886	9,151	39		
Surplus found in a Store	30	0		
			81,565	39
Received from Kalpentyn	—		2,780	56
			84,345	95
Sold for local consumption	36,999	0		
Sold for export beyond the Island	32,006	0		
Wastages, &c. (including over-wastages, quantity short delivered by contractors, &c.)	4,567	95		
			73,572	95
Balance in Store on December 31, 1886 ...	—		10,773	0

The balance of salt in store at the close of July, 1886, having been only 14,975 cwt., application was made to Government for authority to obtain salt from Puttalam, to meet the demand for the first nine months of 1887.

TIMBER.

The expenditure in 1886 on account of the Forest Department amounted to R12,557·66, and the sale of timber to R9,012·12, leaving timber in stock at the end of the year to the estimated

value of R7,065·34. The timber was mostly put up for sale by public auction at the Jaffna depôt, and purchased by traders for export to India.

The following is the account of timber sold by public auction :—

No. of logs.	Description of timber sold.	Amount for which sold. R. c.	R. c.
324	Palai	2,941 0	
82	Satin	911 0	
			3,852 0
By sale to Public Works Department		939 95	
By sale to private parties for local purposes		607 53	
Royalty on timber felled by private parties		297 22	
Amount recovered on account of timber sold in 1885		3,315 42	
			5,160 12
	Total ...	—	9,012 12

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

There were 168 chetahs and 32 bears killed, for which rewards were paid.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports.—The following are statements of trade and of quantity and value of certain articles :—

	1885. R. c.	1886. R. c.
Imports.		
Beyond sea	2,109,106 73	1,876,724 99
Coastwise	968,796 2	967,680 99
Total ...	3,077,902 75	2,844,405 98
Exports.		
Beyond sea	1,607,758 3	1,330,568 27
Coastwise	1,382,182 58	1,235,753 79
Total ...	2,989,940 61	2,566,322 6
Total Imports and Exports ...	6,067,843 36	5,410,728 4

	1885. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1885. Value. R. c.	1886. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1886. Value. R. c.
Imports.				
Cotton thread and twist	295 3 26	25,142 73	434 1 12	35,920 0
Cloth pieces	32,035 0 0	58,092 49	77,116 0 0	70,896 96
Exports.				
Copperah	1,931 0 0	15,448 0	1,718 0 0	13,122 0
Beche-de-mer	460 2 0	19,144 25	574 0 0	17,547 50
Jaggery	2,004 0 0	7,078 0	4,266 2 0	14,471 0
Palmyrah timber (number)	352,108 0 0	85,896 37	209,680 0 0	53,109 64

Export of Salt Fish.

Statement of Salt Fish Exported during 1885 and 1886, beyond sea and coastwise.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Beyond Sea. Value. R. c.	Coastwise. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Coastwise. Value. R. c.
1885	3,842 0 0	14,054 0	18,974 3 0	156,167 50
1886	3,539 2 0	12,499 50	21,166 0 0	186,629 25

Export of Elephants.

Number	55	Average value	R1,000
Value	R55,000	Royalty	5,500

These elephants were captured in Mannár and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam districts, and brought to Mannár for exportation.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only new works for which provision was made in the Supply Bill for 1886, and which were taken in hand during the year, were the reconstruction of the grain shed, Jaffna (R3,100), and the erection of a house for the sub-collector at Vankálai (R2,500).

The amount voted for the grain shed was for purchase of materials, as it was proposed to carry on the work of reconstruction with prison labour. Only R1,413·73 were expended in

purchase of materials, and the balance revoted for 1887. The sub-collector's house at Vaṇkálai was completed by the close of the year.

Of the money expended on public works in 1886, R9,702·05 was unexpended balance of the amount of R55,000 voted in 1885, for repairs of damages to roads, bridges, &c., caused by the cyclones of 1884, and referred to in last year's report.

The balance was expended in improvement and upkeep of existing roads, bridges, buildings, &c., and carrying out to completion works commenced in the previous year.

As remarked in the report for 1885, the amounts voted for the improvement of the Mannár causeway and the Mannár-Maḍawachchi-road were not fully expended during that year. The balances unexpended were revoted for 1886, and these balances, together with the amounts voted for these works in 1886, were fully expended.

An amount of R40,000 was voted for the improvement of the central road, of which only R15,703·15 was expended.

The repair of Fort Hammanhiel was completed.

A sum of R2,000 was voted in the Supply Bill for 1886, and a further sum of R2,701·96 by the Provincial Road Committee for sinking wells. With these amounts, two wells were sunk in the Jaffna district, three in the Mannár, four in the Mullaittivu, three in the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district, and three wells repaired in the Mannár and Mullaittivu districts.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works, for 1886.

Services.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Bazaar Fund.	Loan Board.	Total.
By Public Works Department.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Maintenance of roads	33,916 57	28,153 1	—	—	
Inland navigation	1,918 26	1,012 76	—	—	
Maintenance of bridges ...	4,275 33	—	—	—	
Irrigation works	44,992 33	—	—	—	
New roads	7,822 96	—	—	—	
Additions and improvements to roads ...	40,045 85	—	—	—	
New works and buildings ...	16,901 5	—	—	—	
Alteration and additions to buildings ...	643 14	—	—	448 68	
Miscellaneous, including wells ...	1,672 79	769 99	—	—	
Repairs to buildings	8,182 44	—	—	—	
Repair of resthouses ...	—	1,686 87	—	—	
Total ...	160,370 72	31,622 63	—	448 68	192,442 3
By Provincial Road Committee Department.					
Upkeep of roads, Jaffna district, and sinking wells	247 25	15,923 72	—	—	
Upkeep of roads, Mannár district, and sinking wells	—	2,428 55	—	—	
Upkeep of roads, Mullaittivu district, and sinking wells	32 75	999 69	—	—	
Upkeep of roads, Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district, and sinking wells ...	50 0	759 97	—	—	
Repair of resthouses ...	—	3,072 82	—	—	
Total ...	330 0	23,184 75	—	—	23,514 75
By Government Agent.					
New market buildings ...	—	—	4,827 16	—	
Scavenging and sanitary works ...	4,734 77	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous, including wells ...	1,200 0	—	—	—	
Total ...	5,934 77	—	4,827 16	—	10,761 93
					226,718 71

WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Tax Ordinance, No. 11 of 1878, has not yet been brought into operation in this province. The collection of the grain taxes in the Jaffna district is still carried on under the old Ordinance, No. 14 of 1840, by the sale of rents as regards varaku and dry grain, and by commutation in most of the villages, the tithe of the few uncommuted villages and unagreed lands of commuted villages being sold in rent. A commutation agreement was, on the authority of Government, entered into in 1883, for a term of seven years from 1884 to 1890.

In the Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam districts, the tithe on all descriptions of grain is either rented or collected in aumani.

No land was sold in 1886 for default of payment of tax.

Of the amount recovered on paddy in the Jaffna district on account of 1886 :—

	R. c.
Commuted	78,081 0
Rented	20,440 0
Total ...	98,521 0

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, during 1886, was on the whole satisfactory. The number of persons imprisoned in the province was 164 in 1886, against 320 in 1885.

Of the 241 defaulters brought up in Jaffna under chairman's warrants, 156 were committed to the jail, 33 paid R10 fine, 2 were exempted on ground of sickness, 19 were ordered to pay at single rate on good reasons shown, and 31 were ordered to pay at double rate on good reasons shown.

All defaulters were allowed the option of paying a fine of R10 instead of going to jail.

The following is a detailed statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884 :—

Number of Persons.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.	Mullaittívu.	Total.
Shown in return prepared under section 3 (as liable to labour)	66,693	5,327	2,127	1,915	76,062
Noticed to labour under section 13 ...	7,175	41	111	166	7,493
Responded to notice under section 13 ...	467	—	—	33	500
Notice to perform double labour under section 14	6,267	41	111	95	6,514
Responded to notice to perform double labour under section 14	16	—	—	—	16
Punished under section 15 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Received subsistence money or food under section 23	—	—	1	—	1
Amount of subsistence money and value of food supplied under section 23 ...	—	—	R3·91	—	R3 91
Exempted under section 7 ...	502	6	12	13	533
Arrested under section 16 ...	239	5	8	6	258
Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment under section 18	156	—	3	5	164
Found guilty and fined under section 18 ...	33	5	1	1	40
Amount of fines recovered and credited to Government under section 19 ...	R330	R50	R10	R10	R400
Commuted single labour under section 25 ...	59,536	5,157	1,981	1,736	68,410
Amount of commutation of single labour paid under section 26	R59,536	R6,446·25	R2476·25	R2,170	R70,628·50
Commuted double labour under section 25 ...	441	12	95	38	586
Amount of commutation of double labour paid	R882	R30	R237·50	R95	R1,244·50
Number of persons accounted for as absentees, dead, paid in other places, &c. ...	5,542	137	27	89	5,795
Remaining unarrested on December 31, 1886	—	10	8	—	18

IRRIGATION WORKS.

As remarked in the Administration Report for last year, an estimate for R18,105 for increasing the storage capacity and strengthening the bund of the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam was submitted, but having been sanctioned too late in 1885 for the commencement of work in that year, the whole amount was brought forward for expenditure in 1886, and an amount of R17,295·60 was expended during the year.

An amount of R118·4 was also spent during 1886 on sluicing Asaikulam, and R105·56 on sluicing Maylankulam on vote of 1885.

The following is a list of the irrigation works for which estimates were submitted in 1886, with the amounts sanctioned and expended during the year :—

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.

		Sanctioned. R.	c.		Expended. R.	c.
Restoration of Iratperiakulam	...	19,533	0	...	17,416	66
Do Manadu	...	16,400	0	...	2,216	55
Sluicing of Maylankulam and Asaikulam		308	60	...	308	25
Do. Nampankulam	...	1,060	0	...	989	27
Do. Suduventapulo	...	958	0	...	622	22
Do. Vayravarpuliankulam	...	958	0	...	921	10
Do. Omantai	...	958	0	..	917	94
Do. Rasentirankulam	...	958	0	...	655	53
Do. Sekkadippulo	...	958	0	...	657	97
Do. Karuvetpulankulam	...	958	0	...	635	68
Do. Nelukulam	...	958	0	...	750	31

Mannár.

Sluicing of Murungam and Perianavakulam*		1,000	0	...	960	25

An amount of R1,139·6 was spent on surveys of tanks, and R242·59 on general repairs to village tanks in the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district.

The balances unexpended in 1886 were all brought forward for expenditure in 1887.

The professional inspection of the valley of the Kanakarayan-áru, referred to in the last report, was completed by Mr. Parker, whose report has been laid before Government.

* This was allowed to be expended by the Government Agent.

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is a list of works, exclusive of irrigation works, proposed to be undertaken and carried out to completion during a series of years in the Northern Province, as submitted in the Administration Report for 1885 :—

	Amount of Estimate as per Administration Report of 1884.	Amount provided for in the Supply Bills for 1885 and 1886.	Probable Balance required.
	R.	R.	R.
Improvement of the Central-road ...	150,000	40,000	110,000
Improvement of the Mannár-Madawachchi-road	81,000	20,000	61,000
Improvement of the road from Karuppaddaimuripu to Mullaittívu, now called the Mankulam-Mullaittívu-road, including cost of repair of two bridges washed away by the floods in 1882 ...	50,000	—	50,000
Improvement of the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam-Horavapotana-road ...	20,000	—	20,000
Improvement of the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam to Parayan-Alankulam on the Mannar-Madawachchi-road ...	30,000	—	30,000
Restoration of the old Dutch dam road in the north of the peninsula ...	30,000	—	30,000
Improvement of Elephant Pass causeway	30,000	—	30,000
Reclamation of tidal flats in front of Karaiyur, exclusive of prison labour (say)	20,000	—	20,000
Improvement of Mannár causeway ...	40,000	30,000	10,000*
Replacing dangerous wooden bridges with substantial iron bridges in the Peninsula of Jaffna	200,000	—	200,000
Works in regard to hospitals, excluding Fort Hammanhiel	25,000	—	25,000
Markets ...	45,000	—	45,000
Five buildings brought forward annually in the proposals for works ...	16,000	2,500	13,500 †
Experiments in regard to artesian wells (say)	5,000	—	5,000
Punnalai causeway ...	—	—	40,000
House for Assistant Agent, Mullaittívu...	—	—	10,000

For wells, an annual vote of from R1,000 to R1,500.
Marks on the Mullaittívu shoal and at Point Pedro, and a red light at Kankesanturai.
Professional inspection of the coast between Point Pedro and Valuvedditurai, between Point Pedro and Katkovalam, and at Kankesanturai.
Water-supply for Mannár town.
Regular steam communication between northern ports of Jaffna and southern ports of India.

Irrigation Works.

Of the irrigation works submitted for consideration, the following were provided for in 1886, in the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district, viz.:—The restoration of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, R18,105 ; Iratperiyakulam, R19,533 ; Mamadu, R16,400.

The amounts voted were not, however, expended during the year, and the unexpended balances were brought forward for expenditure in 1887.

Provision has been made this year for the following :—

	R.
Additional works at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	550
Constructing a third class sluice at Mamadu	950
Restoration of Mandukkoddai	18,120
Survey of the Nettali-áru dam, recently discovered	165
Survey of the Nantikaddal dam	100

The irrigation works which should, as I believe, now engage the attention of Government in the Northern Province are :—

Jaffna District.—The scheme for the irrigation of the Karachchi, by damming up the waters of the Kanakarayan-áru. This scheme has been fully reported on, and estimated for, by Mr. Parker recently.

The recent discovery of a dam across the Nettali-áru, which I believe to be a part of the ancient scheme for irrigating the Karachchi, may, after its inspection by Mr. Parker, lead to a modification of his scheme, and thus admit of his reducing the cost, which is the chief objection to his scheme being carried out.

There is better material available for the construction of a dam near the site of the old than is to be found near the site of the proposed dam.

Mannar District.—The restoration of the Giant's tank, or at least of the channels by which it was intended to bring the waters of the Aruvi-áru into the Giant's tank. This scheme has also been fully reported on by Mr. Parker.

Mullaittivu District.—What is called the Nantikaddal scheme, viz., the erection of a dam across the rocky ridge at Vattuvakallu-áru, to keep out the salt water and convert the Nantikaddal into a freshwater lake.

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* This amount does not include the probable cost of extending the Mannar causeway (as submitted in the Administration Report of 1885), in the form of a bridge as far as Mannár, placing a drawbridge in the middle of the portion across the channel to admit of the passage of vessels.

† Of this R2,500 has been provided for in the Supply Bill for 1887 for house for sub-collector at Púsálai.

The restoration of Tannimurippu, if found practicable after survey, plan, and estimate have been made.

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam District.—The restoration of Pavatkulam, and the sister tank Periya Olukkulam, and of Maha Irambaikulam.

The gradual sluicing of village tanks in all the districts.

The restoration of the Giant's tank, or at least of the channels by which it was intended to bring the waters of the Aruvi-áru into the Giant's tank, is a work that should, in any case, I believe, be taken up, if the Paumben channel scheme is carried out.

The soil of the district of Mannár is good. It is well suited for paddy, palmyrahs, cocoanuts, fruit trees, dry grain, tobacco, and vegetables. All that is required is a regular supply of water for irrigation during the south-west monsoon months, and occasionally during the north-east monsoon months, when the rains fail. There are in the district extensive grazing grounds for cattle, goats, and sheep. If the Paumben channel scheme be carried out, a market will no doubt be opened for the sale of produce of all sorts from the Mannár district, which could be carried across to Paumben in small native craft at comparatively small cost, and in a few hours, all the year round.

The Nantikaddal Tannimurippu scheme will, if carried out, be sufficient to meet the wants of the Mullaittívu district for some years to come.

If the Pavatkulam and Periya Olukkulam and Maha Irambaikulam tanks, in the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district, be restored, further expenditure on large irrigation works will not, I believe, be required in that district for many years, as provision will have been made for the irrigation of about 10,000 acres of paddy land in the neighbourhood of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.

The cost of these works would probably amount to—

Kanaráyan-áru scheme	R1,000,000	
The larger scheme in connection with Giant's tank, proposed by Mr. Parker	650,000	
The smaller scheme in connection with Giant's tank, proposed by Mr. Parker	—	300,000
Nantikaddal dam	30,000	
Restoration of Tannimurippu	30,000	
Restoration of Pavatkulam and Periya Olukkulam ...	60,000	
Restoration of Maha Irambaikulam	20,000	
Total ...	1,790,000 *or*	1,440,000

LEGISLATION.

The following is what I recommended in the Administration Reports for 1883, 1884, and 1885, viz. :—

The consolidation of all laws relating to the salt revenue.

The consolidation of all laws relating to intoxicating liquors.

The amendment of the Arrack and Toddy Ordinances.

The amendment of the Toll Ordinance.

The revision of the schedule system and Thésavalámai, and provision for the compulsory registration of all deeds and documents affecting lands.

The revision of the Marriage Ordinance in reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court appearing in vol. V., No. 3, page 9, of the *Supreme Court Circular.*

The revision and amendment of the Fiscals' Ordinance, and the publication of rules and orders for the guidance of the Fiscals.

I beg to observe that the Ordinance No. 5 passed this year is a very small instalment of what is required in regard to the amendment of the Fiscals' Ordinance.*

In addition to the above I would submit that the Dead and Live Chanks Ordinances, Nos. 4 and 5 of 1842, require consolidation and amendment, and in connection with the regulations for diving for chanks provision should be made for regulating the diving for beche-de-mer. At present much illicit chank-diving is carried on by unlicensed divers for beche-de-mer.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES OR PUBLIC WORKS WHICH MOST OCCUPY ATTENTION.

A list of the works in my opinion required for the province has already been given. Of these the most important I believe to be :—

The improvement of the means of communication within the province and with other provinces, more especially the improvement of the Central-road, until it is made a really good metalled road.

The steady carrying out to completion of the proposed irrigation works.

The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the more remote divisions of the province.

In a sanitary point of view, the sinking annually of wells, until each village or group of villages is supplied with a good well.

I still hold the opinion expressed by me in my Administration Report of 1880, extract of which is given below, regarding irrigation works :—

Irrigation works, as they are termed, seemed to me to be too much considered merely in their connection with paddy cultivation, and the effect they would have in increasing the cultivation of paddy. As regards, however, such comparatively rainless districts as those comprising the Northern Province, a broader view should, in my opinion, be taken of them, and the general good which might result from the carrying out of works, which might reasonably be expected to have the effect of increasing the water-supply of such districts, should be considered. The storage of water in tanks during the rainy seasons in such districts, as a reserve to fall back on during the dry seasons, instead of allowing it to run to waste, as it now does, in consequence of many of the tanks being breached, must have a beneficial effect on the country, irrespective of any good that may result in an increase of paddy cultivation.

The tanks are, however, almost entirely dependent (I may say entirely dependent) on rain in the Northern Province ; and when there is a failure of rain, as was the case in 1873–74, and again in 1876–77, the people are subjected to very great hardship and inconvenience for want of water, even for ordinary domestic purposes, during the dry season. Even in ordinary seasons, when there is a good fall of rain in November and December, but a failure of rain about the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the tanks in general get dry some time before the setting in of the following rainy season.

The soil of the Vanni pattus is in many parts rich and fertile. All that is wanted is water, and that in ordinary seasons only for a few months of the year during the dry season. Anything, therefore, that would give the

* Since writing the above the judgment of the Supreme Court, as reported in Nos. 19 and 20, vol. VIII., of the *Supreme Court Circular*, has appeared, and will give rise to further difficulties and complication in the working of this Ordinance.

people supplies of water within reasonable distance of their villages, sufficient for ordinary domestic purposes and for merely keeping alive fruit trees, plants, and vegetables during the dry seasons, or which would enable them to tide over a season of drought, would be a great boon to them.

As regards administrative measures, I believe the one that most requires the attention of Government is what I have referred to under the head Legislation in the report for 1883, as follows :—

Schedule System, Thésawalamai, and Compulsory Registration.—The revision of the schedule system and of the Thésawalamai and the compulsory registration of all deeds and documents affecting land, with a view to checking forgery and rendering titles more secure, will, I believe, have to engage the attention of Government.

The amendment of the Fiscals' Ordinance is also a matter which needs the immediate attention of Government.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

It will have been seen from what has been stated in regard to public health, that fever of a rather virulent type prevailed for some months of the year.

In the towns of Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaitttívu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, and the western parts of the peninsula of Jaffna, the people are fairly well provided with means within their reach of obtaining treatment for sickness at the central Government hospitals of the several stations, at the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital, at private establishments, at the medical establishment of the American Mission, and from private practitioners.

East and south, however, of Chavakachéri, in the Pachchilaipalli, Púnakári, and Karáchchi divisions of the Jaffna district, in the Wanni pattus distant from Mullaittívu and Vanuṇiya-Villáṇkulam, in the maritime pattus of the Mannár district, and in some parts of the island of Mannár, the people are ill-provided with means for obtaining treatment, especially during the wet season, when fever prevails to a great extent, and communication with the central stations is at times cut off.

The practice now is for the Medical Department, on the report of the occurrence of fever or any other sickness in any of these remote districts, to send a medical practitioner with medicines for distribution.

From what has fallen under my observation, and from what I have heard, I feel satisfied that such a system in many instances does more harm than good. What is required, in my opinion, are hospitals and dispensaries within easy reach of the people, where they can be treated, nursed, and properly attended to by a qualified person. Expensive establishments are not needed for this purpose.

The following is an extract from my report for 1883, in which I recommended the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries at certain places :—

In connection with the recommendations made in my report for 1873 regarding hospitals, I have to remark that a general hospital has been erected at Point Pedro. I would urge that the following of the recommendations I then made be carried out, namely, the establishment of hospitals similar to those at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam and Mullaittivu, at Pallai in the peninsula of Jaffna, and in the maritime pattus of the Mannar district, for the treatment, chiefly, of the paraṇgi disease and of fever so prevalent in those divisions during the rainy season. Much has no doubt been done of late years in regard to the terrible paraṇgi disease. The disease has no doubt yielded, as has been stated, to proper medical treatment and to the improved condition of the people in certain districts, consequent on irrigation works, which have increased the supplies of wholesome food and water, and the opening up of their villages to ventilation. Much remains, however, to be done. The disease is by no means eradicated, and is fearfully prevalent in many places even now.

I recommended, in 1881, a small hospital or dispensary being provided at Púnakári for people of Púnakári and Pallavarayakádu pattus. The following is copy of my letter and of the reply :—

No. 388. Jaffna Kachchéri, October 18, 1881.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit that the people of Púnakari, when I last went on circuit through that division, applied to me to recommend to Government the establishment of a general hospital and dispensary at Púnakári.

That there is much need of a hospital and dispensary there, was evident to me from what fell under my observation.

Púnakari is at some distance from Jaffna across the lake, and communication between it and Jaffna is difficult during the north east monsoon (the rainy season).

That division of the district is, during the north-east monsoon, a vast paddy field and marsh, and fever consequently prevails to a very great extent amongst the people, almost all of whom are paddy cultivators.

The present resthouse (the old Fort) would make a very good general hospital, there being ample accommodation in it for all the probable requirements of that division.

A building large enough for a resthouse might be erected for about R4,000.

The matter of establishing a hospital, &c., must, I presume, stand over for the present ; but I beg to request on behalf of the people, that a free outdoor dispensary be opened there before the setting in of the north-east monsoon, and that it be kept open till the setting in next year of the south-west monsoon. The cost would not, I presume, be great, whilst the means of obtaining medicine on the spot would be a very great boon indeed to the people. Arrangements can be made to allow the dispenser accommodation in the present resthouse, if desired.—I am, &c.

Reply.

No. 444. Colonial Secretary's Office, October 31, 1881.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 388, of the 18th instant, I am directed to state that Government cannot undertake to supply gratuitous medical aid, except at the centres of population.—I am, &c.

I would again submit the necessity for a small hospital at that place, distant as it is from Jaffna.

NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

In addition to ordinary routine duties I made circuits of different parts of the province on general revenue and inspection duty.

In September I made an inspection of an ancient irrigation scheme in the Mullaittívu district, which had for its object apparently the damming up of the waters of the Per-áru, and converting the valley of the Per-áru into an enormous tank or series of tanks. Mr. Parker has, I believe, since inspected the ancient works and reported on them.

I also attended the meeting of Government Agents in Colombo, and in November I again visited Colombo to give evidence before the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Arrack Ordinance, and the proposal to introduce a system of excise in regard to arrack.

The enforcement of the rules framed and published under the Irrigation Ordinances, Nos. 21 of 1867, 2 of 1873, and 2 of 1874, have also engaged much of my attention.

CRIME AND CATTLE STEALING.

The province was not altogether free from crime of a serious nature.

Two cases of supposed child murder occurred, but the accused, the mothers of the children, were acquitted when tried before the Supreme Court.

A case of manslaughter from Mannár was tried, but the accused was acquitted.

In a case of aggravated assault from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, a Tamil and a Siṇhalese were convicted, and the former sentenced to nine months' and the latter to six years' imprisonment.

A horrible and brutal double murder was committed on the night of November 2 on the street by the side of the Kandaswamy temple at Nallúr.

Owing to factious quarrels between young men of the village of Terunelveli and Kanthermadam, respectively, two young men were set upon during a religious festival in the Kandaswamy temple, and stabbed to death. The persons accused, with two exceptions, were arrested, and the case has been under investigation by the Police Magistrate. The accused have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and will probably be tried at the next sessions in September.

As regards cattle-stealing, although I believe it prevails to some extent, more especially in the remote parts of the province, where the natural features of the country afford facilities for the removal of cattle without detection, it is by no means so prevalent as it was some years ago. The Assistant Government Agent of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam attributes this in a great measure to the enforcement of the system of cattle-sale certificates, which, if strictly carried out everywhere, he believes would be an almost absolute check on cattle-stealing. It has been enforced in this province for some time. What is required now is that the payment of a fee to the police vitánais for granting cattle sale certificates should be legalised.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

Jaffna Kachchéri, *July* 9, 1887.

APPENDIX.

A.—Number of Persons who actually paid the Tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, during 1885 and 1886.

	1885.	1886.
Jaffna	59,846	59,928
Mannár	4,977	5,189
Mullaittívu	1,738	1,888
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	2,056	2,103
Total ...	68,617	69,108

B.—Estimated Produce of Dry Grain of the Jaffna District, and the Amounts realised by the sale of Rent.

	1885. Bushels.	1886. Bushels.
Produce deduced from rents	208,794	264,819
Amount of Rents—	R.	R.
Varaku	1,249	7,930
First Quarter	2,014	2,153
Second Quarter	3,074	3,102
Third Quarter	20,293	20,812
Fourth Quarter	9,894	9,442
Total ...	36,524	43,439

C.—Customs Average Revenue.

		R.
For the six years from 1869 to 1874	...	143,880
Do. 1875 to 1880	...	177,679
Do. 1881 to 1886	...	150,284

The increase in the third period over the first is equal to about 4 per cent., and the decrease in the third period over the second is equal to about 15 per cent.

D.—Monopoly of Arrack and Toddy Rents.

	1885-86. R. c.	1886-87. R. c.
Arrack and Toddy Rents—		
Jaffna	39,520 0	37,000 0
Mannár	9,700 0	11,000 0
Mullaittívu	3,500 0	3,650 0
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	2,400 0	4,500 0
Total ...	55,120 0	56,150 0
Sale of Arrack (unrented)—		
Jaffna	129 80	57 96
Mannár	185 60	156 80
Total ...	55,435 40	56,364 76

E.—Salt Monopoly.

	Amount of the Salt Rent.	Salt sold for consumption in the Province.			Salt sold for removal to Released Districts			Salt sold for Export beyond the Island.		Total Sale of Salt.			Total Revenue.	
JAFFNA.	R.	cwt.	R.	c.	cwt.	R.	c	cwt.	R.	cwt.	R.	c.	R.	c.
1885 ...	44,000	26,967	11,200	66	—	—		34,800	10,440	61,767	21,640	66	65,640	66
1886 ...	44,000	28,563	11,993	90	—	—		32,000	9,600	60,563	21,593	90	65,593	90
MANNÁR.														
1885 ...	—	5,639	10,468	6	—	—		—	—	5,639	10,468	6	10,468	6
1886 ...	—	6,314	11,515	19	—	—		—	—	6,314	11,515	19	11,515	19
MULLAITTÍVU.														
1885 ...	—	2,292	5,315	74	—	—		—	—	2,292	5,315	74	5,315	74
1886 ...	—	2,738	6,347	42	—	—		—	—	2,738	6,347	42	6,347	42
THE PROVINCE.														
1885 ...	44,000	34,898	26,984	46	—	—		34,800	10,440	69,698	37,424	46	81,424	46
1886 ...	44,000	37,615	29,856	51	—	—		32,000	9,600	69,615	39,456	51	83,456	51

F.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber, for 1886.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years ...	3,315	42		
Amount of timber issued to Public Departments	939	95		
Amount of timber sold by public auction and by private sales ...	4,459	53		
Royaty on timber felled by private parties	297	22		
			9,012	12*a*
Estimated Value of Timber in hand on December 31.				
58 logs of palai ...	483	1		
41 do. ...	61	50		
6,067 jungle sticks ...	345	83		
1 log of satinwood ...	1	50		
2 logs of chadavakku ...	3	0		
2 logs of terukondal ...	3	0		
1 log of piari ...	1	50		
Lying in Temporary Forest Depôts :—				
503 logs of palai ...	5,030	0		
3 logs of palai, branches ...	9	0		
88 logs of satinwood ...	830	0		
23 logs of satinwood, branches	107	0		
12 logs of yavarnai ...	90	0		
10 logs of ebony ...	100	0		
			7,065	34
Total ...			16,077	46

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Pay of Forester from January to December, 1886 ...	3,500	0		
Travelling allowance to Forester	500	0		
Pay of Assistant Foresters ...	1,000	0		
Pay of peons	180	0		
Pay of eight coolies, carts, and boats removing Foresters' baggage ...	850	79		
Charges on account of felling and transport of timber ...	6,326	55		
Value of stationery ...	14	52		
Pay of kankanies ...	185	80		
			12,557	66*b*
Estimated value of cut timber in hand in the various depôts ...			7,065	34
			19,623	0
Deduct the difference between *a* and *b* ...			3,545	54
Total ...			16,077	46

G.—Memorandum of Duty on Licenses issued for fishing for Live Chanks, during 1885 and 1886.

	1885. Number.	Amount of Duty. R.	c.	1886. Number.	Amount of Duty. R.	c.
Jaffna.						
Boats ...	86	216	75	57	142	50
Tindals ...	108	230	25	57	231	0
Divers ...	366	821	25	449	1,788	0
Mannár.						
Boats ...	5	12	50	6	65	0
Tindals ...	5	11	25	26	58	50
Divers ...	6	13	50	72	162	0
Total for the Province.						
Boats ...	91	229	25	63	207	50
Tindals ...	113	241	50	83	289	50
Divers ...	372	834	75	521	1,950	0

H.—Memorandum of Royalty levied on Dead Chanks, for 1885 and 1886.

	Number of Dead Chanks.	Value. R.	c.	Amount of Royalty. R.	c.
1885 ...	1,592,200	15,367	95	3,073	59
1886 ...	1,576,641	19,527	39	3,905	57

N.B.—There is no revenue under this head in any district but Jaffna.

I.—Statement showing the Export of Palmyrah Timber in 1885 and 1886.

	1885.				1886.			
	British India. No.	French India. No.	Value. R.	c.	British India. No.	French India. No.	Value. R.	c.
Jaffna ...	4,363	—	1,136	0	2,492	—	556	0
Kayts ...	66,815	5,273	16,772	20	26,407	200	5,216	59
Point Pedro ...	106,191	78,240	44,189	20	61,648	66,920	34,302	50
Valuvettiturai ...	—	3,425	1,184	20	—	3,341	1,072	75
Kankésanturai ...	51,289	5,584	11,626	50	32,432	1,679	7,464	40
Mannár ...	7,526	—	3,518	31	5,300	—	1,880	0
Pésálai and Vankálai ...	14,516	—	5,729	96	3,153	—	1,072	50
Mullaittivu ...	8,886	—	1,740	0	1,943	4,165	1,544	90

J.—Abstract Statement showing the Amount for which Writs have been issued and the Amount levied by Sales, for the five years ended 1886.

Years.	Amount for which Writs have been issued. R.	c.	Amount levied by Sale. R.	c.	Amount levied without Sale. R	c.	Amount settled between Parties. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
1882 ...	245,859	64	81,121	1	3,637	90	22,108	10	106,867	1
1883 ...	290,339	1	117,341	51	2,954	59	20,967	9	141,263	19
1884 ...	329,547	53	106,801	51	3,896	20	20,707	6	130,404	77
1885 ..	513,386	27	139,288	83	5,913	54	34,570	20	179,772	57
1886 ...	286,769	45	131,657	98	5,565	87	32,007	76	169,231	61

K.—Return of Immigrant Coolies going to and returning from Puttalam, &c., by the Coast Roads through Sillávaturai and Marichikatty, during 1886.

Going towards Puttalam :—		Returning from Puttalam:—	
Men ...	7,513	Men ...	7,525
Women ...	1,952	Women ...	2,130
Children ...	887	Children ...	962
Total ...	10,352	Total ...	10,617

Total arrivals and departures—20,969.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

THANKS to favourable seasons, the paddy harvest was bountiful, and the people prospered.

I was not without apprehension that the excessively high death-rate which prevailed in the earlier months of the year would mar the otherwise favourable prospect; but am glad to be able to record that the latter months of the year were more healthy, and that the death-rate was slightly under that of 1885, which, in the absence of cholera or famine, is the highest on record.

I shall allude to this subject again, but must first deal with the financial statements.

II.—REVENUE.

The gross revenue amounted to R67,456·89, which is somewhat better than last year, notwithstanding the fact that fewer coolies travelled. It may be useful to compare this with the revenue since 1879, when this district was deprived of the Wanni provinces :—

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
R80,837·49 ...	R79,572·06 ...	R66,679·59 ...	R67,698·37 ...	R57,322·08 ...	R61,269·10 ...	R67,456·89

Deducting cooly passage money, which can scarcely be considered as a revenue of the district, the figures are :—

1880.	1881.	1882	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
R78,056·24 ...	R66,777·51 ...	R54,156·31 ...	R58,529·71 ...	R47,566·54 ...	R48,773·10 ...	R58,635·14

The revenue of 1880 is the highest on record since 1856, with the exception of that of 1874, which slightly exceeded it, and seems to have been due to a failure in the paddy crop, which necessitated a large importation of foreign grain, and to the prospects of a pearl fishery which attracts so many strangers to the district.

In 1881 there was a fairly good crop, and the Customs revenue fell off, but there was still the pearl fishery.

In 1882 Customs fell off enormously, and have continued to do so, owing to continued good harvests.

Since 1882 there has been apparently nothing to effect the revenue prejudicially, but the general depression of the rest of the world, which, however, is being gradually removed.

Arrears of Revenue.—There ought to have been a much larger increase under this head by bringing to account certain outstandings which were locked up in the Oriental Bank Corporation; but this has not been done for some reason.

Customs have gradually gone down for the last few years, owing to good crops. In 1874, which was a famine year, Customs exceeded R24,000, or over a third of the whole revenue of the district.

Port and Harbour Dues also show a decrease, due to the same causes as Customs.

Land Sales.—There is quite a respectable increase under this head, but I do not anticipate any great demand for land until water is obtainable.

Paddy Rented.—The increase here is due to a fine crop, the best since 1867.

Fine Grain.— A trifle, not worth collecting.

Rents.—Ferry : A slight decrease, owing to the small number of coolies travelling ; but next year will show an increase. Government Houses : *quære*, whether this should not be under the head "Reimbursements."

Licenses.—Arrack : increase due to increased prosperity. This revenue ought to yield more than 50c. per head of population ; Chanks : an increase ; Elephants : a considerable increase—fifty-five elephants exported.

Stamps.—Revenue : increase, chiefly by license to capture elephants ; Judicial : a slight decrease ; Postage : a slight increase.

Fines and Forfeitures.—The increase here is due to the very unusual prosecution of a few cases by paddy renters.

Sale of Government Property.—Salt : a considerable increase in local consumption ; a slight decrease (wholesale) on account of poor fishing.

Reimbursements.—A considerable decrease, owing to the few coolies travelling.

Total (deducting cooly passage money) R58,635·14. But the revenue, as I shall show when speaking of taxation, is really R68,474·93.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year was R99,218·32. But this total—an expenditure greater than that of any Assistant Agency except Hambantota and Puttalam—must be considerably modified. We must deduct the whole expenditure on account of immigration and pearl fishery (R73,179·69), and we must add certain expenditure on account of public works (R5,000), Road Committee (R3,000), Irrigation (R1,000), Wells (R500), Vaccination (R400), Police (R1,974·60). Instead, therefore, of showing a large excess of expenditure—a pre-eminence which this district is made to share with Vavuniya—our account should be stated—

	R.	c.
Actual revenue from taxation	68,474	93
Expenditure on the district	26,038	63
Excess	42,436	30

This is a surplus which is below the average surplus of ninety years. Deducting R10,000 a year as the contribution of this district to general purposes, it will be found that a very considerable sum of money, at least R2,100,000, is due to the taxpayers of Mannár, which I hope they may in time receive in the shape of reproductive works. They ask for nothing, however, but water, which will not only benefit them, but be a source of further increase of revenue.

IV.—AREA.

The district contains about 436 square miles, of which the odd 36 may be credited to the island, which, small as it is, contains half the inhabitants.

V.—CLIMATE.

The climate is dry from March to October, and more or less wet from October to April.

The rainfall of recent years has been unusually large, as may be seen from the subjoined table :—

1886.	Average of six years, 1880–85.	Average of ten years, 1870–79.
41·99	52·02	31·08

Though the rainfall of the year was below the average of the previous five years, it was slightly above the average of sixteen years, and considerably exceeded the average of the decade 1870–79 ; and rain fell every month, which is recorded as occurring only once before in 1874.

Other particulars of the climatology may be obtained from the admirable tables which will no doubt be found in the report of the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

I will only add that the winds are sometimes unpleasantly strong, and that Mannár is uncomfortably close to the cyclonic belt, and occasionally suffers from tidal waves and whirlwinds, while water-spouts are of frequent occurrence in the adjacent seas. Fortunately, I have no such phenomena to report the occurrence of this year. The seasons have been favourable, with the exception that we ought to have got more rain in December, which was unusually dry. There was no extraordinary meteorological disturbance of note, except an unprecedented fall of the thermometer on December 8 to 75°.

VI.—HEALTH.

The seasons being favourable, the health of the people improved as compared with 1885, and the death-rate, which in the earlier months of the year was very high, is somewhat below that of 1885. The rate, however, is still so high, that I consider special medical aid called for. I have calculated the rate on a population of 20,000, as I do not believe that number was exceeded in 1885 or 1886.

Deaths—1885.	Rate per mille.	Deaths—1886.	Rate per mille.
906	45·3	892	44·6

I have had occasion to draw attention to the excessive mortality in childbirth and among children, and I trust that some measures may be devised to lessen it in the future.

There was a slight outbreak of small-pox, which was promptly got under by segregation of the affected ; and there were very few deaths from this cause. One of the victims was the headman who suppressed the report of the occurrence of the first case.

There was no murrain or sickness worth noting among cattle during the year.

VII.—SOIL.

The soil is extremely fertile, even on the island of Mannár, and will grow anything from palmirah to paddy, from cocoanut to cotton, or baobabs and bó-trees to tobacco and turnips. It only requires water to turn the district into a fertile garden. And, in respect of water, the island and some parts of the mainland, near the sea, are better off than the rest of the district, inasmuch as, owing to an impervious subsoil of clay, water is retained within reach of the roots of palmirah and cocoanut, and even of some grain crops; and there are few places in the Island where in the driest season fresh water may not be obtained by excavating to a depth of 5 ft. or 6 ft. in the sand.

VIII.—POPULATION.

According to the census of 1881 the population aggregated 21,348, but it was taken in a year when a large number of strangers had come to the district for the pearl fishery, and at a time of the year when the population was further temporarily increased by the influx of tobacco cultivators; and I reckon that the population for statistical purposes did not exceed 20,000.

From the time of the census to the end of 1884 there was an excess of deaths over births registered of about 140, and an excess which in 1885 alone amounted to 265. I will assume that this excess is to be attributed to the non-registration of births, though I have no reason to believe that it is, for it is only in 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1886, that deaths exceeded births. In 1882 and 1883 births were in excess:—

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1881	500	773	1884	826	873
1882	801	741	1885	641	906
1883	913	793	1886	862	892

Admitting that the birth-rate on the average equalled the death-rate, which is unquestionably extremely high, and allowing 1,348 to represent the temporary extra population, it follows that the population cannot be more than 20,000—a hundred or two more or less perhaps, but a very safe figure to found statistical computation upon. The headmen have made a very careful census, which made the population some months ago only 19,908; and the lists prepared by the division officers in December gave a number somewhat near the correct proportion of males from 18 to 55 years of age.

The population then in 1881 was 20,000, and is not more now; but for the purpose for which I have been careful to obtain as correct figures as possible, it really does not much matter. I am perfectly certain that the number of deaths is not over-stated, and it remains that the death-rate for the year is at least double that of England or of the whole of Ceylon, very much in excess of the mortality of the estate labourer, and only inferior to the death-rate in the worst parts of Wanni district.

IX.—RACES.

The inhabitants are for the most part Tamil. About one-third are Moors, and the rest are Portuguese and Dutch descendants, but they are but few.

I give below a list of the different castes, with the numbers of each, as it not only illustrates nationality but the occupations, trades, and handicrafts followed in the district:—

	In 1826. 18 to 55 years age.	1886. Of all ages.
Vellalas	980	1,627
Moorman	874	6,768
Moorman, weavers	270	—
Moorman, divers	119	—
Chandas, tree-climbers	201	608
Wallias, fishers	157	586
Pallas, field labourers	27	324
Nallavas, tree-climbers (lower caste than Chandas)	55	8
Paravars, fishers	631	3,505
Painters	18	62
Painters, coast	—	14
Wannias (?), high-caste Vellalas	18	5
Silversmiths	16	60
Canoreens, descendants of Portuguese slaves	53	41
Cadeas, originally lime-burners	173	1,134
Cadeas, chaya-root diggers	—	438
Coast Chandas	24	250
Cadeas, diggers	180	—
Madapallas, bastards of Royal descent	33	—
Paradessi, mendicants	2	—
Chetties	30	2
Brahmans	2	4
Pandarams, an inferior order of priest	4	—
Malayan	1	—
Sangaman, a priestly order	6	—
Wadeyas	3	—
Marawas, a caste from the coast of India	100	452
Potters	15	64
Artificers	69	—
Carrears, fishers	250	1,048
Moquas, fishers	53	161
Tinulars, fishers	77	192
Carpenters	3	18
Edias, cattlekeepers	6	32
Veddahs	4	—
Coviahs, domestic servants to Vellalas	41	28
Barbers	88	165
Wannan, washers	85	251
Moor, barbers	6	44
Sinhalese	107	2
Tanakaras, elephant keepers	5	—
Parias, tom-tom beaters	18	154
Toeramba, lowest caste dhobies	1	—
Pannuwa	1	—
Blacksmith	26	328
Goldsmith	—	5
Goldsmith, coast	—	8
Brassfounders	3	—
Tavasi, ascetic	1	—
Kannadians, an Indian caste	—	476
Idaias, same as Edias	—	28
Vanipers, oilmongers	—	147
Padaiachy	—	142
Masons	—	11
Sivias, palanquin bearers	—	2
Burghers	—	105
Europeans	—	6
Ahampadians, third class vellalas	—	43
Nayakaras	—	9
Chalias, a higher caste than Chandas	—	40
Nathenpatti	—	6
Calla, an Indian caste	—	7
Parankias, Portuguese	—	3
Vadoker	—	1
Odder, tank-diggers	—	2
Total	4,836	19,416

Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six persons between eighteen and fifty-five years of age means a population of 19,344, but the figures in the first column include the six Wanni districts, which the figures in the second column do not. The population therefore is much the same as it was forty years ago.

X.—TAXATION.

The revenue, as we have seen, is R58,635·14; but in order to ascertain the exact amount which should be credited to this district, we must deduct—

	R.	c.
Arrears	808	0
So much of Port Dues from vessels merely passing through the channel (say)	200	0
Land Sales	744	44
So much of the Ferry Rent as is contributed by coolies ...	741	74
Chanks	285	50
Royalty on Elephants...	5,500	0
Fines and Forfeitures...	489	72
Timber	134	79
Other Government Property	107	53
Reimbursements	131	99
Miscellaneous	815	86
Special Receipts	18	38
	9,977	96

and must add R6,818·75, the capital tax derived from the commutation for the liability to labour on the public roads, and R13,000, which I compute to be the contribution of this district on account of goods coastwise which have paid duty elsewhere. This gives us a total of R68,474·93 actually obtained by taxation from this district, a proportion almost identical with that per head for the whole Island in 1885, or a little over R3.

This does not seem very high; but when it is considered that, with very few exceptions, the people are extremely poor, and have no source of wealth but their precarious rice crops, tobacco (which has of late fetched very low prices), and an uncertain supply of fish and garden produce; that both Christians and Muhammadans are heavily mulcted for the support of their churches and priests; and that they have to contend against the fever fiend, the taxation bears quite as heavily as can be borne even in a prosperous year as this has been.

Our efforts should be directed towards lessening taxation on the necessaries of life such as salt, and increasing it upon luxuries such as arrack; and, so far as this district is concerned, these are the only two items of revenue which can be interfered with. These happen to be the two things which in the interest of the whole Colony require to be dealt with. Salt must be reduced to R1 a cwt., and any loss that may not be recouped by the increased consumption of the article must be more than compensated for by putting some of the profits, which are now shared by Government with the wholesale dealer and renter, into the public purse, and so doubling the arrack revenue. Whatever may be determined about arrack, it is, I think, a cruelty to keep up the price of salt, for the want of which so many people in remote districts suffer extremely, which is so necessary to preserve the health of cattle, and so useful as a manure. I am aware that there is high authority for the assertion that the high price of salt is not severely felt, that it bears much as a light capitation tax, and is collected without difficulty; but these are not days when any doctrine can be long maintained against facts, and I think the day is not very far distant when it will be fully recognised that no Government ought to make a monopoly of a necessary article of food, and place a prohibitive price upon it. I do not expect much good from the half-and-half measure of selling salt at reduced rates to particular persons in special places under a species of police surveillance, which in itself is enough to deter many from availing themselves of Government salt kottus. It is a mere sop to Cerberus, and will have about as much effect.

XI.—RELIGION.

The people are either Christians, Muhammadans, or Hindus: Christians for the most part, who acknowledge the Bishop of Jaffna as their chief pastor; a few of the Goanese congregation, who, I fear, have not yet become reconciled to their transfer to the same pastorate; and a very few indeed who look to the Bishop of Colombo as the local head of their Church. There are also some Wesleyans.

The Roman Catholics are at considerable charges for the maintenance of their Church. Even the smallest village has a church edifice of some sort, and there are three or four priests in the district who are, at any rate partially, supported by the people. I am not aware to what extent any extraneous pecuniary aid is given, but I believe there is some. As a rule, the priests have the people fairly in hand; but I would hesitate to assert that their religion has any real hold upon them, just as much as I would hestitate to assert the contrary.

The Muhammadans do not appear to spend as much for church purposes as the Roman Catholics: they are not more cleanly, but they are very industrious, sober, and orderly, as they do not indulge in intoxicating beverages as many Christians do: and, in the matter of relations of the sexes, it seems to be altogether the exception for a man to have more than one wife or to keep a concubine. I have lately had made a nominal list of the inhabitants of the largest village in the district—Erukalampiḍḍi, a village of 2,000 persons, all Muhammadans—and among them there is only one man who has more than one wife, and his harem only holds two, and there is not a single concubine. I doubt whether as much can be said of some Christian villages, or even of the Hindu, though I have no particulars. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the return as to Erukalampiḍḍi, for no case has come before me of any matrimonial dispute, and the people are very poor, and are more prolific than the Tamils,—all of which facts argue in favour of properly-conducted sexual relations.

The Hindus are few in number, and their temples are scarce. There is only one, I think, which is built of more permanent materials than mud and thatch; and there are only four Brahmins. I have as yet learned very little of their social habits, but, in some of those particulars

which mark some advance in civilisation—pride of race, self-approbation, love of esteem, gentle manners, and cleanliness in their persons and surroundings—the Hindu villager of this district contracts favourably with the Christian or Muhammadan. Why he should be dying out, I do not quite know; but such is the fact.

The other religionists are so few that there is no room for any generalisation with regard to them.

XII.—EDUCATION.

With the exception of the Wesleyans, who have two schools in the Island, there is no education worthy the name but such as is afforded in the Roman Catholic schools. Several schools receive grants-in-aid from Government, but there is no Government school. I was somewhat surprised, and a good deal pleased, at the intelligence of the children in one or two schools I have visited, but the children, as a rule, are removed so early that it is only a very few who receive much benefit from the teaching.

The only suggestion I have ventured to make is that something might be attempted in the way of inculcating a few simple sanitary rules—insisting on personal cleanliness—and perhaps I might add, that some improvement in the school buildings and their surroundings—good fences and neat compounds—might have a tendency to gradually improve the comfort and appearance of village homes. The Muhammadans do a little in the way of teaching the Koran, but greater ignorance prevails among them than among any other class.

I should like to back up the energetic Director of Public Instruction by making a requisition for an instructor in improved methods of agriculture, but am not satisfied, to begin with, that any improvement would be possible without an assured water supply. It is useless to talk about improved ploughs, new seed, and planting-out, to people who have no money and only a very precarious supply of water.

XIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

As to this, a special return has been called for, and any information I have been able to give on the subject will be found therein and in the papers of the Asiatic Society.

XIV.—ESTABLISHMENT.

There are thirteen distinct departments:—Assistant Agent's, Customs, Judicial, Fiscal's, Registrar's, Prisons, Police, Road Committee, Immigration, Medical, Public Works, Postal Telegraph, and Survey.

Over the first nine I have the immediate control, but with the rest I have nothing to do but to cash their drafts when presented, or give them drafts when they have remittances to make.

As to the *personnel* of the clerical staff of these departments, it is not necessary that I should write in detail; the number of them and their salaries will be found in the proper place in the Blue Book.

Speaking generally, I should like to say, with reference to those under me, that I have never had the honour of being officially connected with a more efficient, industrious, and generally well-conducted body of men.

The native staff under the Assistant Agent is composed of three Aṭikárs, who preside over the principal divisions of the district; ten Uḍaiyars; and twenty-five police vitánais.

There is also an Aḍappen, or fisher headman, whose special duty it is to watch over fisheries.

The Aṭikárs are paid a trifling salary, and also receive a commission on grain and salt and some fees for reporting on lands applied for. They also receive some small fees as registrars. Their emoluments are therefore very variable in amount, and are never more than about R880 per annum.

They are each allowed three messengers, except in the island, where only one is allowed.

The Uḍaiyárs also receive a small salary and a commission on grain on their collections as division officers, none of them receiving more than R400 per annum.

The police vitánais are paid nothing but a small fee for cattle vouchers. This year indeed I have been allowed to distribute a small sum among them as a partial remuneration for their trouble in connection with the supervision of rice cultivation. I am not prepared to say that these headmen do all that they might do, but I do think they do as much as can be reasonably expected of them, if, indeed, it is reasonable to expect loyal service for no return. The theory, of course, is that the social status acquired is what makes the office desirable; but, human nature being what it is, it is difficult to avoid altogether the suspicion that there are some more substantial benefits attached thereto.

The silence of the people on the subject inclines me to believe that there is no extortion or oppression practised upon them; but, from indications I have observed at the sales of tithes, and the fact that the paddy renters seldom resort to court, and from certain transactions which have lately come to my knowledge, I am led to suspect that there is a coalition between the headmen, the renters, and the people, against Government, the result of which is a general under-estimate of crop.

I satisfied myself that this was the case in one instance; but from the long delay in threshing, and other causes which I can only surmise, I was unable to satisfy the Government Agent that there was such an under-estimate as proved criminality on the part of the headman.

The fact, too, that a headman rarely attempts to prosecute, is open to suspicion. I am not aware of any very serious offence which has not been reported to the court, and I have no reason to suppose there has been any; but it is not credible that there have not been some cases of cattle-stealing, timber-felling, killing of game, and other offences, which it was the duty of the headmen to report.

In the case of the Mántai division it has recently come to my knowledge that the headmen have reported to the Aṭikár, who, instead of referring the parties to the court, has taken upon himself to hold a sort of court of his own; and I have informed the headmen that they must report such matters direct to court.

Customs.—As Assistant Collector I have the general supervision of this department. There are a sub-collector and three tidewaiters at Mannár, and a sub-collector and two tidewaiters at Vaṇkálai or Pósálai, according to the monsoon.

Judicial.—I preside over the District Court, Court of Requests, and Police Court. The work is not very much, as may be seen from the returns furnished to the Hon. the Attorney-General.

There was no charge of murder, or any offence which I could not treat summarily or as District Judge, except one amounting to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which was tried at the last sessions at Jaffna and resulted in acquittal.

There is only one representative of the Bar, but there are several unauthorised pleading-drawers.

As District Judge I am supposed to have an eye on the notaries, who are four in number, but no misconduct on their part has been alleged.

As Police Magistrate I revise the proceedings taken by the Aṭikárs and Uḍaiyárs as persons appointed to hold inquiries into deaths.

Among the extracts from my diary will be found a statement of the treatment adopted in a certain case of snake-bite which proved fatal.

Fiscal.—As Deputy to the Fiscal I am the executive officer of my own courts, and have complete control over the process servers and others whose duty it is to enforce writs of execution against property and hold sales.

The work done is sufficiently detailed in the returns furnished to the Fiscal.

I have found no inconvenience from the imperfections of the Fiscals' Ordinance, for I have followed the practice of many years and paid no attention to the irreconcileable decisions of the Supreme Court. So long as a Fiscal acts *bonâ fide* to the best of his judgment, he has not much to fear.

Registrar.—As Assistant to the Provincial Registrar I have very little to do. I am only concerned with the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and I should be perfectly satisfied with my figures if only the registration of births was compulsory. Not that I think many are unregistered, as illegitimate births are uncommon. Every Tamil female is married at the earliest possible age. It may be worth noting, that as the Jaffna district shows the highest percentage of illegitimate births, this district shows the lowest.

The Registrar of Lands happens to be the secretary of my court, but I have nothing to do with his work as Registrar.

The Registrar-General was here on circuit in the course of the year, and was, I believe, quite satisfied with all he found. I received no official intimation of the fact, but I learned from him that he had been commissioned to inspect and report on the work in the Deputy Fiscal's Office, with which I believe he was also content.

Prisons.—There is no jailor. I am Superintendent, and the Fiscal's clerk keeps the returns and looks after things generally. It frequently happens that for some time there is not a single prisoner, but at other times I am compelled to commit a few, and, if the sentence does not exceed six months, employ them in roadwork, clearing jungle, and fencing Government grounds and tanks. Prisoners sentenced to longer terms are sent to Jaffna. There has been no death, and only one case of slight indisposition during the year.

Police.—Of these I am in charge. There are a sergeant and six constables. One sergeant died suddenly in the course of the year. There was only one constable, whom I had reason to believe gave false evidence, and I got rid of him. The only doubt I have in my mind is, whether there is sufficient justification for such an expensive staff. The treasury would be sufficiently guarded by an extra watcher or two, and a paid vitánai and two extra scavengers would be of more use than any number of constables.

The cost of the present police staff is R1,974·60 The cost of the proposed staff will be :—Two treasury watchers, R270 ; police vitánai, R180 ; two scavengers, 240 ; total, R690. To which might be added for the first year, cost of two muskets. The few rounds of ammunition required might be paid for out of office contingencies.

District Road Committee.—The Thoroughfares Ordinance continued to work well, as shown in the following statement :—

Returned as liable to perform labour	5,315
Who paid commutation before February 28	5,157
Noticed to perform labour under clause 13	41
So noticed who defaulted	41
Noticed to perform double labour under clause 14	41
So noticed who defaulted	32
Brought up on warrant under clause 16	—
Committed to jail	—
Fined double rate	9
Remaining to be dealt with	—

N.B.—This return accounts for 5,157 at single rate, 9 at double rate : total 5,166.

leaving a balance of 149 men, who are accounted for as follows :—

In jail	1	Died	30
Exempted	6	Fined R10 ...	5
Absent	62		
Double entries ...	23	Total ...	149
Paid elsewhere ...	22		

And it will be seen from the next statement of persons who paid, that recoveries have seldom been made from a larger number :—

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.
1850 ...	5,295	1863 ...	5,305	1876 ...	4,473
1851 ...	5,262	1864 ...	5,254	1877 ...	4,645
1852 ...	5,139	1865 ...	5,161	1878 ...	4,423
1853 ...	5,145	1866 ...	5,066	1879 ...	3,985
1854 ...	4,727	1867 ...	5,181	1880 ...	4,213
1855 ...	4,396	1868 ...	5,159	1881 ...	4,277
1856 ...	4,423	1869 ...	5,023	1882 ...	4,602
1857 ...	4,657	1870 ...	5,049	1883 ...	4,738
1858 ...	4,529	1871 ...	5,083	1884 ...	4,809
1859 ...	4,674	1872 ...	5,228	1885 ...	4,934
1860 ...	4,949	1873 ...	5,164	1886 ...	5,193
1861 ...	4,859	1874 ...	5,034		
1862 ...	5,153	1875 ...	4,811		

I invite especial attention to this return, as it appears to me interesting as an index to the population and the periods of sickness and scarcity. I am obliged to Mr. Swampillai, who by the way has been the Committee's clerk for eighteen years, for his trouble in preparing the return.

Immigration.—This department takes charge of the cooly between Tonitural, or Devipatam, and Mánkulam, provides shelter for him (which he seldom makes use of except in rainy weather or unless he is sick), and with medical aid during the passage in the immigrant vessel and along the road. The cooly sheds, hospitals, and vessels are all beautifully kept, and the patrols, whose duty it is to render assistance to the coolies and convey the sick to hospital, are well supervised. To Mr. Reidy, the Agent at Paumben, who is in charge of affairs on that side and on board the vessels, which are chartered by Government, and to the Musali Atikár, who has the immediate supervision of the department on this side, belongs the credit of the very efficient state of this department. I received only one complaint during the year, and that was against the ferry renter, for delaying a gang which arrived rather late one evening; but the gang came straight to me, and the matter was put right at once. I inspected the route twice in the course of the year, and was surprised at the cleanliness of the buildings and the perfection of all the arrangements.

There are four Medical Officers—one on the Indian side, one for Vaṇkálai and Pésálai, one at Mannár, and one at Puliadiyirakkam; and each vessel has a dispenser and supply of medicine. The only building which was not quite as it ought to be was the hospital at the last-named place, which is in charge of the Public Works Department, but it was under repair on the occasion of my last visit.

The navigation of the vessels is conducted with great precision and safety, and in twenty-six years only two serious accidents have occurred. The one was due to the upsetting of a vessel by a waterspout, and the vessel and about 100 lives were lost; the other was occasioned by a whale, which swallowed or got caught by the anchor of one of the vessels, and towed it out to sea for many miles, until it was found necessary to cut the cable. The whale was afterwards stranded, and the pelvic bones are in my compound.

The number of coolies travelling this year was very small, and there was no sickness among them. The total number to and fro was 37,087, fewer than ever before recorded since the establishment of the present service, or even before that, as far as I can find any figures. In 1854 as many as 100,104 travelled. The highest number reached was 144,373 in 1877. I am assured that there there will be no lack of coolies whenever they may be required, and when the railway from Madura to Tonitural is completed, which it is said it will be in two years' time, there is little doubt but that few will travel by any other route. Eventually I have no doubt it will be found necessary to connect Talaimannár with the extension of the railway to Jaffna by a branch line, which could be constructed at comparatively small cost.

A steam ferry-boat or two, which would ply between Paumben and Talaimannár, running, according to the season, north or south of Ramésaram, would perfect the communication between the planting districts and their labour supply. A large ordinary passenger traffic would be sure to arise, and a considerable traffic in light goods. Besides which, the railway would carry the surplus paddy from the interior to Mannár, from whence it would be sea-borne coastwise at low rates. It would assist the development of this district, to which a regular water-supply would by that time have been secured by the construction of Mr. Parker's schemes; and, if there is any truth in the rumour that the canal through Ramésaram is to be undertaken, this district, from its proximity to such a large centre of business and population as is sure to spring up on its banks, would doubtless obtain such a market for the products of its fertile soil, that the railway could not fail to be a remunerative undertaking. It might be too that these parts would, if the Ramésaram canal be made, become of strategic importance in view of their being in the direct line of communication with the harbour of Trincomalee and Colombo.

Medical.—With the medical officers I have nothing to do. The officer at Mannár is supposed to, and does, attend any one that applies to him, and is allowed to treat any pauper, though not a cooly, in hospital. He is a very intelligent man and a graduate of the Ceylon Medical College. The other officers are, I think, only supposed to occupy themselves with sick coolies, which I have no doubt at certain times gives them more than enough to do. But in view of the exceptionally high death-rate of this district, I cannot help thinking greater effect should be made to get at the people and treat them scientifically. I have pointed this out; but all that has since been done is to promulgate a scale of charges for medical aid and medicine, which I consider will, if acted upon, act as a total denial of skilled advice and good medicine.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals has recommended me to "make two blades of corn grow where one grew before;" and I fully appreciate the excellence of this advice, which I only wish I was in a position to carry into effect. He has also said that the people may be left to their native physicians, but I do not think he can be aware how ignorant they are in this district, where the universal panacea is church medicine—that is to say, a little mud from the neighbourhood of the sacred edifice at Slena Maruthu Madu, which, if I am correctly informed, is sold by the priests, and made a source of pecuniary profit to the church. I am not going to argue against miraculous cures: all I will say is, that I have never known any beneficial result from the exhibition of this so-called "church medicine." I am grateful to him, however, for allowing my indents for quinine and fever powders to be freely responded to; but the distribution of the same by the hands of the vitánais is not quite as satisfactory a means of dispensing medicine as I desire.

There are two vaccinators permanently employed, and during the year I applied for and obtained two more.

Public Works.—The department here is in charge of a District Engineer. The Provincial Assistant has been here several times in the course of the year, and the Director once. A good deal of money has been spent, but nearly all on the cooly road and causeway, which are works constructed altogether in the interest of the planting industries elsewhere, and, though of course they benefit this district to a certain extent, would never have been undertaken in that interest only. I notice this fact here because, when considering the return to this district for the revenue derived from it, I do not credit the expenditure on these works. To be perfectly accurate, I should credit a small percentage.

Post and Telegraph.—This twin department is represented by an Assistant Superintendent and a Postmaster; and the only knowledge I have of its operation is the fairly regular delivery of letters and telegrams.

Survey.—The triangulation staff under Mr. More continued operations during the year. A surveyor came in December to survey lands for sale and settlement. A few lots of land were sold during the year, and certificates of no claims were allowed for a few palmirah gardens and other cultivated lots. Some lots near Vidattaltivu could not be sold, the reason assigned being that since they were applied for, the sea had encroached and rendered the land unfit for cultivation.

XV.—AGRICULTURE, &c.

I have taken some trouble to correct the Blue Book returns on this subject. As regards paddy, cultivations based on the amount realised at the rent sales approach some degree of accuracy. If the tithes sell for R10,000, and the price of paddy is 75c., it is safe to allow at least 100,000 bushels to be the total produce.

I have not yet done so, but I mean to take an early opportunity of surveying the bushel-sowing extent. At present two and a quarter bushels are accepted as the equivalent of an acre. But if absolute accuracy is difficult to attain in estimating the area of grain cultivations, it is still more difficult in the case of cocoanut and other plantations of small extent; and it is well-nigh impossible in the case of palmirahs, which are very irregularly grown, in some places quite close together and in others thinly scattered.

There is scarcely any fine grain grown, but tobacco is a favourite crop. In the island a large quantity of palmirah is annually planted, which in a few months is dug up to obtain the young roots, which are largely used for food. (See Diary Extract.)

A little cotton is grown, but in very small quantities. The Blue Book will give the estimated extent of these cultivations and quantities of the produce. The following are also cultivated in small quantities in enclosures or compounds in the villages:—Mangoes, plaintains, pomegranate, kurakkan, kádadaikanni, kambampulla, thinai, sami, varaku, kanam, cholam, irunko, thalaivirichan, uluntho, piaru, thuvarai, ellu, kuthiraivalli, kollichudán, adipulla, mundakkanpullo.

XVI.—FISHERIES.

The estimate of fish ought to be pretty correct, for the fishers are nearly all Roman Catholics, who pay a tithe to their church, and accurate accounts are kept of all the fish caught, and, as far as the Customs returns go, they can be relied on.

That the fisheries have decreased in value of late years is, I believe, true, and in some places it is ascribed to the formation of sandbanks upon which a sharp-shelled bivalve—a pinna—makes a settlement, and is so destructive to the nets that fishing is prevented. Others say that the fish have gone further out to sea, where only the Negombo men with their canoes can follow them, the ballam of this district not being safe in rough water; but even the Negombo fishermen have not found the fishing good, judging by the small number who have come this year, and the quantity of salt sold.

Pearls.—There was no fishery this year, but the banks were inspected as usual by Captain Donnan, who is reported to have found a promise of a large fishery in 1888 and 1889.

Chanks.—A considerable number of licenses were taken for boats and divers for this fishery, and a good many more were actually paid for, when orders were received to stop the issue in consequence of some irregularities in connection with the fishery in Jaffna; but still there was a good fishery.

XVII.—TRADE.

The foreign trade was not very considerable. Imports from British India valued R27,167, and exports to British India R22,886, principally made up by dried and salt fish, timber, and elephants. The coastwise traffic was carried by 455 vessels inwards and 433 outwards, mostly of small tonnage, which voyaged to and from Jaffna and the western and southern ports, and in the latter part of the year from Kalpitiya, with salt for Mannár and Jaffna, in consequence of the failure of the salt collection at the latter place. The value of imports coastwise was R122,430, and of exports R148,946. Comparing total imports with total exports, I find there is a difference in favour of the latter of some R20,000. These figures apply only to the port of Mannár. Regarding Vaṇkálai and Pésálai the figures are as follows:—

		R.			R.
General imports	...	112,357	General exports	...	24,350
Coastwise imports	...	30,167	Coastwise exports	...	54,982
Total	...	142,524	Total	...	79,332

These figures alter the balance from R20,000 in favour of exports to R40,000 in favour of imports, but as this is attributable to over R100,000 of live stock which merely passes through the district, the balance, as far as the local trade is concerned, is much on the side of exports.

The local trade is chiefly in the hands of the Moors, who seem to have the talent for which the Chinese are so conspicuous, of being able to draw blood from stones, and of living on what other people starve. They do a good deal of business with the interior, also carrying salt on the backs of bullocks, and bringing back fine grain, paddy, arecanuts, &c. They catch elephants, dive for chanks, and grow paddy with equal industry, and had begun to ply the trade in birds' feathers, which has led to the passing of the Ordinance for the protection of wild birds.

Dependent as the success of this measure must be on the activity of the police vitánais, who have not done much to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance for the protection of game, I cannot say that I share the confidence some have, that it will put a stop to such a profitable pursuit. There is a considerable trade in cattle. Besides the cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses imported, a large number of cattle bred in the district are annually disposed of.

XVIII.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The following list of prices, considered with what I have already said as to favourable seasons and the state of trade, will show that there has been no lack of food :—

		R.			R.
Rice, per bushel	...	2·58	Mutton, per lb.	...	·17
Milk, per bottle	...	·09	Beef, per lb.	...	·16
Fowls, each	...	·27	Tea, per lb.	...	1·20
Chickens, each	...	·15	Coffee, per lb.	...	·36
Young cocoanuts, each	...	·03			

XIX.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

Those which chiefly occupied my attention were immigration, irrigation, sanitation, vaccination, and medical aid.

Of immigration I have already spoken. Of irrigation there is not much to say. Until the proposed large works are constructed, there is little to be done but insist on the upkeep of bunds and channels. Three hundred and eighty-six persons were fined during the year for not doing their share of work, and twenty-eight persons for breach of the irrigation rules.

I visited nearly all the tanks in the course of the year, and was very well satisfied, as a rule, with the work done in the Músali division.

At Antoni Melingikulam the people are altering the bund in such a manner as to shorten it, and at the same time enlarge the tank so as to bring a good deal more land into cultivation. It was Mr. Fowler who pointed out to them how to do it. The necessary applications for the survey of the new land have been forwarded, and I trust it may be surveyed by the time the new bund is complete. Two sluices have been put in this year by the Músali Aṭikár at a cost of R1,000, and I hope to get the money to put in some more this year.

Sanitation.—I have found it possible by issuing orders under the Procedure Code for the removal of nuisances to effect something in the way of keeping compounds and gardens clean. I have not been able to do more than talk about the necessity of not allowing wells to be fouled. What is to be done if no one will make a complaint?

In the case of the larger villages, such as Erukalampiddi, I have come to the conclusion that it is not practicable to do anything more than is done in the way of scavenging, without a paid vitáni and scavengers. The village contains 1,995 people, and they live within a space not a quarter mile square. The huts are built in a grove of cocoanuts, three or four packed close together in small compounds surrounded by high fences of cadjans or palmirah leaves, and the village is more or less traversed by narrow lanes. The soil is sandy, and there is no drainage whatever except through it. The huts are built a foot or two above the level of high water in the lagoon and swamp between which the village lies. The rubbish and sweepings of the compounds are thrown immediately outside the village, and are periodically burnt, but I doubt whether this is done except when I visit the village, for which reason I have gone there four times this year. The calls of nature are met by going a little further afield. The wells for drinking and bathing purposes are shallow, scooped out of the sand in the lanes or in the more open spaces near the mosques. The well near one of the mosques has been recently rebuilt, and the other is out of repair. The best drinking-water they say is obtained in the centre of the village from a couple of wells formed of the hollow stems of the palmyrah, to prevent the sand rolling in and filling them up. Owing to the closely packed dwellings, it would not be possible to insist on any private latrine arrangements.

It would be possible to build public latrines, but it would require an expensive staff to compel the people to use them, and, if they succeeded in doing this, to prevent the latrines from becoming a greater nuisance than the present evil. On the whole, I think we must be content to trust to the occasional cleaning up and burning, and to the natural scavenging agencies. There are numerous insects and other creatures which very soon cause the disappearance of excrementitious matter, and I think the open-air latrine is better than the closed cesspool or drain, which cannot be flushed and its contents discharged at a safe distance from the dwellings or the water-supply.

In the town of Mannár paid scavengers are employed under the supervision of the police.

Vaccination.—I have taken a great deal of trouble to enforce vaccination, and have I think at last hit on a method which will secure it. Neither the headmen nor the vaccinators will prosecute. I am by degrees obtaining a nominal register of the inhabitants of each village, and returns of those not vaccinated. I summon them to appear before me, and give them time to get vaccinated. No one has as yet refused, and I have not had to fine any once since I first came. That had a good effect, as upon petition to His Excellency a portion of the fine was remitted on my recommendation, on condition of submission to the Ordinance.

Medical Aid.—Since I was led in the early part of the year to make special representations on this subject, the mortality has somewhat decreased, but I must still insist that the mortality even of the healthiest month in the year—October—in which there were fifty-eight deaths, is much greater than it should be, if proper provisions were made. That number is somewhat over the average for sixteen years, and is equivalent to a rate of thirty-four per mille per annum, which, it must be allowed, is very high for the healthiest month in the year.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS EXECUTED.

By the Public Works Department :—The causeway has been cut into in two places, and iron bridges built ; it has been considerably heightened, so as to give an easy slope to the approaches of the bridges. A large number of culverts have been constructed on the cooly road. Some small work has been done in the Assistant Government Agent's house and office, and in the repair of the fort and buildings there. A new house has been built at Vaṇkálai for the sub-collector, but has not yet been handed over.

The Provincial Road Committee has repaired the resthouses at Thippaikadavai and Mantoṭa and the madam at Vellankulam.

The District Committee has done the following works :—Road clearing 94¾ miles, repairing roadway and culverts of existing roads, building two new culverts, and raising roadways,—little more than upkeep work, but all that could be done for the money at its disposal, some R2,000.

The Músali Aṭikár has built two or three new wells on the cooly route, and commenced two or three others, out of money granted by the Government Agent, and has put in two sluices.

XXI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

I see no provision in the Estimates for 1887 for any of the works suggested in previous reports. I must therefore bring them forward again :—

(1) Mr. Parker's irrigation scheme for the district, or some modification of it: *e.g.*, the Sittáru might be dammed and channels cut on either side of the Aruvi-áru, which would be of enormous benefit.

(2) Completion of the causeway. The Provincial Engineer has, I understand, submitted a plan for this work, which has been approved, but I am now inclined to think it would be better to defer any further expenditure on the causeway until the question of a railway has been fully considered. A good ferry-boat would meet the present requirement of the district.

(3) Water-supply to Mannár town. If, as seems probable, this cannot be obtained without an enormous expenditure of money, I would withdraw the proposal for it, and substitute that of removing the Government officers and staff to the site of the ancient city of Tirukeswaram, on the banks of the Pálávi. The water-supply would then be sufficient for the small village which Mannár would become.

(4) A wall round the cemetery. This small work might await the final decision as to whether Mannár should continue to be the permanent headquarters of the district.

To the above proposals I would add for future consideration, if not for immediate execution :—

(5) A railway connecting the proposed extension to Jaffna with Tallaimannár.

(6) The straightening and deepening of the Mannár channel.

As to the minor works which I should like to see attended to at once, they are :—

(1) Repair of the Fort tanks.

(2) Construction of an anicut and channel to irrigate the Viláṇkulam fields.

(3) A similar work on the Parangi-áru. These two works may perhaps be undertaken by the Irrigation Board.

(4) Repair of the bund of Pálávi, which can be effected at a trifling expense.

(5) Village roads. There should be at least one decent road through each of the larger villages, and anything that can be spared from upkeep of existing roads I hope to spend towards this object.

(6) The wells at Nanattan and Vidattaltívu must be completed, and others require repair.

(7) A ferry-boat to serve the causeway, and a temporary jetty near the toll station.

(8) Sluices at one or two more of the larger tanks.

XXII.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

(1) Administration of justice—Procedure Code.

(*a*) It should not be necessary to refer to the Attorney-General before committal.

(*b*) Advocates and proctors. It should be a criminal offence for any person unlicensed as a proctor to perform the functions of one by drawing pleadings.

(*c*) The codification of Civil Procedure, so long promised, should not be much longer delayed.

(*d*) Laws in force. The Proclamation of August 5, 1806, Regulation 18 of 1806, Proclamation of September 23, 1799, Proclamation of May 31, 1816, Ordinances Nos. 3 of 1846, 5 of 1852, 9 of 1852, and 22 of 1866, should be consolidated, and it should be more clearly defined in what respects in civil matters the law of England has superseded the Roman-Dutch law, the Kandyan law, the Thésawalámai, and the Muhammadan law; and as regards the law of evidence, it would be particularly useful to set forth the particular portions thereof which by special legislation do not operate in this Colony.

(*e*) Oaths. No person should be compellable to make oath. If what a man solemnly declares in a court of justice against his fellow does not carry conviction, nothing can. There are persons, no doubt, who have a religious or superstitious reverence for the solemnity of an oath, but these are generally persons who will not trifle with the truth under any circumstances.

(2) Arrack, rum, and toddy, and intoxicating liquor generally. This subject is, I believe, now under special consideration. My individual opinion is, that the Ordinances regulating the sale of liquors other than arrack merely require to be consolidated, and a few imperfections amended; that as regards toddy, no interference whatever should be allowed either with the drawing or selling of it, but that every toddy-bearing palm should be taxed.

That as in this country illicit distillation cannot be carried on without detection, Government should give the right of distillation to the lowest bidder, pay him for the arrack he distils, and sell at a fixed rate to the tavern-keeper. This system on a small scale is partially carried out in this district. We obtain the arrack in the open market at wholesale price—it costs us under R2; we employ a tavern-keeper and pay him 2 per cent. on his sales, of course making a much larger profit per gallon than if we sold the rent. This is, however only done in the case of one tavern.

(3) The registration of births should be compulsory.

(4) Civil Establishment. This Ordinance should be amended by providing salaries for police vitánais.

(5) Firearms. The registration of firearms should be annual.

(6) Labour Ordinances. The time has pretty nearly arrived when all penal enactments for breaches of a mere civil contract should be abolished.

(7) Land. The Ordinances relating to land tenures should be consolidated, and the tax at present levied on paddy land be distributed over all land. I see no sufficient reason why it should be piléd on paddy instead of being evenly spread over all land.

(8) Salt. I trust that it may be found practicable to reduce the price of salt, and look for compensation for any loss not made up by increased consumption to the enhanced revenue derivable from arrack.

(9) Wells. Special regulations are required for compelling the maintenance of communal wells.

(10) Medical Aid. These Ordinances should be abolished. There is no more reason why an agricultural labourer should be legislated for than that a factory labourer should be, or a domestic servant. The mutual duties of master and servant are sufficiently recognised by the common law. It is the duty of the State to provide medical aid for all alike who are unable to procure it for themselves. The only subject in connection with the employment of labour, which I think might legitimately be regulated, is the protection from injury by machinery which, so far as I know, is not attempted.

If it is the duty of the State, in the interest of humanity, to compel the estate labourer to go to hospital and be treated, it is also the duty of the State to compel the ordinary agricultural labourer or factory hand to do likewise; and in those places where the death-rate is higher than on estates the performance of this duty would seem to be more especially called for. It would appear, moreover, for many reasons, to be a duty which in all places should be devolved upon paid officers of the State and not upon private individuals, who may certainly in the case of the great majority of educated employers of labour be safely trusted *ex proprio motu* to respond to the calls of humanity, if not to the more selfish obligation of interest.

Speaking on behalf of the agricultural employer and labourer of this district, I maintain that, if there is a necessity for Government interference in consequence of the mortality among estate coolies in the planting districts, there is a still greater necessity here, where the death-rate among both classes, employer and employed, is much greater; and yet here I may say there is no medical aid extended to any but coolies on their way to or from the estates. The district is left entirely in the hands of the most ignorant *parigáries*, except for such aid as is afforded by unpaid headmen in the distribution of such medicine as I may apply for.

If, however, a paternal Government considers itself bound to provide in the first place for its foster children, as the immigrant coolies may be called, it seems to me that the only practicable method of enforcing sanitary measures, &c., among them would be by means of a head kangáni for each estate or group of estates, according to the number of coolies, to be elected by the coolies themselves, and that he should be entrusted with the needful executive powers and the making of returns, and that he should be paid by Government. The superintendent of the estate, on one side, and the Government inspector, on the other, ought to be able to supervise him sufficiently.

XXIII.—IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The plans I have most at heart for the improvement of the district are (1) Mr. Parker's scheme for its irrigation, or (if that is too expensive) a dam across the Sittáru, irrigating channels therefrom on either bank of the river, and the necessary sluiceworks. Unless this is done, the district can never do more than struggle, as it has done for the last ninety years, against drought: there can be no increase of cultivation or of population, and no immunity from oft-recurring famine and distress.

If the channels I suggest were in existence at the present moment (February 5, 1887), there would have been secured a crop of nearly 200,000 bushels, paying the Government a revenue of R20,000. As it is, the crop will be a failure, bringing in only R2,000 or R2,500, and there will be considerable distress among the people. There can be no doubt whatever that the cost of the works will be repaid, but, even if it were otherwise, it is to my mind the bounden duty of Government, under any circumstances, to construct the work. The Indian Government is satisfied that even if an irrigation work does not pay directly, it does indirectly, and there is no doubt that this is also the case in Ceylon. But not only have the Mannár irrigation works been shown to be perfectly feasible, but all authorities are agreed as to to the fertility of the soil and the favourable prospect of undertaking them from a pecuniary point of view. I have elsewhere shown that the construction of these works is a debt due to the district, which has within the last ninety years contributed, apart from the proportion due from it for general purposes of Government, a much larger sum than is required for these works,—that, in fact, everything has been taken from it, and it has yet received no return.

(2) I should like to see a more real, earnest endeavour to bring the benefits of scientific medical treatment to the people. The mortality from all causes is very great; that among children generally and women in child-bearing, among the Tamils especially, is apalling. Last year, among them there were 14·64 deaths to 185 accouchements, or, in other words, thirty-five women died from this cause alone whose lives might have been saved.

(3) I should like to see the *morale* of the police vitánai raised, and it appears to me that the only rational way of doing so is to pay him.

XXIV.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The nature of my work other than mere routine is more or less shadowed in what I have written. My leisure has been, I may say, entirely occupied in making researches into all branches of natural history and science as they affect the district, and I have collected a large amount of information, which I hope to submit before long in the shape of a special memoir of Mannár.

XXV.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

The only events of any interest or importance which have marked the history of the district are:—(1) The large harvest of paddy, and (2) the change of administration consequent on the transfer of Mr. Byrde to Negombo, and the appointment of myself.

W. J. S. BOAKE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mannár Kachchéri, *March* 11, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

Civil case illustrative of the practice of the Roman Church to ensure payment of dues.—The plaintiff sued to recover R10·50, which he alleged he had paid at the defendant's request to the church. The defendant pleaded payment, and it was made to appear that some two years ago the defendant's child died, but that the officers of the church (Roman Catholic) refused to let him have the use of the funeral furniture because he owed the church

R10·50. In this strait his brother-in-law (the plaintiff) came forward and satisfied the church officers by giving them his note for the amount. About a year after the defendant, in the presence of the church officers and others, alleged that he had paid this R10·50 to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff admitted it and promised to pay the money and redeem his note, which he has not done. The plaintiff last year was in the same strait as the defendant the year before, for *his* child died, and as he had not paid the R10·50 the screw was put on, and he was obliged to deposit some jewels before the officers of the church would let him have the use of funeral furniture.

Concerning illicit sale of Toddy.—Have reason to suspect that illicit sale of toddy is carried on in this village—Scrutóppu—with the knowledge of the police vitánai. Must make a departmental inquiry, as I am not satisfied that it is right to leave the provisions of the Arrack Ordinance to the discretion of the renters to enforce, as is held by some. Those provisions, it seems to me, have a two-fold object—(1) the protection of the revenue, (2) the supervision of taverns for police purposes. And though the renter may perhaps be trusted to protect his own interest, he ought not to be allowed to do so by permitting promiscuous sale of fermented toddy, which is demoralising.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, I have learnt that toddy is never sold in taverns in this district, and I would not interfere with the free consumption of it. I think, however, that the tax upon it should be totally disconnected with arrack, and the present illegal practice of selling in gardens legalised. The tax, if properly collected, ought to yield more, but I see no way of collecting it, which would be at once effective and inexpensive, but assessing the trees.

Case illustrative of the way in which it is attempted to prove a fact by false evidence.—It is absolutely true that the goat's ears were cut while trespassing. The accused may have been the persons who cut the ears, or may not. The complainant's son may have seen the act, or he may not. It is thought necessary to have a second witness, and one is found in the person of a Moor hawker with six toes, who corroborates the evidence of the complainant's son as to the ear-cutting. But this Moorish witness has not come prepared to explain how the complainant obtained his name, and on the spur of the moment invents the story that he accidentally met the headman the next day, who questioned him and took his name. The complainant being likewise unprepared, says that he went at once, found the witness under a tamarind tree, and then went for the headman. The headman says he never saw the man at all, or examined him, and the son lets out that the witness was well known to them, stayed at his father's house that night, and was present the next day when the headman came and inquired. That the witness is a lying witness, I have no doubt, but the difficulty is to convict him, as the rest not only contradict him, but one another."

Concerning Irrigation.—Having read Mr. Parker's report and a mass of other papers on irrigation, and studied the figures of paddy returns for many years, I draft a letter..... I have, as I think, shown more clearly than Mr. Parker how the expenditure may be recouped, and according to my figures the work (Mr. Parker's scheme) will more than pay for itself in ten years; but that, even if my calculation be divided by two, the receipt will equal five per cent. on the capital expended, and as the money can be got at four per cent. the undertaking is bound to pay. To judge of the probable correctness of my computation, take, for example, the crop of last year from an estimated extent of 4,600 acres; the tithe realised over R15,000. The tithe of 25,000 acres would give over R80,000. But there are some people who say that if so much is brought into cultivation the price will go down. I do not myself think it will be reduced below 75c., as in consequence of facilities of sea-carriage it can be exported; but, granted for the sake of argument, that it would fall as low as 50c. per bushel, the tithe would amount to R40,000, and the water rate at R1 an acre would more than make up the sum required to pay the interest on expenditure. I might have added that an additional population of 30,000 to 40,000 would yield an additional revenue from other taxation of from R60,000 to R80,000 per annum.

Concerning Food-supply.—The consumption of rice last year was less than a quarter of a bushel per head per mensem, thus:—

				R.
Paddy crop				135,675
Imported				3,786
...				139,461
Deduct paddy exported	22,285			
Deduct seed paddy	11,880			34,165
Total ...				105,396

105,396 bushels of paddy is equal to 52,698 bushels of rice for the year, or 4,391½ bushels a month, or ·21 per head of the population of 20,000

Concerning the extent of private land for which compensation may have to be made.—I see that the extent of land claimed under the Giant's tank is stated to be 15,000 acres, but I do not see how it can be so much, because, if the whole extent of land at present cultivated in the whole district is 4,600 acres, which I believe is pretty correct, a similar computation gives under 10,000 acres for the largest crop ever recorded.

About a Doctor.—Mr. A, a late interpreter of the court, who was pensioned last year, died to-day. I had not the pleasure of knowing him, but I learn that he was a good man and a good doctor, and that his loss will be felt by many. He was not very well this morning, but attended to some patients and took a purgative on his own account. He then got a fainting fit, and another medical man was sent for. The following story, which has reached me on good authority, is rather characteristic of the race, and I therefore record it. The medical man carefully examined poor A, and departed telling his friends to go on putting hot fomentations to the chest, and then went to my informant and told him poor A was dead. Being asked if he had told his friends so, he said "No," that he had told them *to go on fomenting.* I believe that he simply avoided telling the friends in order that he might get away from the inevitable scene.

Concerning a reference as to increased staff in another department in another province.—There is a decided tendency, not confined to any particular race or class, but existing to a considerable extent in that class from which the Clerical Branch is supplied, not to work too hard; and it will be found, as a rule, that when this tendency is not checked, the proportion of clerks to the quantity of work is as much in excess as the quality of the work is inferior.

Concerning a new edition of the Ordinances.—Engaged scoring out repealed Ordinances. It is about time we had a new edition. In the edition of 1870 there are 1,095 pages, of which 272 pages more or less are repealed. A great many of the Ordinances enacted since 1,870 also have been repealed.

Concerning Jackals.—Some one in the "Observer," if not the editor himself, the other day was inquiring about jackals. There are any number of them about here and at Hambantota.

Concerning communal wells.—A *soi-disant* philanthropist complained that he was repairing the common well of his village at his own expense, but that the other villagers threatened to stop his work. I suppose they fear that having repaired the well he will assert exclusive right to it. I have carefully read the Ordinance on the subject, and find nothing to meet the case. In this district most of the wells are common property, and it is very necessary that there should be some procedure to compel the people to keep them up The other villagers subsequently brought me the R80 or R100 which they considered to represent their proportion, but I could not prevail on the man who repaired the well to accept the money. He preferred to keep all the merit of the work to himself.

Concerning mortality in childbirth.—The village numbers about three hundred souls. They tell me that there is great mortality in childbirth, and I believe this is general all over the district. I do not know why, unless it is that the girls marry too young, at twelve or thirteen. Gave them a lecture on the subject, and told them I would speak to the priest. I wish something could be done in the way of trained midwives. There is a woman here, and I am making inquiry whether she would be willing to receive instruction. I know from experience, having been

frequently called in when too late to be of use, that midwives with a little simple knowledge would be of the greatest use. But these people seem to me to be more obstinate, perverse, thick-headed, than any I have come across lately. To every suggestion the reply is, "That is not our custom." I was wrong, perhaps, to say it, but after they had opposed all my suggestions, I espied the cross on the shore, looking as if it would soon come down, and said, "How can you expect a good fishery when you neglect your cross?" This remark seemed to be appreciated, and there were several replies to the effect that it was true, and that it would be seen to at once. It was put straight before I passed again next morning.

Concerning some products of the palmyrah.—I am told that a considerable trade is being done in palmyrah roots. The seeds are planted, and in three or four months, when the leaf begins to show above ground, the plants are taken up and the young roots boiled and dried, or simply dried, and sent to market. The raw root is called *kilanku*, and the prepared root *odial*. They are sold here for R1·50 per thousand, and fetch in Colombo R3. It is said that 3,000,000 roots were sent to Colombo last year. There is also a considerable trade in *pinaḍḷu*, a preparation of the ripe fruit.

Of the effect of sunlight.—Just before sunset, when riding along the bund of the Giant's tank near the 11th mile, I witnessed one of the most beautiful effects I think I have ever seen of sunlight and shade on otherwise not particularly beautiful objects. There was in the east a dense dark purple raincloud, fringed at the base of the sides by a double rainbow; the sun directly opposite, just high enough to allow a flood of yellow light to flow over the top of the low jungle and light up the bund, bringing out the vivid green of the wai trees and cacti standing upon it, and lighting up their gnarled trunks and branches so that they gleamed like silver. Imagine at the same time brilliant flashes of forked lightning playfully rending the dark veil of cloud, and you have a picture which an artist could only spoil.

Of the Wanduruwa.—Shot a wanduruwa in the tank near the cooly-shed, and thought of sending it to Puliyadiyirakkam, as some sick coolies there had expressed a desire for monkey flesh; but my peon said he had been commissioned to bring back some to Mannár for medicinal use in the treatment of whooping cough, so we brought him along.

About mortality in childbirth.—Extract of a letter from the Aṭikár of Mannár:—"I beg to submit that it is difficult for a layman to assign satisfactory reasons as to the frequency or otherwise of deaths in childbirths; but I have noted certain facts, the result of my observations, which I give below.

"(1) In the maritime villages of the Mannár island females are married before they attain puberty, and such marriages bring unhappy consequences. A few months after the marriage the females begin to wear an emaciated appearance. The sunken eye, pale face, and hollow cheeks, declare very clearly that the female (child) has begun married life before vigour has established its proper empire on her. During pregnancy she is the picture of wretchedness personified, weak, melancholy and senile (before the time); she bears the load in her with greatest difficulty, and during delivery finds a premature grave.

"(2) Several who are married at their proper age die during childbirth also. This occurs chiefly by the causes of poverty and neglect.

"(3) Many in the districts I have spoken of are destroyed during childbirth. I say destroyed, because the treatment they receive after delivery is of a nature that may cause death. Decoctions, ointments extracted from abundant quantities of chilly, ginger, garlic, and margosa oil, are forced down their throats. The heat, added to the want of ventilation in the miserable hovels where they live, creates several diseases to which women in childbirth are heirs to, and cuts them off in the majority of cases in the prime of life. Want of proper medical men and trained midwives is sorely felt in certain cases.

"In conclusion, I beg to remark that in places where proper medical assistance is resorted to, and civilised treatment supersedes the decoctions, pills, and ointment of native quackery there health attends the woman during and after childbirth."

Treatment of a case of snakebite.—I beg to report that the medicines administered to the deceased....., referred to in the inquiry into death held by me on the 11th instant, are as follows:—

Medicines used for hot fomentation.—வெள்ளிப்பருத்தி Velipparutthi, Cynanchum exterium; தாளிவல்லை Thaivallai, Cleome fealina; முருங்கைப்பட்டை Murunga, bark of horseraddish; குப்பைமேனி Kuppameni, Acalyppa indica.

Medicines given internally.—எருக்கலை Erukkalai, Asclepia gigantea and juice of betel.

Eyesalve.—Salt, pepper, and betel juice (as an eyesalve I know this is good—I have tried it).

Ointment rubbed on the body.—Cucurbita (bitter variety), Pechirei, Nepeta malabarium, Cucenbita (Peppikie), Alangium decapitalum ground in human urine, Phyllanthus nisuri, Acymum sanctum, Erythrina indica, and Andiachne orbiculata.

Medicine given internally.—Dry ginger, pepper, vasambu (a kind of root), Assafœtida, garlic, and gum arabic in powder.

Injection of nostrils.—Illuppa, poomac mixed in human urine.

Medicine given internally.—Roots of Bryonia epigea, of Nymphœa alba, and of a plant called talai churuddy in powder.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

THERE is an increase in the revenue of R1,189·55 on that of the previous year, but none of the items call for special notice. The increase under *Sale of Government Property* is due to the sale of salt to fishermen during a favourable fishing season, and the salvage operations at the wreck of the ss. Indus account for the slight increase under *Customs* and *Postage*.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people during the year seems to have been very good, and there was certainly no want anywhere observable up to the end of the year.

The estimate of paddy reaped was 49,510 bushels. Of this quantity, nearly 11,000 bushels were exported, 11,000 used for seed paddy, and 2,000 removed inland, leaving about 25,500 bushels for consumption in the district.

Besides paddy, about 1,044 bushels of dry grain were reaped, of which 800 remained in the district, and 2,376 bushels of coast rice were imported. Altogether, 15,000 bushels of rice and 800 bushels of dry grain appear to have been the available supply of grain for the year. This does not amount to one-fifth of a measure daily per head, and therefore, at the ordinary rate of consumption, the supply was not sufficient for five months. I am satisfied, as I have stated elsewhere, that the headmen's estimates are very far below the yield.

In addition to grain, fish, palmyrah fruit, jak fruit (of which latter a quantity valued at R1,203 was exported), game, iguanas, wild fowl, and jungle fruits are valuable items in the food supply.

Three cartloads of manioca plants were sent by the Government Agent from Jaffna, which were distributed among the villagers of Putukuḍiyiruppu, and a large proportion of the plants are flourishing. This plant is a very valuable article of food; it is easily grown, the return is large, and it requires little attention while growing. Vegetables are almost entirely neglected by the people of this district.

Prices were low until the close of the year, when, owing to the unusual drought, it seemed probable that the crops would fail. The price of grain then rose very high: rice was brought from Jaffna, and paddy from the Siṇhalese villages in Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district, and were sold at high prices.

During the year prices varied as follows:—Rice, R2 to R4; paddy, R1 to R2; kurakkan, 75c. to R1·25; varaku, 70c. to R1.

II.—LEGISLATION.

Compulsory registration of births has been recommended by my predecessor, and there seems no reasonable objection to its being enforced; but I do not think that many parents omit to register the births of their children, although more than half neglect the formality as regards their marriages.

I believe that the revision of the Game Ordinance is contemplated. It is one of much importance in this district, where game is very valuable for food. I am of opinion that nothing is needed beyond the absolute prohibition of the export or removal from the district by land of hides and deer flesh, and (for a time) of horns also. If these restrictions were rigorously enforced, I believe that no close season would be necessary. The mischief is done by people who come here simply to shoot, and to employ others to shoot, for trading purposes. The game killed for consumption in the district would not affect the stock, and would barely balance reproduction.

From the export returns and from other information, I calculate that over 500 stags and at least an equal number of hinds were killed during the year for the sake of the hides and horns, in addition to those killed for food by the people of the district.

III.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Of works required in this district, I think that the Vadduvakallu causeway scheme, originally suggested, I believe, by Mr. Murray in 1881, stands first. The matter has been referred to in most subsequent reports, but perhaps some further particulars may be desirable.

The object of the scheme is to convert a large salt lagoon, known as the Nantikaḍal, into a freshwater lake. There is a local tradition that the bed of the lagoon was formerly a tract of paddy fields, and that the supply of water for the fields was regulated by some ancient irrigation works on the Per-áru, which, though well known by people of Mullaittívu district, had never been examined till Mr. Clark, the Forester, brought them to the notice of the Government Agent this year.

The lagoon communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, little over a quarter of a mile in width and less than a mile in length, at the mouth of which a bar is formed during the south-west monsoon.

This channel is crossed by a remarkable natural causeway of rock, about fifty yards in width, which is dry during the south-west monsoon, and is sufficiently level to admit of a cart being taken across it. It is proposed to raise this natural dam to such a height as to effectually exclude the sea-water from the lagoon during the north-east monsoon, and to retain the fresh water at its present flood-level, which is probably not more than three feet above the centre of the causeway. It may be found necessary also to throw up a low dam at the northern end of the lagoon, six miles from Mullaittívu, where there is a small channel (said to be artificial) connecting the Nantikaḍal with another saltwater lagoon called the Mátelen lake; this would, however, be a very trifling work, if necessary at all. I do not think that salt water ever flows along the channel, but that it merely carries off surplus floods from the Nantikaḍal.

If the work is carried out, it is not likely that the lake will ever become dry again; the Per-áru may be depended upon to fill it regularly every rainy season. As the water recedes, cultivation can be carried on round its shores, and water can be led to the existing fields by channels, and baled into the fields in dry seasons. This has been done, during the present drought, at the Sinnár, a small lagoon in Mullaittívu village, across which a dam precisely similar to that proposed, but on a small scale, has been constructed.

The land adjoining the lake would be readily purchased if put up for sale, but it would probably be more profitable to lease it annually.

The health of the people in Mullaittívu and in the villages bordering the lake would undoubtedly be improved by relief from the fearful stench which annually pervades the neighbourhood when the brackish water dries up, leaving an expanse of fœtid mud, covered with such a quantity of decomposing fish and reptiles, that it is frequently necessary to employ labourers to bury them. It is in dry seasons especially that the benefit of the work will be felt, and dry seasons are unhappily the rule rather than the exception. The sufferings of cattle during the drought are very severe, and would be greatly mitigated. For buffaloes, at any rate, pasture would be always plentiful, as they feed on the aquatic weeds and plants which rapidly cover stagnant water in this country. The loss of his buffaloes is one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall a cultivator, and were it on their account alone, the execution of the work would be eagerly desired by every resident in the district. Numbers of cattle have perished from thirst in former dry seasons.

The cost of the work has been estimated at a very small sum, and I strongly recommend its execution. Mr. Parker has recently inspected and reported on the tanks Tannimurippu, Kurunthurkulam, Pandarakulam (or Alaikallupoddakulam), and Periyakulam. Several village tanks need sluices, as has been repeatedly pointed out.

Bridges are needed on every road in the district, both principal and minor; there is not one road which is passable throughout during heavy floods. The materials of the old bridge at Kanakarayan might easily be utilised for a much-needed bridge at Parantan, as suggested by Mr. Massie. The necessity for a new house and kachchéri buildings at Mullaittívu has already, I believe, been recognised; the present Assistant Government Agent's house is barely fit to live in, and the roof of the kachchéri building is in an unsafe condition.

What is likely to prove a most useful road is being opened by the Jaffna Committee from Vaddakachchi to Putukudiyiruppu in this district. It will, when completed, reduce the journey from Mullaittívu to Jaffna by nearly thirty miles.

No public works are in progress in the district, I regret to say, and, with the exception of the road from Mankulam, I do not find that any have ever been undertaken for the benefit of this district. The Vadduvakallu scheme and the restoration of Tannimurippu tank are the first that should receive attention. The latter work would benefit about 400 acres of paddy land, at present dependent on the uncertain rainfall, and it is certain that a considerable extent of new land would be purchased. I think that it is possible to establish a local fishing industry. Fish, to the value of over R80,000 are annually exported in addition to the fish used for food and removed inland, and all this money goes out of the district into the pockets of Negombo and Mannár fishermen. There are fishermen in Mullaittívu, but no one has the capital necessary to start fishing on a large scale, and they seem to be unable, unassisted, to combine.

There is no local industry, and the whole population is dependent, directly or indirectly, on paddy cultivation. With its extensive grazing grounds, this district ought to be a great horse, sheep, and stock-breeding country; but the ever-recurring danger of want of water is an effectual bar to any improvement in that direction. Sheep are not bred here at all. I am told that the reason is the abundance of jackals, to which the lambs fall an easy prey.

IV.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The Thoroughfares Ordinance worked very well, as in the previous year. Out of 1,915 men, 1,774 paid either single or double commutation, and 33 worked on the roads. One man was fined, and five were imprisoned. At the end of the year all had been accounted for, except 24 who had left the district.

The principal road from Mankulam to Mullaittívu was kept in good order, and as there was no heavy rain no difficulty was experienced in crossing the unbridged streams and watercourses. A bridge at the 12th mile was repaired, and also a small culvert at the 2nd mile, but many more culverts are required.

The old road to Kallolunganpuliyankulam, only twelve miles of which now belong to Mullaittívu district, is in very bad condition. I believe that it would be kept in better order by the District Committee, which contributes to its upkeep R1,075 per annum, while the minor roads only receive R5 per mile, and yet the latter are at least as easy to travel over as the principal road. An overseer, with a few coolies, manages to spend the amount allowed for the road without much apparent result, and the superintending officer, under present arrangements, cannot do more than hurry over the road as quickly as possible a few times during the year.

V.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The health of the people during the year has been unusually good. No serious disease of any kind was reported, and the ordinary fever and dysentery cases were less numerous than usual.

The patients treated in hospital were fewer than in 1885 by 13 indoor and 282 outdoor patients. Many of them come from the Eastern Province and from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district.

The Registration returns also show a marked improvement:—

	1885.	1886.
Births	220 ...	234
Deaths	399 ...	231

The rainfall was 40·50, but it was too evenly distributed, and towards the end of the year the usual heavy rains did not fall, and the crops of 1887 have suffered accordingly. From my own observation and from information, I am sure that paraṇgi is decreasing. It is certainly less common, or else more carefully concealed, than it was nine years ago.

Much good might be done with a small annual grant to cover cost of removing bad cases to hospital. The worst cases are, I think, in Tunukkay and Karunavalpattu, 40 miles from Mullaittívu, and patients are unable to walk, and cannot pay for transport. A paraṇgi hospital at Mankulam or Kanakarayankulam in Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam district would, I believe, be of great value, as it would also serve the divisions of Panankamam and Merkumúlai, where the same difficulty is experienced.

VI.—CRIME.

Crime of a serious nature is very rare in the district. There was an increase of work in the Police Court during the year, but only three cases were at all serious; of these, two were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and the third before the District Court, where he was convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The same man was committed before the Supreme Court for a second murderous attack on the complainant in the former case while it was pending. A number of persons were fined in the Police Court for illegal removal of salt, but suffered imprisonment in default of payment.

Cattle-stealing is almost unknown, though there is reason to believe that people occasionally brand their neighbours' calves while straying in the jungle before they are taken up by their rightful owners. Disputes are very common, and difficult to settle. Compulsory branding in presence of a headman has been suggested, but there are many objections to this.

VII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

In April and May there was a slight outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, but no deaths occurred. Orders were at once given to headmen to segregate all infected cattle, as the disease is generally spread by allowing diseased cattle to stand in the customary halting places. The unusual rain during the dry months of the year was of great benefit to cattle, as pasture was plentiful throughout the year.

The returns of cattle show—5,109 buffaloes, 5,118 neat cattle, and 1,320 goats, of a total value of nearly R100,000.

VIII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

One hundred and forty-nine acres of land were opened during the year, principally for paddy cultivation, and applications were received for 158 acres, which is a satisfactory increase on 31 acres in 1885.

There is a fair demand for land whenever a surveyor is expected, but people are naturally unwilling to deposit survey fees, and then wait for years before they have an opportunity of purchasing. As land never sells at more than the upset price, I have allowed several applicants to occupy the land applied for, on their depositing the fees and value, and undertaking to purchase the excess, if any, when surveyed.

A large extent of Crown land has been gradually absorbed into private lands, which would have been readily purchased, if surveyed. Mr. Campbell, the surveyor, who was recently stationed here for a short time, found encroachments of various ages wherever he worked.

A surveyor should be permanently stationed at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, who could visit Mullaittívu from time to time as applications are received.

IX.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

At Mullaittívu I have little time for work other than mere routine. On arriving from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, two days are fully occupied in checking accounts and arrears of office work since my last visit; court work takes up a considerable time daily, and personal inspection of lands in dispute, work on the roads, small local improvements, sanitation, &c., occupy what time I can spare during the few days I remain in Mullaittívu.

I find that during the year I was only fifty-five days in the station, and fifty-six days travelling in the district. I think that Mullaittívu deserves more attention than this, and I am quite convinced that the combination of the two districts involves a loss instead of being an economy.

The protection of the salt revenue alone requires the closest attention in the dry season. Most of the headmen connive at the illicit collection of salt, and a heavy loss to Government is annually caused thereby. A non-resident Assistant Government Agent can do little to check this. The enforcement of the irrigation rules has a most marked effect on cultivation, and consequently on the revenue. The grain revenue also suffers greatly by the present arrangement in another way. By a rough calculation of the rice required for twelve months* to feed the population, it appears that in round numbers 43,000 bushels of rice, equal to 86,000 bushels of paddy, should be grown in the district to prevent the necessity of importing rice. The year under review was a favourable one, and the total crop estimated was 49,510 bushels of paddy, not much more than half the amount required, and yet the district could send away 13,000 bushels, besides reserving 11,000 for seed. (The rice imported is used by the non-resident population, and need not be considered.) I am convinced that the revenue under "paddy rented" has been for years far below its real value. The renting system should be a safeguard against dishonest estimates, but owing to a mischievous custom, which has been allowed for so long that the people and headmen look upon it as a right, much of the paddy is removed before the sale, and therefore traders will not bid, knowing that they will only receive the headmen's estimates, whatever be the real value of the tithe. The introduction of commutation on the lines of the Ordinance will only perpetuate the evil, and the matter requires careful attention. It is impossible for a non-resident Assistant Government Agent to check the estimates by personal inspection, and so they have been usually accepted without remark. The mere office and court routine is insufficient to occupy a resident Assistant Government Agent, and it would depend a good deal upon himself whether he found work to do or not, but this, I imagine, is the case in other places where the work is not mere office routine.

The irrigation rules were regularly enforced during the year. Village clearings were properly made, and very few defaulters were reported. Labour on tanks was also readily performed. Here, as in Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, a tank superintendent who could show villagers how to do the work on the bunds, would save a great deal of labour now wasted.

Two of the rules, relating to the simultaneous fencing of fields and the holding of meetings of shareholders, which had fallen into abeyance, were revived during the year with good effects on the extent cultivated for the next year. Chena cultivation was only permitted at Putukudiyiruppu, where there is little paddy land and the people have been mainly dependent on chena cultivation for many years. So much has been written on the subject of chenas that I need only say that I fully agree with those who utterly condemn the system.

The Várakudi system seems to me to have grown out of the attempts of the paddy landowners to protect themselves against the evils of chena cultivation. Under the Várakudi system, the várakudi, or farm labourer, binds himself to cultivate a certain land for a stated period, receiving food and means of cultivation from the landowner, and paying for them from his half share of the crop. Unless some such agreement is made, the labourer will, whenever he gets the chance, cultivate a chena for himself, and the paddy land is left uncultivated and the tank neglected, with the results to be seen in every direction. I believe that chenas should be entirely forbidden wherever an acre of available paddy land remains uncultivated. It is true that when a failure of crop occurs, some of the landowners are among the first to cry out for chenas, but that is in order to escape the burden of supporting their várakudies till the next harvest, overlooking the fact that they will get no harvest without labourers.

The number of leopards and bears, for which rewards were paid is :—

	1885.	1886.
Leopards	48 ...	47
Bears	21 ...	12

Probably more leopards were killed, but not brought to the kachchéri, as traders will often give the full reward of R5 for a skin.

Few bears were killed, owing to the unusual rain in July and August, when they are generally shot at water-holes in dry river beds.

* Three-quarters of a measure for a man, half for a woman, and a quarter for a child.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No event of any importance took place in the district.

Most of the cargo of the ss. Indus was salved during the early part of the year by divers, under the direction of Captain Bayley of the P. & O. Company, and after the sale of the wreck the remainder was recovered by the purchasers.

One mast still stands to mark the situation of the wreck.

A native Association was formed in March, and an agricultural school has been established here at the request of the Association, which provided a building for the purpose. An experimental garden and nursery is also being made, which I hope will prove a success. Dr. Wyteallingam, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who has been for many years in charge of the hospital here, is the President of the Association.

The new market was completed, and has been used during the last two months of the year. Wells were built or reconstructed at Kokkilay, Kokkutoduvay, Oddisuddan and Panikkankulam, all of which were much needed, and are greatly appreciated by the people.

Mr. Parker, Irrigation Officer, inspected all the principal tanks and irrigation works in the district during the year.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

March 20, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

February 25.—A schooner arrived here, the first of the season. The port is not yet opened. I allowed her to land cargo, and she cleared for Point Pedro again with a few sundries, principally horns and hides. I wish that the trade in hides could be entirely stopped. I believe the number shot for food is very small indeed in comparison with that shot for the sake of the hides.

March 1.—The ss. Serendib arrived off the coast, towing a brig which Captain Bayley of the P. & O. Company has brought round with divers to work at the wreck of the P. & O. ss. Indus. The ss. Serendib left at once for Jaffna. Captain Bayley came ashore in the evening.

April 6.—I have been issuing orders to headmen with a view to prevent the spread of cattle disease, which has made its appearance both here and at Vavuniya. It is a form of foot-and-mouth disease. I have ordered them to send reports immediately on hearing of any diseased cattle, and to send the cattle to a place selected at Silavaturai, where they can be kept entirely apart from other cattle. Some good may be done now before the disease has fairly established itself.

April 12.—I started this morning to inspect the old Central road from Karuppaddamurippu northwards. It is not in at all bad order, and only requires clearing here and there, and levelling where the old ruts have been deepened by the wash of rain. Two bridges or culverts require repair, and a tree has fallen across the road near Ampamam.

At Ampamam itself the villagers have put up their fence across the road, and the road through the fields is in bad order. The people at Ampamam were anxious to have the road put in order for carts. They said that from Ampamam to Vaddakkachchi it was passable, though heavy.

I hear that a new road is being opened by the Jaffna Road Committee from Vaddakachchi to Putukudiyiruppu, and that a trace has been cut. This will be the most direct route between Mullaittivu and Jaffna when completed, and should not be more than thirty miles from Elephant Pass to Mullaittivu instead of sixty as at present. It passes through part of a tract of jungle, about sixteen miles by twelve or more, absolutely uninhabited.

Kumulamunai, June 12.—I came here this morning, and went on to inspect the old bridge across the Nay-áru, which has fallen down. It is much to be regretted that funds were not available for its repair at the time. The posts are sound palái timber, and at that time the cost of repair would have been confined to replacing one or two posts which had given way owing to their not being sufficiently deeply planted. Now the whole roadway has fallen in for half the length of the bridge. It had stood for over twenty years, with only trifling repairs at intervals of ten years. The villagers say that they are frequently unable to cross the stream for seven days at a time in wet weather, and as there are fields on the south side of the river this is very inconvenient. Boats cannot cross at this point when the river is in flood.

Vaddavákallu, June 25.—The construction of a dam on the rock has been estimated to cost only R3,000, and if this is all that is necessary, I think that the work should be at once taken up. The benefits to be reasonably expected from the execution of the work have been pointed out by Mr. Murray in his administration report for 1881, and it has been referred to in each subsequent report. The people of the district are most anxious that the work should be done, and I feel sure that it would soon repay the cost. A considerable extent of Crown land would be purchased, the existing fields would be greatly improved, and a fruitful source of disease removed. The dam wall erected across the Sinnáru at Mullaittivu is a similar work on a small scale, and has proved a success.

Pandarakkulam, July 3 and 4.—In the afternoon I walked up to Alaikalluppoddakulam, or Pandarakkulam, as it is sometimes called. I visited this tank on the 18th ultimo, but had no time to explore it, and I was surprised to-day to find that it is (or rather was) an important work. It is evidently of Siphalese origin, and is provided with two stone bisokotuwas and a stone spill. It has been breached apparently four times, if not oftener, and the attempts at repair have rendered it difficult to trace the original bund in some parts. Marku, who is the principal owner of land under the tank, gave me its history as far as he knew.

After being abandoned by the Siphalese it was not repaired for a long time, and then, after the Tamil rebels at the beginning of this century had been subdued, one Drieberg (probably the Captain Drieberg who commanded the forces sent against Pandara Vanniah) repaired the tank, and he and his descendants occupied it till about twenty years ago, when the then representative of the family sold the land under it to this Marku, who repaired the breach, or at least avoided it, by making a cross bund at right angles to the original bund, reducing the area of the tank (as at Pavatkulam in Vavuniya Vilankulam district). This appears to have been done previously also.

The bund is faced or pitched on the tank side with stone throughout its whole length, and the tank derives its name from this fact (the tank with "wave-stones").

There are Siphalese ruins in the jungle, a mile from the village, and some in the village clearing also. Probably those in the jungle are at the northern end of the fields formerly watered from the tank.

Mullaittivu, July 17.—On the afternoon of the 17th I rode to Vadduvakallu along the edge of the Nantikadal, which is rapidly drying up and is covered with pelicans, feeding on the fish which are driven into a comparatively small area near the so-called river which is crossed by the causeway. The level of the water appears to be the same on either side of the causeway, so that I think there must be some communication through the rock below the level of the water. This would somewhat increase the cost of the proposed dam to keep out the salt-water during the north-east monsoon, as it would be necessary to build below the level of the rock, as well as on it. Even so the cost could not be very heavy, and the dam would answer the purpose of a road or bridge in addition. When the road from Putukudiyiruppu to Karachchi is opened, this will become the ordinary route to Jaffna, and a bridge over this place will be still more needed than at present.

To an unprofessional eye the work presents no engineering difficulty at all, but I think that probably some years would elapse before the water of the Nantikadal becomes really fresh throughout.

Mullaittivu, October 20.—I have been busy with court work and hearing irrigation cases in the kachchéri. I sentenced the accused in the Silavatturai case to 18 months' hard labour.

Mr. Parker returned from Tannimurippu, where he has been working for the last few days. He discovered some interesting ruins and a long inscription at Kurunthurkulam.

REPORT ON THE VAVUṆIYA-VILAṄKULAM DISTRICT, FOR 1886.

THE returns of revenue and expenditure show a trifling decrease of R257 in the revenue, and a slightly larger decrease in expenditure.

There is an increase under most heads of revenue, but as the paddy crop of 1886 was inferior to that of 1885, *Land Revenue* shows a decrease of R2,643. This is balanced by the increase under *Licenses*, as the arrack rent for 1886-87 was sold for R4,500, nearly double the amount realised in the previous year.

Expenditure still exceeds revenue, but I hope that 1887 will be the last year in which this district will enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the only non-paying district in the Island.

Even now, if one-third of the Assistant Government Agent's salary were charged against the Mullaittívu district, the revenue would exceed expenditure.

As the land under the tanks now being restored is brought under cultivation, receipts under land revenue will fluctuate less, and a steady increase under the head may be reasonably expected.

Since the station was opened in 1880 the proportion of expenditure to revenue has steadily decreased, although very little money has been spent on irrigation up to 1885. I think that there is every reason to expect, that with judicious increase in expenditure on irrigation works as the demand for land increases, Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam will ere long be the centre of a very important grain-producing district.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The year was a prosperous one, and food was plentiful. The paddy crop, though less than that of 1885, was a very fair one, the average yield according to the estimates being over seven-fold in Tamil villages, and over nine-fold in Siṇhalese villages.

The total reaped during the year was 66,853 bushels of paddy, besides 111 bushels of dry grain. This is amply sufficient for the wants of the district, being, with only a small allowance for under-estimation, equivalent to a full year's supply of rice, calculating half a measure per diem per head of the population.

In 1885 there was a surplus, so that the people of the district should be able to meet the bad season which is impending, without assistance from Government. A considerable quantity of paddy was taken out of the district by traders, but any estimate of this would be a mere guess.

Game, and jungle produce such as honey, fruit, and wild yams, add largely to the food supply of the district.

Fish is brought from Mannár and from Mullaittívu, though in smaller quantities than might be expected.

The price of grain varied during the year: rice from R4·50 to R2·68, paddy from R1·60 to R1.

II.—LEGISLATION.

Cattle trespass is the most common cause of complaint, and the Ordinance relating thereto is not very easily worked, but I confess that I cannot suggest any amendment which would not entail additional work and responsibility (without adequate compensation) on the unpaid headmen.

The injury from cattle trespass is most severely felt, not by the landowner, but by his "várakudies" or labourers, who are paid for their work by a share of the crop. These men own no cattle, and suffer equally whether the trespassing cattle belong to the landowner or to others. If they seize the cattle, they dare not offend their employer by claiming damages from him, and if the cattle are claimed by some one else, the landowner releases them on easy terms, knowing that his own cattle are in all probability trespassing elsewhere. The Christian precept of "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you" is strictly observed by cattle-owners; but the várakudi derives no consolation from this. Only when the cattle are unclaimed the vidáné is called in, all the formalities prescribed by the Ordinance are duly observed, heavy damages are assessed, and the cattle are sold at the court; but in most cases, even then the várakudi does not get his share of the plunder.

The Game Ordinance is very fairly enforced, but it is absolutely necessary to prohibit the removal of hides and dried meat beyond the limits of the district, as that is the only mode of preventing the destruction of game merely for trading purposes. There are few districts, I imagine, where it is more important to prevent the extinction of game than here. Some modifications of the irrgation rules as regards Siṇhalese villages appear to be necessary. Those now in force were framed for the Tamil villages, and there is some difference between the customs of the two races. The necessary alterations can be made by the Government Agent, so that it is needless to enter into particulars.

III.—WORKS REQUIRED

Now that the large tanks of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, Iratperiyakulam, and Mamadu are repaired, so that there is sufficient paddy land available to meet the demand for some time, I think that the improvement of the means of communication is the most pressing want of the district. With the exception of the central-road, which is now being metalled, there is no road over which any vehicle, except a strongly built cart, can safely pass. The District Committee can do nothing. Now that the Government grant has been withdrawn, its funds are not sufficient even to clear the existing roads.

The several roads required are mentioned in the report of the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam District Road Committee.

If the railway to Jaffna is actually undertaken, it appears to me that it should be commenced from the Jaffna terminus, as the portion between Jaffna and Elephant Pass would immediately begin to pay, and then it would more speedily reach Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam and Anuradhápura, which stand in such urgent need of the population which Jaffna peninsula would furnish.

The restoration of Kanakarayankulam tank, nearly half way between Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam and Elephant Pass, seems to be a work likely to prove a success, not so much from its own importance as a reservoir as from the probability of a large village being formed there, which would be a kind of half-way house to Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam. The objection of Jaffna people to go to a distance from their beloved peninsula can only be gradually overcome.

The great tank of Pavatkulam will no doubt be restored as soon as there is a reasonable prospect of the land under it being taken up. Wells are needed in many villages. During prolonged droughts the villagers temporarily desert their villages *en masse* as soon as the tank dries up, and it is easy to understand how in many cases such temporary desertion becomes permanent.

IV.—IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

This is essentially an agricultural district, and therefore its improvement must mainly depend upon the assistance that may be given as regards irrigation. The systematic enforcement of the irrigation rules has already done much good, however, and would do more if a superintendent of village tanks were appointed, who could direct the villagers in their work on the bunds, a great deal of which is wasted at present; he might also act as guardian of the tanks restored by Government, all of which lie within six miles of Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam.

A resident surveyor should be appointed to this district. People will not apply for land unless they see a prospect of its being put up for sale within a reasonable time. There is plenty of work now for a surveyor, and as soon as the large tanks are completed there will be more than he can keep pace with. I should like to see every tract of field surveyed all over the district. I believe that the work would repay its cost by stopping encroachment, and thereby increasing the demand for land.

People are beginning to recognise the value of a clear title to their land, and many would gladly pay for a survey in order to obtain one. I see no reason why they should not be compelled to obtain a survey: the cost is not heavy, and the land has in no case been purchased (except quite recently), but merely acquired by prescription. According to the ancient custom of the district, directly a man ceased to cultivate, he lost his right, unless he continued to do his share of work on tank and field, and the penalty seems to have been rigorously enforced. But after the commutation register was drawn up, the people seemed to think that entry in the register secured their rights to land, irrespective of their doing the required work, and now it is common for a man to claim a piece of land uncultivated for fifteen or twenty years, basing his claim on an entry in his grandfather's name in the Commutation Register of 1842. The uncertainty at present existing among the people as to what is Crown, and what is private land, has a bad effect by preventing the restoration of abandoned tanks. A stranger will not repair a tank when he knows that the land under it was once entered in the Commutation Register, for fear of being involved in a lawsuit.

I think that settlers should be encouraged by liberal terms as regards Crown land. Every purchaser of an acre or more of Crown land should receive an acre of land in the village as a dwelling compound, and every restorer of an abandoned tank should be allowed sufficient Crown land, in addition to his purchase, to recoup his outlay on repairs.

These concessions would, I believe, lead to a great extension of cultivation. I know several instances where one cultivator is willing to repair a tank at his own expense, if he is allowed to recover the cost of repair from future purchasers of Crown land under the tank.

V.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance of 1881 worked perfectly well, and the tax was recovered without difficulty: 2,127 receipts were issued, 1,981 men paid single commutation, 95 paid double, 11 were reported dead, 12 paid elsewhere, 15 were exempted, and 8 left the district. Of the remainder, one worked on the roads, one was fined, and three were imprisoned.

R759·95 was spent on the roads, principally in clearing jungle.

Four culverts were repaired on the Paraiyan-Alankulam or Mannár-road, two new culverts were built, and part of the cemetery-road was gravelled.

The committee is unable to make some much-needed new roads, nor to repair the Mannár-road, to the condition of which attention has been repeatedly called.

The new roads that seem to be most required are—

(1) A road from Galkandamaduwa to Olukkulam.
(2) A road to connect the Tunukkay-Venkalacheddikulam-road with the main Central-road, *viâ* Vavuniya-Periyakulam and Kondakkarankulam.
(3) A road from Kulankulam to Marai Iluppai.
(4) A road from Marai Iluppai to Mamadu.

A bridge is very much needed at Parantan on the old Mullaittivu-road.

VI.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Tax Ordinance is not in force in this district, and its introduction will be a difficult matter, owing to the uncertain tenure of land.

VII.—HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

The year has been an unusually healthy one for this district. The patients treated in the hospital were 321, against 360 in 1885, and many of these were immigrant coolies employed on the tanks.

The Registrar's returns show a very marked improvement in every respect:—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1885	24 ...	192 ...	435
1886	34 ...	254 ...	263

The deaths still exceed the births, but probably some of the latter were not registered.

The rainfall was only 48·36, but it was very evenly distributed, and at the end of the year the usual heavy rains did not set in, owing to which the paddy crop of 1887 will be a very poor one.

I think that the next census will show that the population of large villages has increased, while that of small villages has decreased. Paraṇgi is decidedly less common, and, with increased facilities of access to hospitals, better water-supply, and consequently better food, it may be expected to die out altogether.

I suggested in my Mullaittívu report the establishment of a paraṇgi hospital at Mánkulam. I think that Kanakarayankulam would be a better site, being more central and an existing village, while Mánkulam is only a tappal station. The absolute prohibition of chenas for kurakkan cultivation is essential to the health of the people of this district. Chenas may be allowed for gingelly, as that does not interfere with the cultivation of the principal paddy crop, but kurakkan cultivation invariably entails neglect of tanks and paddy cultivation, while it only yields an unwholesome food, which, in the opinion of many experienced observers, is answerable in a great measure for the spread of paraṇgi.

VIII.—CRIME.

There is very little crime in the district, and in nearly all serious cases the offenders prove to be strangers from other districts.

The only serious crimes detected during 1886 were a case of manslaughter at Vakaikaddina Olukkulam (for which two men were sentenced by the Supreme Court in February of this year), and a case of theft, which was tried in the District Court.

In places like this, where the Magistrate is also District Judge, it seems absurd that an accused should be committed for trial before the same judge, who has already practically found him guilty on the same evidence. Why should not the District Judge have original criminal jurisdiction in such cases, the plaint being sent to the Attorney-General for his fiat?

IX.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There has been no cattle disease during the year, with the exception of a few slight cases of foot-and-mouth disease. Pasture and water were both plentiful up to the end of the year.

X.—AREA OF CULTIVATION.

One hundred and eighty-nine acres of Crown land were sold, of which the greater part has been cultivated. Only 12 acres of chena were cultivated, being 60 acres less than in 1885.

No progress has been made with the sale of lands under the restored tanks, as no surveyor is stationed at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.

XI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The enforcement of irrigation rules occupies a great deal of my time and attention, and forms one of the most important of my duties; it entails constant travelling and inspection of outlying villages. During the year I heard 272 cases for breach of rules, but in a large number of these the defendants were not punished, as they did the work required before the cases came on for hearing, and of course had some plausible excuse for the delay. Many of these cases are instituted for neglect to fold cattle. This arises partly from the want of open pasture grounds in this district, as the cattle, which are accustomed to graze in the fields when not under cultivation, try to get in when the crops are growing, and it requires a very strong fence to keep out a determined buffalo.

Another important rule is that requiring paths to be kept clear from village to village. I hope gradually to induce the villagers to widen these paths sufficiently for a cart to pass. Many have already done this, and are amply repaid for the slight additional labour by the increased prices realised by their surplus paddy and tobacco, as traders can afford to pay a better price when a village is accessible by cart.

During the year I spent 120 days in Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, and 104 days travelling in the district, and I am strongly of opinion that a return to the former division of the district would benefit both Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam and Mullaittívu. The kachchéri establishment has been reduced so much that more supervision is necessary, and the time available for travelling in the district is not sufficient; the present arrangement benefits the health of the officer stationed at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam by the monthly change to the seaside, but I think that the interests of the district suffer; and if the expected results follow the restoration of the tanks, I am convinced that the combination of the two districts cannot be continued with advantage.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The bund and spill of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam tank were raised two feet, and Irathperiyakulam tank was repaired so as to retain 15 ft. head of water at the sluice. The restoration of Mamadu tank was begun in October. Neither Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam tank nor Irathperiyakulam were completed in time to retain water for the kálapokam crop of 1887. Pipe-sluices were put into four out of eight tanks originally proposed, and the work on these was begun late in October when the rains had set in, so that the work was difficult and expensive, and if the usual amount of rain had fallen would have been impracticable. There are five months in the year, from May to September, during which rain never falls in any quantity in this district, and all work of this kind should be done then.

A new market was opened at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, and two wells were sunk by Government in the town. The roads are being gravelled, and the jungle cleared for a considerable distance from the buildings. A larger vote is necessary for this work. The Central-road is being metalled, and this work, when finished, will be an immense improvement, as communication with Jaffna is very difficult in wet weather. During the year the road has been in a transition stage, and very much cut up by the metal carts, besides which unstamped metal was spread over long stretches of road, rendering progress very difficult for carts.

G. M. FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

April 6, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

February 10.—The Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam cultivators attended at the kachchéri to-day, and after some conversation promised to begin work to-morrow. Some of the cultivators intend to sow on the 20th, and the others are warned that their fences must be complete by that day.

March 13.—I went round the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam fields this morning. In spite of their repeated promises the cultivators have not yet sown the fields, and a considerable portion is still unploughed. Each says it is the fault of some one else. The crop should be now ready for reaping, if they had ploughed their fields at the proper time, in October or November last.

March 22.—The clearing on the tank side of the Horawapotana-road has progressed considerably, and when a few more dead trees are cut away, there will be a fine view of the tank, with the hills beyond. The clearing of this jungle will make the building lots recently sold much cooler and healthier.

March 24.—The head clerk, Mr. Werkmeister, is ill, and the cash book has not been written up. There is no one to do his work.

Paranthan, April 29.—Sold rents of Uḍaiyaúr. The estimates were decidedly high, some ranging up to twenty-fold. None of the Mullaittivu district estimates were over ten-fold. I believe the higher rate to be nearer the truth where water has been abundant, and the only failures have occurred where the people have sown the bed of the tank instead of the fields.

Puvarasankulam, May 9.—I left Vavuṇiya early by the Mannár-road. This is very rough indeed near Nelukkulam, and elephants have been pulling down trees at the sides of the road. A herd had passed last night near Nelukkulam.

Palampiddi, May 15.—On the 15th I sent my tent and carts round by road to Marutankuli, on the Maḍu-road, and crossed by the jungle path to Palampiddi. The path leads through a great many deserted villages, and this part of the country shows signs of a thick population at one time. Tamarind trees in groups are numerous, and each of these groups shows where a village formerly existed. The principal deserted tanks through which I passed are Chekkadikulam, Vaikálitévarkulam, Kankánikulam, Talaiyankulam, Valaiyakulam, and Kírisuddánkulam; some of these are occasionally cultivated as tavadies.

About five miles east of Palampiddi I came to a large deserted tank called Valaiyakulam, and beyond that to another called Kírisuddánkulam. This tank was supplied by a river called the Uppáru (salt river) which has now breached it, and also made another course for itself round the ván at the northern end. The bund is a very fine one, but it is all—tank, field, and bund—overgrown with heavy jungle, and I could not get far along it.

I am told that there is another larger tank, called Maligaikaddinanirávi, about three miles north of this tank, and that there are ruins there, pillars and a stone house. The men who were with me did not know the path to it, so I went on to Palampiddi. One mile from Palampiddi I crossed the Nallatanni-áru. This river, the Uppáru, and the Pumanthal-áru, join near Vedertettivu in Perunkali, and form the Nay-áru.

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, June 5.—I visited the hospital in the afternoon. Found all in order. A boy who was brought in a month ago, severely wounded by a bear, has recovered.

I sold fifteen cheetah skins to-day at R4 each, and a man who came later said that he would have given R4·50 (only 50c. less than the reward paid by Government); bear skins are comparatively worthless.

Iranai Iluppaikulam, September 27.—This is a question that frequently arises, and is the reason why many tanks are not repaired. I think that it would be fair for the Crown to grant an acre free of payment to the original restorer of a tank for each acre sold to new settlers or purchased by himself. In this instance, the man has not raised the question, but has merely asked for assistance in repairing the tank.

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, December 2.—The sál trees which I have planted at the back of the bungalow are growing well. I am sorry to say that one of the Ceara-rubber trees, planted about 1881 by Mr. Murray, has fallen a victim to my unskilful attempt at tapping. The white ants attacked the cuts in the bark and appear to have worked up between the bark and the inner wood. Yesterday during a gale the tree broke off short about five feet from the ground, falling on the stables. I am sorry it is gone, as it was a very well grown tree about 25 ft. high.

There are several others planted in different parts of the station, all doing well, but this was the largest. The ants appear to eat the rubber, a serious drawback to its cultivation.

Iratperiyakulam, December 20.—I am well satisfied with the state of the Sinhalese villages. Their tanks are better, and show more signs of labour on the bunds than those of the Tamil villages. There is one matter that requires attention in all of them, viz., wells. There is *no well in any* Sinhalese village visited. Their tanks are seldom absolutly dry, and when such is the case they dig holes in the bed, and obtain water in that manner, which must be little short of poisonous. I am told that when water fails at Maniyarkulam, the villagers go to Mayilankulam, some four miles off.

Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, December 23.—I met Mr Sapapathy, Inspector, Public Works Department, near Vayraverpuliyankulam tank, and spoke to him about Mamadu. He says that it is intented to block up the old spill. This seems a great pity, even if the damage expected does not result from it. The spill is so nearly perfect that it would cost very little to preserve it as a specimen of ancient engineering, even if it is not absolutely necessary. I think, however, that the original designers of the tank would not have bestowed so much labour on a superfluous spill. As a rule, if the old engineers erred at all, it was in the contrary direction.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE, No. 31 OF 1884.

I.—NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue collected during 1886, under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee, is as follows :—

	R.	c.
In cash	24,604	50
In labour	1,413	0
Arrears of previous years... ...	404	0
Miscellaneous receipts	661	41
Total ...	27,082	91

The actual expenditure on account of establishment, petty expenses, commission paid to division officers, including expenses for the supervision of the minor roads, and the cost of tools, was R6,433·06. No Government grant was allowed in 1886.

The amount paid to the Director of Public Works on account of principal roads and resthouses in cash and labour was R15,668. This sum includes R5,744, which was assigned by the Provincial Road Committee as moiety of cost of construction of the new resthouse.

The expenditure on minor roads was R7,703·51. No new roads were taken up during the year.

The total number of Road Ordinance labourers who worked during the year under notice was 942, and this number is less than those who turned out during the preceding six years—viz., 984 in 1885, 1,079 in 1884, 1,152 in 1883, 7,707 in 1882, 2,787 in 1881, and 2,018 in 1880. Only twelve defaulters were committed to jail, and two were fined. A comparative statement of these figures appears in the Administration Report of this Province for 1886.

The market at Anurádhapura fetched R650 in 1885, R1,000 in 1886, and R1,010 in 1887. In 1886 a market was erected at Kękiráwa at a cost of R300, but the experiment has not proved a success.

The resthouse collections during the year amounted to R1,255·17, and the expenditure under the same head was R1,200·42, exclusive of the expenditure incurred for the repair of resthouses.

Provincial Road Committee,
Anurádhapura, August 12, 1887.

R. W. IEVERS,
Acting Chairman.

II.—CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

THE revenue of the District Road Committee for 1886 from all sources amounted to R64,678, namely :—

	R.	c.
Balance of 1885	11,015	0
Collected during 1886	39,335	0
By labour value	8,219	0
By arrears of former years	1,526	0
Unexpended Two-thirds commutation	1,130	0
Balance Resthouse collections on January 1, 1886	2,123	0
Collected during 1886	1,286	0
Miscellaneous recoveries	44	0
Total ...	64,678	0

The details of expenditure were as follows :—

	R.	c.
For roads	30,028	0
Ferry boats	75	0
Establishments	8,575	0
Commission to Division Officers	6,140	0
Travelling expenses	1,428	0
For an iron safe	231	0
Tools, blasting materials, stationery, printed forms, &c. ...	1,945	0
Resthouse repairs and equipment	634	0
Salaries to Resthouse-keepers	1,466	0
	50,522	0
Balance ...	14,156	0
Total ...	64,678	0

The following sums in cash and labour were spent on some permanent works :—

By improving and maintaining the cart road from	Embilmigama to Alagalla ...	R1,168	0
Do.	Galagedara to Henabowa ...	766	0
Do.	Talátu-oya to Hanguranketa	1,413	0
Do.	Gampola to Paranapattiya...	850	0
Do.	Galmal-oya to Bintenna ...	3,529	0

A new bridge, 20 ft. span, over the Hatton-oya in Hárispattu was constructed, and a diversion of the road from Arambakada to Bokawela, at a cost of R705·71.

Several bridges were repaired on the road from Hádeniya to Alawatugoda.

A sum of R357 was spent on the cart road from Katugastota to Haloluwa; the last section is yet to be completed.

Léwella to Madawala in Páta Dumbara is a very important and useful cart road, connecting Kandy-Léwella-road with the Teldeniya-Pagwila-road at Madawala, and gives access to a good number of villages which are thickly populated. The amount spent on account of upkeep and repair of this road was R340.

Rangalla and Nitre Cave-road is greatly used by the planting community, as it is the only outlet to several valuable coffee (but now tea) estates, which are largely under cultivation. R300 was allowed by the Committee with an equal amount from the planters interested, the work being carried out under the supervision of the planters.

The good results of the working of the New Ordinance will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Men liable to labour ...	32,581	—	33,414	—	33,053	—
Number who paid commutation ...	18,655	57	22,075	66	22,428	68
Number labour performed	6,411	19	5,885	17	5,378	17
Exempted ...	478	1	1,032	3	1,745	5
Imprisoned ...	707	2	638	2	348	1
Deaths, absentees, paid elsewhere, &c. ...	4,945	15	2,689	8	2,481	8
Remaining in default on December 31 ...	1,385	4	1,095	3	673	2

By the Government adopting the suggestion made by the Committee in 1886, that the defaulters sent to jail for one month be entirely employed in breaking stones, a good result has been obtained, the number in 1884 being 707; in 1885, 638; and in 1886, 348.

It is hoped that not half the number will go to jail for 1887.

The following votes were allowed for roads in which the planting community is interested (a moiety of the cost is paid by the planters) :—

	R.	c.
Amount sanctioned for Planters' roads	2,000	0
Voted for—		
Rangalla to Nitre Cave	300	0
Arambakada to Bokwela	17	25
Kadugannáwa towards Kirimetiya or Alagalla	100	0
The Flash (Madulkelé to Knuckles)	50	0
Queenwood Gap-road or Ottery Gap-road	150	0
Dikoya Gap to Kotiyagala estate	75	0
Bridge on road through Rozelle	54	90
Bridle-path, Northcove to Horton Plains	80	0
Rambukpitiya-road	100	0
For a covered drain on road to Mount Temple	52	10
Udispattu to Rangalla	200	0
Bridge on Sulugagga	200	0
Arambakada-Bokawala-road to Kurunégala-road	15	0
Alawatugoda to the junction of road from Ankumbura ...	100	0
Udispattu-road	100	0
Deviation, bridle-path towards Horton Plains	80	0
Forres estate to Adam's Peak	220	0

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Chairman.

MATALÉ.

THE revenue raised under the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the year amounted to R20,471·91; a grant of R5,000 was allowed from the general revenue for the continuation of the Galewela-road; the Yatawatta toll rent sold for R210; and the unexpended balance at the end of 1885 was R5,908·27. Out of R31,590·18 thus available, a sum of R27,571·02 was spent, leaving R4,019·16 as the balance on December 31, 1886.

From the following statement it will be seen that the strict enforcement in 1885 of the provisions of the new Road Tax Ordinance produced good results in 1886 :—

	Percentage to Amount due.	
	1885.	1886.
Paid single rate	70·21	72·23
Worked six days	9·30	10·74
Paid double rate	2·28	2·37
Worked twelve days	1·21	0·85
Imprisoned and fined	1·76	0·53
Exempted	3·77	5·44
Absentees, &c.	10·67	7·57
Balance	0·80	0·27
	100·00	100·00

Only 78 men were imprisoned and fined in 1886, as against 206 men in 1885.

I may incidentally mention that the single-rate collections for the present year show a further steady advance, having reached 75·82 per cent. of the total amount due.

It is evident, therefore, that the new Road Tax Ordinance is a success as far as the Matalé District is concerned, and if its provisions are rigidly adhered to, it may be confidently anticipated that in another year or two nearly every man in the district will fulfil his liability without coercion.

The work done on the minor roads during the year consisted of the upkeep of all the roads in the district as far as funds would allow, but this in many places mean only cutting back the jungle, it being quite impossible for the Committee to keep up as cart roads, or even as good bridle-paths, more than a few lines of communication. On the Galewela-road much good work was done, and with the exception of one bad place at Akuramboḍa, the road is now a fairly good cart road as far as Kirioruwa, seven and a half miles from the commencement of the road. At Kirioruwa, owing to the dishonesty of a contractor, a serious check occurred, the bridge which was nearly completed showing signs of giving way. The work was taken out of the hands of the contractor and given to another, and it has been found that, with certain modifications and additions, the bridge can be rendered safe and completed at very little additional cost.

Beyond this point one very steep place was avoided by a diversion of the trace, and much work was done in cutting back and rooting out the jungle, so as to admit a free current of air.

This road is of great importance, and should be carried through to the main road from Kurunégala to Dambulla as soon as possible.

The Committee can do no more than a very small piece each year, and I strongly recommend that a complete survey and estimate be made, with a view to the gradual completion of the work, with the help of an annual grant from the general revenue.

The Yaṭawatta-road, which was in 1885 completed as a carriage road to the boundary of the Central Province, was kept in good order. It is to be hoped that the District Committee of Kurunégala will be able at an early date to put their portion of the road into similarly good repair. The distance from Mátalé to Kurunégala by this road is only about 33 miles. It will be convenient here to mention the new roads which I recommend to the attention of the Government and the District Road Committee for construction in the near future.

The most important of these is the road from Náula to Pallégama, to which I have referred year after year. From Náula to Elahera a fair-weather cart road, 12 miles long, has already been opened for the transport of materials to the headworks of the Elahera irrigation. A ferry boat should be provided to cross the channel at Elahera above the headworks at Abangaṇga, and an easy trace can be obtained to the village of Kalugaṇga, about eight miles distant. From Kalugaṇga to Pallégama is about 12 miles, over almost level country, except close to the latter village, where a deviation from the present bridle-path would be necessary to avoid a steep hill.

This line of road presents no engineering difficulties, and there are no rivers of any magnitude to cross, the only streams between the Abangaṇga and the Kalugaṇga at Pallégama being the Kiri-oya, where a good ford is easy, and the Maha-oya, which would require a paved ford similar to the one across the stream of the same name between Náula and Elahera.

The formation of this road would open up the now very inaccessible division of Laggala, and confer inestimable benefit on a long-suffering people.

Another road which I have long wished to see opened is one from a point on the North-road near the 38th mile-stone to about the 9th mile-stone from Dambulla on the road to Kurunégala. This would cut off the angle between the North-road and Kurunégala-Dambulla-road, and would be of great service to several well-populated villages.

A third road recommended is close to the town of Mátalé. It would commence at the junction of the Hulangomuwa-road and the Wiltshire estate-road—skirting the hill would pass through the populous villages of Harasgama, Pannagama, and Agalawatta—cross the North-road between the 17th and 18th mile-stones—and run on to meet the Rattoṭa-road not far from the Sudu-gaṇga bridge.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA.

THE work done by this Committee in 1886 has been very satisfactory; not only has there been a much larger collection of road tax during the year, but, unlike previous years, the accounts have been closed during the year, and, with the exception of exemptions and absentees, all have either paid, or worked, or been punished.

As a necessary consequence, the funds at the disposal of the Committee have been larger than usual, and they have been able to do more to the roads in their charge.

I annex a statement showing the progress of work during the year, as compared with 1885 :—

	1885.	1886.
Number liable	9,978	10,187
Paid single rate	5,531	6,132
Exempted	320	213
Paid R3 in lieu of labour	371	1,127
Worked six days	1,634	1,410
Worked twelve days	50	90
Imprisoned and fined	107	206
Absentees, &c.	1,390	1,009
Balance on December 31	575	—

The following is a list of minor works undertaken in 1886, and the cost of their execution:—

		R.	c.
Repair and upkeep of the	Pusselláwa and Náwalapiṭiya-road	82	75
Do.	Pundalu-oya and Medakumbura-road	95	10
Do.	Nuwara Eliya and Horton Plains	150	0
Do.	Blackpool and Nánu-oya path	10	0
Do.	Nánu-oya and Carlabeck-road	125	0

			R.	c.
Repair and upkeep of the	Maturaṭa and Ramboḍa-road	...	81	50
Do.	Mętagama and Mędakumbura	...	18	0
Do.	Nuwara Eliya and Pundalu-oya	...	42	50
Do	Nánu-oya and Dimbula-road	...	55	0
Do.	Queenwood Gap and Agra cart road	...	150	0
Do.	Fordyce Gap-road	...	200	0
Do.	Kahaṭapiṭiya and Pine Hill-road	...	20	0
Do.	Ramboḍa and Maswella-road	...	20	0
Do.	Mędakumbura and Rothschild	...	30	0
Do.	Mędakumbura and Nainkelinatoṭa	...	25	0
Do.	Nuwara Eliya and Pedrutalágala	...	20	13
Do.	Carlabeck Bridge	...	120	0
Do.	Inverness Bridge	...	48	0
Do.	Blackpool Bridge	...	80	50
Do.	Ramboḍa short cut	...	48	24
Do.	Jungle tracks to Province of Uva	...	53	50
Do.	Blackpool and Badulla road short cut	...	87	50
Do.	Halgranáwa and Nildanḍahéna	...	170	0
Do.	Ambanęlla and Yaṭimádura	...	39	37
Do.	Kandapolla and Fort MacDonald	...	10	0
Do.	Rágalla and Carey's Gap-road	...	150	0
Do.	Nildanḍahéna and Uḍamádura	...	52	75
Do.	Halgranáwa and Maturaṭa-road	...	50	0
Do.	Nildanḍahéna and Suriyagahapatana	...	20	0
Do.	Nildanḍahéna and Kurundu-oya	...	25	0
Do.	Uḍamádura and Lower Badulla-road	...	25	0
Do.	Nildanḍahéna Bungalow	...	87	50
Do.	Mandaran Nuwara to Pedrutalágala	...	20	0
Do.	Kandapola and Maturaṭa	...	352	18
Do.	Ęlamulla and Pádiyápęlęlla	...	438	20
Do.	Pádiyápęlęlla and Leangolla-road	...	10	0
Do.	Denika and Ekiriya-road	...	60	0
Do.	Hanguranketa and Gónagantęnna	...	20	0
Do.	Mahakuḍugala and Palwiḍitęnna	...	30	0
Do.	Munwatta and Pádiyápęlęlla	...	45	0
Do.	Seaton and Maturaṭa-road	...	37	77
Do.	Waḍuwáwela and Maturaṭa	...	6	0
Do.	Maturaṭa and Pádiyápęlęlla	...	12	0
Do.	Leangolla and Pádiyápęlęlla	...	21	0
Do.	Dehipe and Amunulla	...	11	0
Do.	Gonápiṭiya to Pedrutalágala	...	40	0
Do.	Maturaṭa and Mandaran Nuwara	...	15	0
Do.	Hanguranketa and Diyataláwa	...	8	0
Do.	Kaippugala and Mędakumbura	...	161	50
Do.	small minor roads	...	11	25
Excavating a cave in Maturaṭa	... ...	...	101	33
			3,542	57

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Chairman.

III.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNĘGALA.

THE following statement of receipt and expenditure will show that during 1886 the District Road Committee was only just able to meet its current liabilities, and therefore no new roads could be opened, nor any old ones materially improved :—

				R.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1885		...	...	5,344	15
Total collections of 1886	...	...	...	52,186	70
Expenditure in 1886	...	...	...	56,815	70

leaving a balance of only R715·15 in hand at the end of the year.

The causes which led to this embarrassment have been referred to elsewhere, and were beyond my control. As a preparation, however, for the ensuing year's working of the Ordinance, I rigorously insisted, as Superintendent of the Jail, on every road defaulter who was committed to jail breaking at least five bushes of metal a day. Most of them did this with ease after a few days' practice, and at the end of the year, when I verified the total quantity broken, I found that the average was slightly in excess of five bushels per diem for each man. It is clear, therefore, that the labour exacted upon the principal roads (thirty bushels) is not more than a Siṇhalese villager can contribute if he chooses to make the effort.

Work upon Minor Roads.

This was almost entirely done by Siṇhalese villagers, who have not the same objections to clearing jungle and side drains, and excavating and spreading gravel, as they have to stone-breaking. A few bridges and culverts were repaired, but, owing to the crippled state of the Committee's finances, the expenditure of money was curtailed as much as possible.

Resthouses.

Beyond ordinary maintenance, and some slight improvements to the Nikawęraṭiya resthouse—which is now one of the most frequented in the Province, and will have to be enlarged when funds are available—nothing of importance was spent upon resthouses. I had wished to

urge upon the Committee the question of providing a native resthouse in Kurunégala, and of giving an annual vote for ambalams in the interior of the district; but until an improvement has been effected in the collections, the proposal had to be abandoned. It is much to be regretted that the claims in this respect of those who contribute so largely to the revenues of the District Road Committees, have been so long and so generally overlooked.

Numerical Statement.

The following comparative statement shows a considerable improvement in the number of men remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year—a point of very great importance in the successful working of the Ordinance :—

	1885.		1886.	
	No.	Percentage on Total.	No.	Percentage on Total.
Men liable to labour ...	49,505 ...	67¾ ...	48,566 ...	—
Number paid commutation ...	32,661 ...	67¾ ...	29,818 ...	61½
Performed labour ...	5,933 ...	11¾ ...	11,604 ...	23¾
Exempted ...	1,010 ...	2¼ ...	1,693 ...	3½
Imprisoned for default ...	417 ...	·84 ...	278 ...	·57
Casualties ...	2,475 ...	5 ...	3,070 ...	6¼
Remaining in default on Dec. 31	7,009 ...	14 ...	2,083 ...	4¼

N.B.—Twenty men were fined R10 each : they are not included in this statement for 1886.

276 men performed double labour on principal and minor roads during 1886.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Kurunégala, August 9, 1887.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM.—*Vide* Assistant Government Agent's report, page 55A.

IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.—*Vide* Government Agent's report, pages 67A and 68A.
HAMBANTOTA.—*Vide* Assistant Government Agent's report, page 88A.
MATARA.—*Vide* Assistant Government Agent's report, page 94A.

V.—PROVINCE OF UVA.

Vide Government Agent's report, pages 111A to 113A.

VI.—WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.—
NEGOMBO.—
KEGALLA.—
SABARAGAMUWA.—
KALUTARA.—
} *Vide* Acting Government Agent's report, pages 119A to 132A; also reports of Assistant Government Agents, pages 143A, 150A, and 159A.

VII.—EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.—*Vide* Government Agent's report, page 187A.

TRINCOMALEE.

IN accordance with the circular No. 9 of February 23, 1886, I have the honour to append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1886, which shows how the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee were expended.

I only assumed office here in June, but, so far as I can judge, the best use was made of the inadequate amount available.

The new Ordinance appears to have worked satisfactorily, but, as it has always been the custom in this district for the majority of those liable under the Road Ordinance to commute in preference to working, the effect is not so marked as in districts where this practice is reversed.

The populous Malay village of Kiniyai has always been notorious for evasions of liability under the Road Ordinance. The majority of offenders brought before me were from Kiniyai, but as there was unfortunately an outbreak of small-pox there in 1886, which lasted for some months of the year, I preferred in most instances to take very shallow excuses, and to allow the defaulters to pay double commutation, to running the risk of introducing the contagion into the jail.

Now that the Local Board has been established, and, as a consequence, half the income of the District Road Committee lost, unless substantial aid is given by Government, it will be necessary to give up all attempt to keep in order even the existing minor roads, inadequate as they are to the reasonable requirements of the district.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, February 25, 1887.

VIII.—NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE following were the remarks made by me in my Administration Report for 1886 :—

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, during 1886 was on the whole satisfactory. The number of persons imprisoned in the province was 164 in 1886, against 320 in 1885.

Of the 241 defaulters brought up in Jaffna under the Chairman's warrants, 156 were committed to jail, 33 paid R10 fine, 2 were exempted on ground of sickness, 19 were ordered to pay at single rate on good reasons shown, 31 were ordered to pay at double rate on good reasons shown. All defaulters were allowed the option of paying a fine of R10 instead of going to jail.

Annexed is a statement of receipts and expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1886 :—

	Balance on January 1, 1886.		Collected in 1886.		Total.		Expended in 1886.		Balance on December 31, 1886.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Jaffna	20,097	11	65,662	58	85,759	69	67,959	75	17,799	94
Mannár	1,175	64	6,541	36	7,717	0	5,729	91	1,424	85
Mullaittívu	1,289	25	2,265	0	3,554	25	2,913	44	640	81
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	225	4	2,748	1	2,972	81	2,526	87	446	18

Collection of Commutation and Calling out for Labour.

The collection of commutation and the calling out for labour are now strictly carried on in this province in accordance with the provisions of the Amended Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884.

The following is a detailed statement of the working of Ordinance for 1886 :—

Number of Persons.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam.	Mullaittívu.	Total.
Shown in return prepared under section 3 (as liable to labour)	66,693	5,327	2,127	1,915	76,062
Noticed to labour under section 13	7,175	41	111	166	7,493
Responded to notice under section 13	467	—	—	33	500
Noticed to perform double labour under section 14 ...	6,267	41	111	95	6,514
Responded to notice to perform double labour under section 14	16	—	—	—	16
Punished under section 15	—	—	—	—	—
Received subsistence money or food under section 23 ...	—	—	1	—	1
Amount of subsistence money and value of food supplied under section 23	—	—	R3·91	—	R3·91
Exempted under section 7	502	6	12	13	533
Arrested under section 16	239	5	8	6	258
Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment under section 18	156	—	3	5	164
Found guilty and fined under section 18 ...	33	5	1	1	40
Amount of fines recovered and credited to Government under section 19	R330	R50	R10	R10	R400
Commuted single labour under section 25 ...	59,536	5,157	1,981	1,736	68,410
Amount of commutation of single labour paid under section 26	R59,536	R6,446·25	R2,476·25	R2,170	R70,628·50
Commuted double labour under section 25 ...	441	12	95	38	586
Amount of commutation of double labour paid ...	R882	R30	R237·50	R95	R1,244·50
Number of persons accounted for as absentees, dead, and paid in other places	5,542	137	27	89	5,795
Remaining unarrested on December 31, 1886 ...	—	10	8	—	18

Appropriation of One-third of Labour and Money.

The apportionment of the one-third available for minor roads for 1886 was for the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads in the province. No money has been voted for the opening of new roads.

R2,685·20 was expended on well works in the Northern Province.

The annexed statement shows the amount expended in detail by the Public Works Department and the Provincial and District Road Committees during the year 1886 :—

Service.	Treasury Money.		Road Ordinance Money.		Total.	
JAFFNA.						
Principal Roads.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Gravet roads, Jaffna ...	1,848	41	3,318	13	5,166	54
Chemmani-road ...	315	4	397	15	712	19
Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	992	68	996	93	1,989	61
Jaffna to Punnalai ...	590	5	797	85	1,387	90
Jaffna to Kankésanturai ...	1,527	30	748	0	2,275	30
Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	629	76	976	44	1,606	20
Jaffna to Point Pedro	1,146	47	1,668	17	2,814	64
Point Pedro to Koḍikámam ...	606	1	763	82	1,369	83
Púttúr to Koḍikámam	395	68	535	95	931	63
Manippai to Kaitáḍi	390	78	672	3	1,062	81
Vallai to Valluveḍḍiturai ...	139	79	166	37	306	16
Valukkiyár to Kayts	147	0	398	42	545	42
Jaffna to Kaitáḍi, section 1 ...	694	49	793	80	1,488	29
Kaitáḍi to Elephant-pass, section 2 ...	—		5,158	75	5,158	75
Elephant-pass to Panichankulam, section 3	4,421	54	642	83	5,064	37
Coast-road to Colombo	2,449	35	377	48	2,826	83
Boat channel, Jaffna	1,918	26	1,019	63	2,937	89
Gravet roads, vote of 1885 ...	—		7	0	7	0
Boat channel, vote of 1885 ...	—		38	39	38	39
Total ...	18,212	61	19,477	14	37,689	75
Buildings.						
Resthouse, Elephant-pass ...	—		945	25	945	24
For building a stable and coach-house for the Elephant-pass resthouse ...	—		621	77	621	77
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province ...	—		3,072	82	3,072	82
Total ...	—		4,639	83	4,639	83
Minor Works.						
Koṇḍávil-Iruppalai-road repair ...	—		152	90	152	90
Urumpirai-road repair ...	—		705	4	705	4
Pasiur cross road repair ...	—		49	76	49	76
Navanturai cross road repair ...	—		49	93	49	93
Roads in the town of Jaffna ...	—		490	93	490	93
Extension of Koṇḍávil-Iruppalai-road, construction	—		707	31	707	31
Chankanai-Vallai-road repair ...	—		1,310	23	1,310	23
Chunnakam-Puttur-road repair ...	—		271	51	271	51
Achchelo-road repair	—		131	76	131	76
Maviddapuram-Kerimali-road repair ...	—		116	91	116	91
Chunnakam-Kanthiroḍai-road repair ...	—		194	4	194	4
Tavady-Suthumalai-road repair ...	—		258	34	258	34
Tellippalai-Kaḍḍovan-road repair ...	—		55	69	55	69
Sandilippai-Santhankulam-road construction	—		177	72	177	72
Araly-Matagal-road repair ...	—		703	12	703	12
Sandilippai-Paṇḍatiruppu-road repair ...	—		206	35	206	35
Sandilippai-Santhankulam-road repair ...	—		197	43	197	43
Punnalai-road	—		55	59	55	59
Múlai-road	—		82	98	82	98
Anaikoḍḍai-Vaḍḍukoḍḍai-road ...	—		369	1	369	1
Additional drains in Vaḍamaráchchi ...	—		15	0	15	0
Surface draining of the Point Pedro Market	—		50	54	50	54
Point Pedro Customs to Court-house road repair	—		94	81	94	81
Drainage Channel-road repair ...	—		143	34	143	34
Point Pedro Market-Seashore-road repair	—		46	53	46	53
Point Pedro East Coast-road repair ...	—		391	87	391	87
Alvay-Tunnalai-road repair ...	—		753	40	753	40
Road between Point Pedro-road across Kaḍḍaiveli-road to Point Pedro-Koḍikámam-road repair	—		48	58	48	58
20th mile, Point Pedro to Vallipuram Temple-road repair	—		95	36	95	36
Point Pedro second cross road repair ...	—		73	54	73	54
Point Pedro third cross road repair ...	—		54	45	54	45
Point Pedro fourth cross road repair ...	—		49	81	49	81
20th mile, Point Pedro to Alvay-road repair	—		31	13	31	13
Roads in the town of Point Pedro ...	—		56	72	56	72
Tumpalai-road	—		132	13	132	13
19th mile, Point Pedro to Seashore-road repair	—		154	92	154	92
Maliṇanthai-Uḍupiḍḍi-road repair ...	—		257	85	257	85
Extension of Návatkuli-Tanankilappu-road, construction	—		369	41	369	41
Misálai-Varani-road repair ...	—		188	34	188	34
Chávakachchéri-Vemperai-road repair ...	—		268	33	268	33
Návatkuli-Tanankilappu-road repair ...	—		740	35	740	35

Service.	Treasury Money. R.	c.	Road Ordinance Money. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Koḍigámam-Kachchai-road repair ...	—	...	312	4 ...	312	4
Chavákachchéri-Kachchai-road repair ...	—	...	135	2 ...	135	2
Pallai-road construction ...	—	...	242	77 ...	242	77
Road from 20th mile, Central-road to lake, upkeep	—	...	8	22 ...	8	22
Marutankeni-Uruvaniyanpattu-road upkeep	—	...	20	94 ...	20	94
Marutankeni-Pallai-road upkeep ...	—	...	—	...	—	
Old road from Chavákachchéri to Pallai, upkeep	—	...	97	96 ...	97	96
Opening a road from Periyakulam to Putukuḍyiruppu	—	...	1,208	70 ...	1,208	70
Kokkuvil-Tunukkai-road upkeep ...	—	...	30	0 ...	30	0
Murasamoḍḍai-Parantan road upkeep ...	—	...	25	0 ...	25	0
Murasamoḍḍai-Kandavallai-road upkeep	—	...	10	0 ...	10	0
Kandavallai-Punnainiravi-road upkeep ...	—	...	25	0 ...	25	0
Periyakulam-Kandavallai-road upkeep ...	—	...	5	0 ...	5	0
Vaḍḍakachchi-Periyakulam-road upkeep	—	...	5	0 ...	5	0
Periyakulam-Puliyampokkanai-road upkeep	—	...	10	0 ...	10	0
Karukkaitívu-Kavaikulam towards Parantan-road upkeep	—	...	83	86 ...	83	86
Karukkaitívu-Kavaikulam-road upkeep ...	—	...	99	96 ...	99	96
Mandaikilaro-Manniyakulam-road ...	—	...	44	98 ...	44	98
Road from Velanai to Punkuḍutívu repair	—	...	116	46 ...	116	46
Suruvil-Kayts-road repair ...	—	...	149	52 ...	149	52
Velanai Bungalow to Kayts-road repair ...	—	...	208	2 ...	208	2
Karatívu South-road repair ...	—	...	44	88 ...	44	88
Karatívu West-road repair ...	—	...	295	0 ...	295	0
Analaitívu-Central-road repair ...	—	...	7	45 ...	7	45
Iruppiḍḍikali-Ammankovil-road repair ...	—	...	93	54 ...	93	54
Velanai Ferry-Church-road repair ...	—	...	199	60 ...	199	60
Nainatívu East-Coast-road repair ...	—	...	7	20 ...	7	20
Deepening the channel at Mavalliturai ...	—	...	133	73 ...	133	73
Mavalli Periyaturai-road construction ...	—	...	42	0 ...	42	0
Mavalli South-road	—	...	19	44 ...	19	44
Tírtakari-road construction ...	—	...	—	...	—	
Bungalow-South-road construction ...	—	...	7	50 ...	7	50
Well works in the Province by Provincial Road Committee	—	...	1,931	97 ...	1,931	97
For building wells at Iranamaḍu and Utiravankai by Public Works Department	—	...	754	23 ...	754	23
Cost of tools, &c.	247	25 ...	—	...	247	25
	247	25	16,677	95	16,925	20
MANNÁR.						
Principal Road.						
Yakkavai-Pésálai-road	221	92 ...	1,763	45 ...	1,985	37
Minor Roads.						
Mannár streets	—	...	104	80 ...	104	80
Talvopado-road	—	...	250	0 ...	250	0
Erukkalampiḍḍi Causeway ...	—	...	200	0 ...	200	0
Pésálai Town roads	—	...	300	0 ...	300	0
Maḍu-road	—	...	400	0 ...	400	0
Viḍattaltívu-Manalkulam by Chalampan ...	—	...	100	0 ...	100	0
Viḍattaltívu-Manalkulam by Adampan ...	—	...	100	0 ...	100	0
Silávatturai-Parayan Alankulum ...	—	...	300	0 ...	300	0
Silávatturai-Anurádhapura ...	—	...	100	0 ...	100	0
Achchankulam-road	—	...	50	0 ...	50	0
Periyapillachi Potkani	—	...	50	0 ...	50	0
Mileage clearing of roads of Mannár district	—	...	473	75 ...	473	75
	—		2,428	55	2,428	55
MULLAITTÍVU.						
Principal Road.						
Mullaittívu old road	282	1 ...	622	56 ...	904	57
Do. Votes of 1885 ...	—	...	626	60 ...	626	60
	282	1	1,249	16	1,531	17
Minor Roads.						
Andankulam to Vaḍḍuvanvélli ...	—	...	12	50 ...	12	50
Mullaittívu to Kokkulai ...	—	...	75	0 ...	75	0
Mullaittívu to Kumulamunai ...	—	...	30	0 ...	30	0
Putukuḍyiruppu to Mattalan ...	—	...	20	0 ...	20	0
Putukuḍyiruppu to Iraddaivaikal ...	—	...	20	0 ...	20	0
Putukuḍyiruppu to Manakandal ...	—	...	29	50 ...	29	50
Oḍḍisuḍḍán to Manakandal ...	—	...	30	0 ...	30	0
Oḍḍisuḍḍán to Kalikkaḍu ...	—	...	25	0 ...	25	0
Oḍḍisuḍḍán to Nedunkeni ...	—	...	45	80 ...	45	80
Mulliyavallai to Vattopallai ...	—	...	5	0 ...	5	0
Mankulam to Tunukkai ...	—	...	62	50 ...	62	50
Tunukkai to Chelliyavillu ...	—	...	35	0 ...	35	0
Tunukkai to Paliyar	—	...	7	50 ...	7	50
Tunukkai to Tikilamavelli ...	—	...	30	0 ...	30	0
Tunukkai towards Kokkavil ...	—	...	75	0 ...	75	0

Service.	Treasury Money. R.	c.	Road Ordinance Money. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Kokkuvil to Kanagaráyankulam ...	—	...	100	0 ...	100	0
Hospital-road	—	...	75	0 ...	75	0
Hospital main road	—	...	76	63 ...	76	63
For roads and culverts in town ...	—	...	79	22 ...	79	22
For culverts at Tunukkai ...	—	...	47	50 ...	47	50
Pay of boatman at Kokkulai ...	—	...	30	0 ...	30	0
Do. at Nayáru ...	—	...	15	0 ...	15	0
Do. at Vaḍḍuvakallu ...	—	...	21	4 ...	21	4
Watering ornamental trees ...	—	...	52	50 ...	52	50
Cost of tools, &c.	32	75 ...	—	...	32	75
	32	75	999	69	1,032	44
VAVUNIYA-VILA'ṆKULAM.						
Principal Road.						
Panikkankulam to Kalkandamadu ...	7,483	83 ...	1,145	97 ...	8,629	80
Minor Roads.						
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam to Parayanálankulam	—	...	110	0 ...	110	0
Puvarasankulam to Paliyár ...	—	...	150	0 ...	150	0
Nelukkulam to Mankulam ...	—	...	65	50 ...	65	50
Puvarasankulam to Venkalacheḍḍikulam	—	...	36	0 ...	36	0
Peramana Alankulam to Maḍu ...	—	...	45	0 ...	45	0
Maḍu to Aravillu	—	...	20	0 ...	20	0
Omantai to Maruluppai	—	...	30	0 ...	30	0
Maruluppai to Anantharpuliyankulam ...	—	...	20	0 ...	20	0
Nainamadu to Anantharpuliyankulam ...	—	...	20	0 ...	20	0
Nedunkéni to Kulankulam ...	—	...	50	0 ...	50	0
Town roads	—	...	26	75 ...	26	75
Cemetery-road	—	...	103	22 ...	103	22
New trace from the Trincomalee-road to the Outer and to the Inner-road ...	—	...	18	35 ...	18	35
Mannár-road	—	...	65	15 ...	65	15
Cost of tools, &c.	50	0 ...	—	...	50	0
	50	0	759	97	809	97

The following is an abstract of money spent by the Public Works Department on principal roads, buildings, and well works :—

		Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money	18,212	61		
	Road Ordinance money ...	19,477	14	37,689	75
Mannár ...	Treasury money	221	92		
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,763	45	1,985	37
Mullaittívu ...	Treasury money	282	1		
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,249	16	1,531	17
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	Treasury money	7,483	83		
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,145	97	8,629	80
Resthouse buildings, &c., from Road Ordinance funds ...		—		1,567	1
Well works from Road Ordinance funds		—		754	23
Total ...		—		52,157	33

The following is an abstract of money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on minor roads, buildings, and well works :—

		Amount. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money	247	25		
	Road Ordinance money ...	13,991	75	14,239	0
Mannár ...	Treasury money	—			
	Road Ordinance money ...	2,428	55	2,428	55
Mullaittívu ...	Treasury money	32	75		
	Road Ordinance money ...	999	69	1,032	44
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	Treasury money	50	0		
	Road Ordinance money ...	759	79	809	97
Resthouse repairs from Road Ordinance funds ...		—		3,072	82
Well works from Road Ordinance funds		—		1,931	97
Total ...		—		23,514	75

Abstract of Total Money Spent.

	R.	c.
By Public Works Department	52,157	33
By Provincial Road Committee	23,514	75
Total ...	75,672	8

The following is a list of the members of the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1886 :—

The Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province.

The Government Agent, Chairman
The Office Assistant, Secretary
The Provincial Engineer, Northern Province
Mr C. Strantenbergh
Mr. A. Sinnatamby
" M. Coomarasuriar
" T. M. Tampoo
" A. Paul, Mudaliyár

The District Road Committees.

Jaffna.

The Government Agent, Chairman
The Office Assistant, Secretary
Mr. F. Armstrong (for Provincial Engineer)
" C. Strantenbergh
" A. Mailvaganam
" G. H. Hallock

Mannár.

The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman and Secretary
Mr. J. L Bertun
" A. G. Philips, Mudaliyár
" W. P. Allagaratnam

Mullaittivu.

The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman and Secretary
Mr. E. Vaytilingam
" K. Tillayampalam
" M. Kanapatypillai, Mudaliyár

Vavuniya-Vilankulam.

The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman and Secretary
Mr. R. W. Werkmester
" K. Banda, Raṭémahatmayá
" J. Nicholas

W. C. TWYNAM,
Chairman.

MANNÁR.

THE Thoroughfares Ordinance continued to work well, as shown in the following statement :—

Returned as liable to perform labour ...	5,315	Noticed to perform double labour under clause 14	41
Who paid commutation before February 28	5,157	So noticed who defaulted	32
Noticed to perform labour under clause 13	41	Brought up on warrants under clause 16	—
So noticed who defaulted	41	Committed to jail	—
		Paid double rate	12
		Remaining to be dealt with ...	—

This return accounts for 5,157 at single rate and 12 at double rate, making a total of 5,169, and leaving a balance of 146 men, who are accounted for as follows :—

In jail	1	Died	30
Exempted	6	Fined R10	5
Absent	59		
Double entries	23	Total ...	146
Paid elsewhere	22		

The following statement of receipts and expenditure will sufficiently show what work has been done by the Committee :—

For what Division.	Realised in Money.		Total realised.		For what Work.	In Money.		Total Expenditure.	
	R.	c.	R	c		R.	c.	R	c.
Mannár East	843	75			Salary of the Establishment ...	—		500	0
Mannár Central	888	75			Commission to Division Officers	—		937	29
					Miscellaneous	—		100	62
Mannár West	1,223	75			*Principal Roads.*				
					Charges upon documents furnished	1,763	45		
Mantai North	335	0			Amount for which documents due	1,236	55		
								3,000	0
Mantai South	405	0			*Minor Roads.*				
Perunkáli	462	50			Mannár streets... ...	104	80		
					Talvupadu-road ...	250	0		
Iluppaikaḍuvai	150	0			Erukkalampiḍḍi causeway ...	200	0		
					Pésálai town road ...	300	0		
Nanáḍḍán East	541	25			Maḍu road	400	0		
					Viḍattaltivu-Manetkulam by Chalampen	100	0		
Nanáḍḍan West... ...	625	0			Viḍatteltivu-Manetkulam by Adampon	100	0		
Músáli North	552	50			Silávatturai-Parayan Alankulam..	300	0		
					Silávatturai to Anuradhapura ...	100	0		
Músáli South	418	75			Achchankulam-road ...	50	0		
					Pernapillaichchipotkoni-road ...	50	0		
	6,446	25	6,446	25	Mileage clearing of roads, Mannár District	473	75		
Double Commutation ...	—		30	0				2,428	55
Fine imposed	—		60	0					
Miscellaneous	—		5	11				6,966	46
Balance on December 31, 1885 ...	—		613	40	Balance on December 31, 1886...	—		188	30
Total ...	—		7,154	76	Total ...	—		7,154	76

I have been over all the works, and satisfied myself that the money has been well spent.

A good deal of the work consisted in rendering passable such portions of road as had been made difficult by the rains. A few culverts were repaired. No new work was done but the extension of the made portion of the road to Talvupadu and the Pésálai village road, which was much wanted.

I wish I could say I was as well satisfied with the expenditure of the R3,000 paid to the Public Works Department; and I invite attention to the fact, that up to date I have neither received vouchers nor refund for R1,236·55.

Unless the Public Works Department can manage to work more economically, I would strongly urge upon Government the advisability of handing over all the roads in this district to the Road Committee. The Coast-road certainly should no longer pretend to be a principal road.

W. J. S. BOAKE,
Chairman.

April 26, 1887.

MULLAITTÍVU.

THE road tax was collected with little trouble, and the amended Ordinance worked as well as in the previous year. Comparative returns are annexed, from which it will be seen that only twenty-four men remained at the end of the year unaccounted for, which is the real meaning of the heading "Left the District":—

		1885.		1886
Receipts issued	...	1,892	...	1,915
Paid single	...	1,688	..	1,736
Paid double	..	49		38
Dead	...	17	.	20
Exempted	..	29	.	13
Paid elsewhere	...	37		45
Fined	...	—	..	1
Imprisoned	..	3	.	5
Worked on roads	...	46	...	33
Left the district	...	29	.	24

The collections amounted to R2,265, besides which a balance of R585·51 remained from 1885.

Deducting commission to division officers, cost of establishment, and contribution to principal roads, an amount of R1,021·88 remained to cover upkeep of roads. As the Government grant of R1,000 hitherto made annually was withdrawn, even less than usual could be done by the Committee, and it is creditable to the headmen, to whom the work was entrusted, that the minor roads generally are as good as they are: nothing could be done beyond clearing jungle and slightly improving the town roads where they required raising and turfing.

G. M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR 1886.

THE total expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year was R2,600,622, being R411,344 in excess of the previous year—an increase of 18¾ per cent. Under the head of Maintenance the reduction of expenditure, compared with previous years, is noteworthy; the increase is therefore solely due to satisfactory progress in the construction of new and reproductive works. In my report for 1885 I referred to the increase of revenue by public works in the following words:—

> It is the general belief that the Public Works Department is a purely spending branch of the public service—a belief which is no doubt due to the fact that its revenues have not been annually reported. The construction and maintenance of so many public works have proved most beneficial to the country, both directly and indirectly, but it is difficult to define the indirect advantages which have accrued, beyond pointing out the prosperity and comforts that are visible everywhere. The direct revenue of roads is derived from tolls; but besides, roads give an impetus to trade, and are instrumental in developing the resources of the country. Irrigation is another class of public works that yield a direct revenue to Government; but from the absence of returns it is not possible to give the actual revenue from both sources which should be credited to this Department.

As a rule, the initiation and original selection of all works rest with the revenue officers, and I think it would be well, in submitting their proposals, that they should furnish estimated returns showing the probable increase of revenue, or the revenue that may be saved, by carrying out any particular work, so that I may be in a position to submit a statement annually in the following form:—

Total number of works undertaken by the Public Works Department					...
Number of works for which returns are available			...	...	...
Provinces	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated revenue	...	...	...	...	...

It is impossible, with the very imperfect information at my disposal, to give even an approximate percentage that the revenue derived bears to the expenditure incurred. I find that the revenue derived from tolls on principal roads amounted to R386,123·7.

The Road Ordinance funds received in money and labour (the latter at quite a fictitious value) amounted to R209,501. Therefore, the actual sum provided from other sources of revenue required for the efficient maintenance, on an improved system, of the whole of the principal roads of the Colony (2,899·92 miles), amounted to R253,433·93.

The following works were under construction during the year; they comprise only the most important operations:—

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Wattagoda-Pundalu-oya-road.—This railway feeder was begun in 1885, and although but seven and a half miles in length, and estimated to cost R126,823, the distance completed was but three miles. The delay was due to various causes, none of them, however, in any sense connected with my department. The principal one was the difficulty experienced in arriving at the terms upon which the land for the road could be acquired. That this delay increased the cost of construction, there can be no doubt; labour was discharged and disorganised in consequence of it. There were also other difficulties which tended to delay progress; yet, in spite of everything, three miles were opened for traffic. A saving on the original estimate was effected sufficient to meet the cost of the fourth mile, and provision is made in the Supply Bill of 1887 for the continuation of the road as far as the 6th mile, which will leave but one and a half mile to be provided for by future sanction. Considering the heavy nature of the works, the rate per mile for construction, R16,900, cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. The appreciable reduction in cost of the construction of hill-country roads dates from the extension of the Uda Pussellawa-road from Amherst to St. Margaret's, which was completed in 1884 at R17,758·50 per mile, inclusive of compensation. I believe it will be found possible in the future to maintain this comparatively low rate, save under exceptional circumstances. It may therefore be stated without fear of question, that within the last ten years the cost of road construction in the Central Province has diminished in the proportion of three to two.

Bridle-road to the Haputalé Gap.—This work was begun and completed within the year. The injudicious restrictions regarding the direction, or route, imposed by the railway engineers, who went so far as to say that a bridle-road intersecting the proposed railway line would upset their calculations and increase the cost of the railway, led to my department being forced to adopt a trace more or less objectionable. The conditions were, that intersections of the located line of railway must be avoided, and that the bridle-road must be kept above that line throughout. I was anxious to construct the bridle-road on the cart-road trace which had been surveyed under my

direction in 1883; but the opposition proved too strong, and the result is somewhat unsatisfactory. With the firm belief—in the event of no railway to Haputalé at present—that, on public grounds, a cart-road should be constructed from Nánu-oya to Haputalé, the adoption of a suitable trace was strongly urged, because the money spent upon it would not have been wasted. The original road trace was thirty miles, but it was only of a most preliminary character, having occupied two officers not more than four months. It will, I have no doubt, be found possible to reduce this distance to twenty-eight or twenty-eight and a half miles; and I estimate the cost of a well-constructed metalled road at not more than R500,000. Should railway extension to Haputalé be postponed, I would urge, as a feeder to the Nánu-oya railway, the construction of a cart-road from the present terminus to the Haputalé Gap.

Bridle-road, Carolina to Norton.—After repeated delays, caused by hesitation to accept the Government terms regarding the right to cut the road without compensation, this work was finally proceeded with and completed. I have no doubt the progressing extent of tea cultivation will necessitate the construction of a cart-road, and am glad to record that being untrammelled by restrictions, as in the case of the Haputalé bridle-road, much of the work already done can be utilised. The distance is five and a half miles, and I estimate the cost of a cart-road at not more than R15,000 to R16,000 per mile: provided the land is given gratis (possibly calculations based upon the ruling rates of the department will indicate the former as not likely to be exceeded). Originally, this particular road was estimated at, approximately, R30,000 per mile, more on account of heavy works than engineering difficulties. I believe some of these works can be avoided, which is an explanation of part of the reduction; for the rest the explanation is given in the paragraph referring to the Uḍa Pussellâwa-road extension in 1884.

Bridge over the Kehelgamu-oya at Aberdeen estate.—The policy of constructing a bridge suitable for cart traffic has, in my opinion, been a wise one. The time cannot be far distant when a cart-road will be opened to serve the Lower Maskeliya estate,—a want much felt for years past,—and the construction of the heaviest work in advance will then be fully appreciated. The span of the bridge is 100 ft., and its height above the level of the river 48 ft. It is a lattice girder with curved ends, and has been made in the Government Factory at a cost of R12,000. During the year, progress both in Colombo and on the ground was stopped for some months in consequence of the action of one of the landed proprietors who was liable to assessment under the grant-in-aid principle. Had it been otherwise, the execution of the work, instead of running into the current year, might have been fully completed before December 31 last, at possibly a reduced expenditure.

The following is a list of other works of construction and their cost, exclusive of irrigation works, which were completed during the year; besides which, several were in progress, among them being horse-bridges over two formidable rivers on the Lower Badulla-road—the Bilihul-oya and the Kurundu-oya:—

	R.	c.
Converting the horse-bridge over the Kurundu-oya (Walapané) to a cart-bridge	643	61
Building a culvert on the North-road	700	0
Bridge over the Lunumédella stream, Kandy	766	5
Kitchen for the Kachchéri Interpreter's quarters, Nuwara Eliya ...	509	92
Kitchen for the Kachchéri Second Clerk's quarters, Nuwara Eliya ...	295	85
Kitchen for the Kachchéri Registrar's Clerks' quarters, Nuwara Eliya ...	277	17
Record shelves to Kandy kachchéri	1,694	79
Drain, Government Civil Hospital, Kandy	171	2
Additions to Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya	8,047	0
Ward for infectious diseases, Uḍa Pussellâwa	400	0
Ward for infectious diseases, Kelébokka	400	0

Elahera Scheme.—The new channel under this scheme, from the Kuḍá-gaṇga to the old Elahera canal, was opened during the year. The work was attended with drawbacks greater than ordinarily experienced: sickness prevailed to an unusual extent, labour was scarce, and the Amban-gaṇga, the chief river of the scheme, was in flood during most part of the year; there were several panics from sudden outbreaks of dysentery, diarrhœa, or fever, during which labourers deserted in large numbers. The channel has, however, been completed, and so has the Kuḍá-gaṇga anicut to apron or sill-level, where it is to stop for the present; and I cannot but speak in the highest terms of the judgment and zeal which Mr. L. Creasy, the officer in charge, has displayed in the very trying circumstances in which he has been placed. In regard to the difficulties mentioned, no other work in progress can parallel that at Elahera. The expenditure amounted to R39,995·02; and I estimate the cost of closing the low places on the Amban-gaṇga for the purpose of keeping the Kuḍá-ganga, which feeds the canal, steadily supplied with water, at R15,221. The only work then remaining as requisite to the development of extended cultivation will be the crossing of the Kungeṭṭi-oya, a work of inconsiderable significance which will not involve any heavy outlay.

There were no other irrigation works of magnitude undertaken during the year in the Central Province; but the following statement of smaller works and their cost indicates the attention paid to the wants of the people, and the share the officers of my department have contributed towards such satisfactory results as the security and permanency of the food-supplies of the villagers:—

	R.	c.
Repairs to Atirahápitiya and Haṇgurankanda-ela ...	3,639	97
Improvements to Rájamana-ela	499	95
Alterations and improvements of Illukpellessa-ela ...	1,424	96
Trace of the extension of the Alutwela Wáhala-ela ...	1,042	28
Masonry dam near head of Elpitiya Rája-ela ...	1,299	23
Improvements to Pallé-amuna	1,235	0
Improvements to the Eraulla-ela	589	53
Headwork for the Alandeniya-ela	999	9
Improvements to the Pohanwela-amuna	1,555	53
Headwork for the Teldeniya Wáhala-ela	1,981	57
Improvements to Kandapitiy-wela-ela	269	89
Extension of the Alutwela Wáhala-ela	611	28
Headwork of the Mánsáwa-ela	350	0

WESTERN PROVINCE.

New Lunatic Asylum.—In the order of expenditure in this province during the year, and expediency, the new Lunatic Asylum ranks first. Dormitories and single rooms in classes 1, 2, 7, and 8, an infirmary for males, and many improvements have been completed. The cost amounted to R74,544·57, and I anticipate that the unexpended balance on the vote at the end of 1886 will be found sufficient to complete the additional works for the present required by the Medical Department.

Fort Canal.—The main drain, which is the initial work in connection with filling the Fort Canal, was completed at a cost of R19,900, and the filling proceeded steadily by convict labour. A design and estimate of cost were prepared for widening York-street, and laying out and planting with ornamental trees the ground which will be available when the filling is fully completed; but, I am sorry to say, after provision had been made for public works which were considered of greater urgency and utility, there were no funds for the purpose, and all that can now be done will fall far short of what was then contemplated.

Siláwaka Bridge.—The construction of this bridge has proceeded steadily throughout the year, but not as rapidly as I had hoped to be in a position to record. Difficulty was experienced in founding one of the piers, because of a treacherous foundation and in consequence of the many times the river was in high flood during 1886. These drawbacks increased the cost of the works, and may yet lead to an over-expenditure on the estimate. The following is a brief description of the bridge, the nature of the foundation upon which it rests:—Total length, 285 ft.; height above river, 50 ft.; rise of floods, 45 ft.; width of roadway in approaches, 18 ft. (approaches unusually heavy); concrete roadway on buckled plates; bridge piers, cement concrete blocks, upon which cylinders supporting the girders are fixed; foundations, generally speaking, unsatisfactory, without any indication of rock below; the south pier only is founded upon rock. Estimated cost, R45,000: probable cost, R55,000.

Extension of the Bulatkohopitiya-road.—For extending the Bulatkohopitiya-road a sum of R16,890 was allowed, and for this amount three miles and sixteen chains have been completed. The road now terminates at Glenalla estate, which is situated at the bottom of the Western Dolosbágé hills. It is an instance of an exceedingly cheap road. Estimated for construction, to be gravelled with a rough stone foundation, I deemed it advisable to omit the foundation, in order to lay down metal instead of gravel: for my experience of gravelled roads under strain having any pretensions to the name of traffic is anything but satisfactory. In districts where the rainfall is heavy and distributed over the year, the construction of principal roads with a gravelled surface should, in my opinion, be prohibited. The trace of an extension to join the existing outlet towards Nawalapitiya at Windsor Forest Gap was undertaken and completed during the year, and the plans are now ready; therefore, the consideration of future short extensions, or an undertaking of the entire connecting road, need not occupy much time.

Kurugammódara-Nambápána-road.—The extension of this road from the Ratnapura end made good progress, considering that the discussion by rival revenue officers,—which I think was extremely injudicious after the work had been voted in the Supply Bill,—regarding at which end the extension should begin, occupied several months of the year, resulting in the sanction of the estimate on August 2.

Avisáwélla District Hospital.—As usual, the difficulty of obtaining the site after it had been decided upon closed the door to any progress during the year. I anticipate that the buildings will be ready for occupation before the end of October next, and believe they will be considered fairly complete from an administrative point, as they consist of a main ward, attendants' and matron's rooms, women's ward, kitchen, store-room, and dead-house.

Improvement of Bridges.—Four iron bridges in lieu of wooden ones were erected on the Yaṭiyantoṭa-road, and 268 lin. ft. of iron bridging replaced the same length of wood structures on the Colombo-Ratnapura-road. The sum expended in this service was R20,512·31.

Negombo Kachchéri.—The enlarged improvement of the kachchéri, at a cost of R9,819·83, has been completed, and the building now affords ample accommodation for revenue services. If the upper storey lately added were extended to the south wing, I believe it would be found possible to provide space for branch offices of the kachchéri, which are now located in rented houses in the town. The strengthening of the wing mentioned has been done, and as it is now capable of supporting an upper storey, the cost of the same need not be great; but the advantages which would accrue would, I have no doubt, be much appreciated.

For the other works of construction undertaken during the year, see the following statement. The first-named—the bridge over the Kelani-gaṇga at Karawan-ela—having been sanctioned on October 8, nothing but preliminaries were proceeded with during the year:—

	Expenditure. R.	c.
Erection of an iron bridge over the Kelani-gaṇga at Karawan-ela ...	3,877	98
Additions to cellular block, Welikada	6,455	0
Improvements to Maradána Police barracks	595	0
Improvements to the store-room, Government Printing Office ...	342	0
Rebuilding the wall of the Government Factory	1,238	28
Erecting a rail-pile bridge at Demaṭagoḍa	5,580	0
Erecting a rail-pile bribge over the canal at Kóṭṭé	5,000	0
Filling the Fort canal, and improvements to York-street ...	20,000	0
Enclosing a portion of the long-room, Custom-house, Colombo ...	605	0
Fencing the east boundary of the old military burial-ground, Galle Face	324	0
Building sheds at Kanatta for small-pox patients	500	0
Improvements to the De Soysa Museum	180	0
Converting medical officer's quarters into a place of residence for the nurses	835	0
Building up opening in the boundary wall of the Wharf, and fixing iron gratings	185	0
Building divisional walls and other works, new Warehouse building, Colombo	1,922	0
Improvements to Queen's House, Colombo	1,500	0
Metalling road in Colonial Store premises	506	94
Improvements to Government Printing Office	144	0

	Expenditure. R.	c.
Metalling the road from Wellawatta to Galkissa	2,886	17
Building a kitchen, bath-room, and water-closet for the jailer at Hulftsdorp	435	0
Construction of six dry-earth latrines, Pánaduré police-station ...	650	0
Protection of the north-east wing, Pattalagedara bridge	1,234	26
Construction of prison cells at Hendala asylum	363	0
Borings at Tamiṭa in connection with the Negombo water-supply ...	294	60
Erecting a public latrine at Kégalla	710	79
Tracing a road from Bulatkopiṭiya to Windsor Forest Gap ...	378	0
Erecting new godown and stable at Avisáwélla resthouse ...	4,200	0
Erecting a bungalow at Walalgoda	600	0
Brick-lining, &c., to Wellawa well	179	0
Two witness-sheds, Ratnapura court-house	483	88
Improvements to Ratnapura hospital	1,694	90
Addditional cells to Ratnapura jail	2,997	46
Improvements, &c., Ratnapura jail	810	24
Improvements to Bilhul-oya resthouse	750	0

There were only two irrigation works of any significance undertaken in the Western Province during the year :—

1—The *Baṭugedara channel*, near Ratnapura, at an estimated cost of R11,950, appeared the best of a number of proposals of doubtful utility. Sanctioned late in the year, due, I presume, chiefly to the difficulty in selecting a useful and promising work, the expenditure did not exceed R7,187·44 with a corresponding progress. Recently, especially at the Kaṭṭandola, one of the stream feeders of the channel, serious difficulties have been encountered in regard to the treacherous nature of the foundation; these difficulties will be overcome, but not without a considerable expenditure of time and money, and I trust the expediency of the work will justify the outlay.

2—The *Kompé-ela anicut and channel* were constructed in 1884, and failed in 1885. The failure was due solely to unsuitability of design and construction. However suitable a solid dam may be across a stream in the hills, the adoption of such a design and construction in the flat low-lying country near the coast, where the rivers are broad with low banks, could not be attended with anything but disaster, and it is to these alone that the failure of the Kompé-ela works in 1885 is to be attributed. The work is now under reconstruction on an improved plan, and I trust, notwithstanding that here too bad foundations have been met, the present design and construction will be found both permanent and efficient.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Uḍagama Bridle-road.—In the Galle district the conversion of the Koṭṭáwa-Uḍagama bridle-road into a cart-road is the only work of construction of any importance. It has been given on contract, on an estimate based on an undertaking to do the work given by one of the chief proprietors in Uḍagama approximately; half has been done, and the remainder may be finished by the end of next June.

Pettara Channel.—The extension of the Pettara channel on the Kirima-oya, in the Mátara district, which will prove a remunerative and useful irrigation work, was completed during the year.

In the Hambantoṭa district the only works of construction were those having the irrigation of paddy lands for their object.

Etpiṭiya Anicut.—This important work was carried out at a cost of R7,110·31, and provides for the assured cultivation of a large extent of existing fields in the thickly-populated valley of the Kirama river. Besides this, the following works have been completed in what may be termed the same locality, in the vicinity of Taṇgalla :—

	Cost. R.	c.
Hiṭinamaluwe tank : sluice and spill-water	570	48
Puwakdandáwa tank : two sluices and spill-water	1,711	21
Netulpiṭiya tank : sluice and spill water	1,035	96
Wirawila tank : sluice and spill-water	797	16
Alutwęwa Palatara tank : sluice and spill-water	1,039	43
Kohilána tank : sluice and spill-water	1,031	18
Itademaliya tank : sluice and spill-water	859	78
Pattiyapolla tank : two sluices and spill-water	3,019	98

Walawé-gaṇga Works.—The progress made with these works, especially the construction of the main anicut, has been very satisfactory. Continued and unprecedented floods caused the loss of both time and money; but the unremitting patience and perseverence of the Provincial Engineer (Mr. Smith), and energy of his assistant (Mr. Ward), successfully resisted these impediments to progress. The expenditure during the year amounted to R43,866·96, and R17,092·5 on the irrigation channels under it.

As a work of engineering, the anicut will rank second to none in the Colony; while judging from the success which has marked the majority of projects irrigating direct from a perennial river (their cost in proportion to their capabilities being comparatively small), there is every reason to anticipate a successful issue as the result of the Walawé-gaṇga scheme.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Improvements to Roads.—The North and South coast roads have been improved during the year by the conversion of five and one-eighth miles of natural track into a formed gravelled road. Five and a half miles of the Badulla-Batticaloa-road, which were originally gravelled, have been metalled, so that the whole road is now a metalled one; and expenditure which has been steadily incurred for some years past under the head will now cease.

The improvement, on an estimate of R11,545, of the Karaitivu-Veriyáḍi-road, which is situated in the Batticaloa irrigation district, and is principally used for the transport of grain, advanced as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and will soon be completed.

There were other works of a varied character, exclusive of irrigation, completed within the year, as the following statement indicates :—

	Amount expended. R.	c.
Constructing 100 ft. of timber bridging in the Urani plain ...	499	97
Two new boats for Periyakulam and Andankulam	60	0
New boats for ferries, Trincomalee district	152	52
New boat for Allai tank	50	86
Repairs to horse ferry-boat at Ondachchimadam	223	59
New boat for Panichankeni ferry	60	0
Repairs to Trincomalee kachchéri	1,173	59
Do. Assistant Agent's house, Trincomalee	441	29
Do. Residency, Batticaloa	285	4
Do. Police buildings, Trincomalee	376	30
Do. Small-pox hospital, Trincomalee	172	67
Do. Court-house, Trincomalee	192	31
Do. Post Office, Trincomalee	39	70
Do. well at Trincomalee Jail	23	50
Small-pox hospital, Batticaloa	78	82
Repairs to salt store, Nilawélli	685	10
Building out-houses, Kalmunai Dispensary	160	0
Repairs to Post Office, Trincomalee	32	93
Repairs to jailer's quarters, Trincomalee	208	5
Building new latrine, Trincomalee Prison	64	2
Building a well at Tamblegam	222	0

Irrigation Works.—The principal irrigation works were—(1) An anicut and storage channel for supplying Kadukamunai. This work has been constructed for the purpose of diverting the surplus water of Pulukánawa tank into Kadukamunai tank, and although one or two minor stream crossings were damaged by floods soon after their completion and before the work had set, the scheme has proved eminently successful. (2) Roṭawęwa, a tank between seventy and eighty miles south of Batticaloa, which was begun in 1884, was completed during the year, while the two following tanks in the same locality were undertaken, but not completed—viz., Panawa and Náula.

The following is a record of the other irrigation works which were in progress during the year, many of which, I regret to say, had not been carried to completion before the year expired :—

	Amount expended. R.	c.	Amount of estimate. R.	c.
Repairing the spill, Kanthalai tank ...	1,756	69	2,100	0
Constructing a wall across Panichchéadiódai ...	1,576	52	2,750	0
Examining the foundation of Kalcóḍai anicut ...	136	61	140	0
Certain works in connection with Náula tank ...	174	34	600	0
Completing the bund of Roṭawęwa tank ...	188	95	1,200	0
Tracing a channel from Puluganáwa to Adichikalu fields	130	68	150	0

PROVINCE OF UVA.

New Roads, and Improvements to Roads.—The Uḍa Pusselláwa bridle-road was completed as far as Galboḍa estate, which lies below Rappahamock. The refusal of the proprietors of the last-named estate to give the land for the bridle-road gratis has led to a suspension of expenditure upon this valuable connecting link.

The road from Badulla to Taldena was widened where its narrowness made it dangerous to traffic.

Buildings.—The construction of a hospital at Lunugala was well advanced at a cost of R8,094·09, on an estimate of R10,900. (Since completed.)

The following are the other works of construction and repair which were completed in the Province of Uva :—

	R.	c.
Improvements to Badulla jail	400	0
Improvements to jailer's quarters, Badulla jail	580	0
Additional room to Badulla jail	499	98
Additional room to Badulla jail hospital	498	9
Improvements, &c., Haputalé hospital	1,089	70
Improvements, &c., Haldumulla Post Office	1,145	78

The minor works of irrigation completed or in progress at the end of 1886 are given below. There were no irrigation works of magnitude undertaken in Uva during the year.

	R.	c.
Distributing sluice to Elletoṭa-ęla	1,200	0
Hingirigamawęwa sluice	1,640	0
Repairs to Męḍabęḍewęwa sluice	196	77
Ekiriyankumbura tank channel	228	54
Repairs to dam, &c., to Umá-ęla	60	4
Improvements to Taldena-ęla	1,769	85
Fixing piles, &c., to Uḍalla-ęla	362	3
Walling, &c., Haṇgili-ęla	1,346	61
Fixing piles, &c., to Mana-ęla	1,040	10
Widening spill to Punáwęwa	286	42
Completing Diyabuntaláwa bund	590	0
Building a pile dam at Cumbalwela	887	63

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Improvements to Roads.—The metalling of the North-road, under the vote of 1886, commencing near Vávuniya-Vilaṇkulam, and which will extend, when completed, to Pulujankulam,

made satisfactory progress during the year, in spite of the labour difficulty involved and the time expended in procuring labourers from India. The introduction of coast labour into the Northern Province has not been accomplished without indefatigable patience on the part of the Provincial Engineer in charge of the public works in that province. The Jaffna overseers and coolies have had no experience in the construction of metalled roads, and their jealousy and obstruction regarding the introduction of foreign labour is easier imagined than described. I believe, however, the labour force now established will settle down, and may be calculated upon to continue this most necessary road improvement.

The provision of the year under review, *plus* that voted in the Supply Bill of the current year (R5,000), will be sufficient to complete the improvement of seventeen miles.

On the upkeep estimate (1886), by a careful and judicious outlay the metalling of three miles from the boundary at Galkandamáḍu has been completed, and this year the same distance will be similarly treated from a like source, leaving but twenty-six miles to complete the metalling of the whole distance between the boundary of the North-Central Province and the town of Jaffna. When this has been done I trust the section between Dimbulla and Galkandamáḍu, *viâ* Anurádhapura, will be undertaken and continued from year to year until completed. I estimate the cost at R100,000, and urge that it will facilitate the development of the resources of the North-Central and Northern Provinces to the extent of creating a certainty of expedition in the transport, at all times and in all weathers, of the products of both provinces.

Mannár Causeway.—The works designated as improvements to the Mannár causeway cost R9,996·47 during the year, and included two bridges, giving a total waterway of 160 ft., which are completed. They were sanctioned in 1885, and in progress when I entered upon my connection with them as head of the department.

Pésálai-Yakweçwa-road (*Mannar-road*).—There were seventy culverts built under two estimates—one of them sanctioned in 1885, the other in the following year. The approaches to these culverts and the formation of the roadway at the various points of intersection caused the necessity of a vast amount of earthwork. In view of the improved condition of the road, consequent upon what has been done, I would recommend the continuance of the work by an annual vote not exceeding R5,000, to be expended in the formation and gravelling of a fixed number of miles yearly.

The north-east bastion of the Mannár fort was repaired, and four triangulation towers were constructed in coral stone; they range from 25 ft. to 45 ft. in height, and are situated at the following remote places between Mannár and Jaffna: Karaitivu (point), Iranativu, Pungarativu, Pálativu (islands); a fifth on Delft Island having been begun. (Since completed.)

An 18-ft. span bridge was erected on the 12th mile of the Mullaittívu-road, the Elephant Pass resthouse was enlarged and improved, and the buildings within Fort Halmanheil, near Kayts, were completely renovated and restored, a landing jetty being constructed in conjunction with the repair of the dilapidated sea-face of the fort itself.

Wells were sunk at Uttiravankai and Iranamadu, the former being so successful that 22 ft. of water rose in the well, and has since maintained its depth. The latter was so far successful that 3 ft. of water were secured, although it was the general opinion that gases would be met with during the operation of sinking the well, and that upon this occasion, as on a former one some few years ago, the attempt to reach a water-bearing stratum would have to be abandoned. I am disposed to the opinion that a depth of 10 ft. more should be sunk, and that the result will fully justify the cost. There is no water nearer Iranamadu during the dry season than Uttiravankai.

The following is a list of minor works other than irrigation completed during the year in the Northern Province:—

	R.	c.
Residence for Sub-Collector, Vaṇkalai	2,500	0
Lazaretto on Fort Halmanheil	2,955	0
Additions, &c., to Elephant Pass resthouse	961	61
Stables for Elephant Pass resthouse	726	0
Wells at Iranamadu and Uttíravankai	1,000	0
Jetty at Fort Halmanheil	802	0
Bridge on the Mullaittívu-road	1,402	38
Bridges on the Mannár causeway	7,822	96
Building walls of the two bridges on the Mannár causeway ...	8,736	54
Triangulation tower on the Iranativu Island	1,300	95
Do. Kárativu Point	759	99
Do. Pungarativu Island	795	17
Do. Palativu Island	936	98
Sea wall, Halmanheil Fort	1,867	73
Sea wall, North-East Bastion, Mannár Fort	842	33
Hospital ward, Puliaddiarakam	684	26
Repairs to Government Agent's residence, Mannár	643	14
Repairs to church at Mannár	195	0

Irrigation Works.

The storage capacity of the Vávuniya-Viláṇkulam tank has been increased—nearly doubled. Two new irrigation sluices were constructed, and between 300 and 400 lin. ft. of masonry spill-wall (additional spill) have been built. The old bund, which leaked seriously, has been examined, and the leaks have been stopped by puddled walling judiciously placed.

Iratperiyakulam, which is a large tank capable of irrigating a very extensive tract of country, about three miles west of Vávuniya-Viláṇkulam, has been restored, and is now approaching completion. The existing sluice has been strengthened and repaired, two new sluices have been constructed, and spill water of considerable magnitude is in progress. The bund has been vastly increased in height and section.

Mamadu Tank.—The preliminaries were undertaken and completed during the year. A natural road or track from the high road to the works (four and a half miles) was opened, lines and a bungalow were built, and sheds for the storage of materials were also completed. Nearly half the old bund was cleared of trees, which had eventually to be uprooted. Expenditure, R2,214·55.

The following is a list of the minor irrigation works completed during the year :—

	R.	c.
Mylankulam and Asikulam sluices	223	60
Pipe sluices to Nampankulam village tank	989	27
Pipe sluices to Vyraven Puliyankulam village tank	942	10
Pipe sluices to Omandai village tank	938	94

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The Puttalam Kachchéri.—This work is now approaching completion, but has been delayed from various causes, chiefly among them being the scarcity of skilled labourers among the prisoners, by whom the work has been done.

Rájakadaluwa to Battulu-oya-road.—The direct road from Colombo to Puttalam (eighty-four miles) may in future be classed as a road formed and gravelled throughout, and bridged, with the exception of the larger rivers—namely, the Maha-oya, Deduru-oya, and Battulu-oya. The last section of the natural track (Rájakadaluwa to Battulu-oya), five and one-third miles, on an estimate of R13,100, is being converted into a gravelled road.

The estimate was sanctioned in April, and I regret the progress since then has not been satisfactory : the most favourable season was lost on account of the estimate having been submitted late, and owing to the very short periods of fine weather the completion has been delayed. Recent reports indicate progress, which justifies the assumption that the work will soon be finished.

The only other works of importance undertaken during the year in this province were —(1) converting the boys' school into a court-house, (2) the re-erection of the Government Agent's stables at Kurunégala, (3) building an association ward in the Kurunégala jail, and (4) a latrine for the Kurunégala District Court. With the exception of the second, which was sanctioned as late as December 9, these works have been completed.

Irrigation.

Mediyáwa Tank.—During 1885 a detached bund, which appears to have been overlooked when the tank was restored some years ago, was breached. Two reasons have been assigned as the cause of the disaster. It is said that two natives whose fields were submerged during the high water in the tank cut the bund in order to lower it, and it has been proved that the planks in the kaliyugula were not removed during the flood season. Either of these would account for the failure : both would make disaster certain.

Maha Uswewa was restored in 1878–79 and breached in 1880. The repairs were at once executed, but it again breached in 1881, since when it has not stored any water. An estimate, amounting to R10,940, for making the tank efficient was sanctioned on June 29, 1886. Mr. A. E. Williams, District Engineer, was appointed in charge of the work, and has since completed it satisfactorily. The great breach has been closed by a well-bounded and properly-constructed masonry wall set in lime-mortar and pointed in cement, the spill space has been increased, and the direction of the overflow, after it has left the tank, has been diverted. I hope a guardian under the orders of my department will be appointed in charge of Maha Uswewa, and that the estimate for its maintenance, which is now under consideration, will be sanctioned.

The following is a list of the other irrigation works completed and in progress during the year :—Sluicing and repairs to the following tanks, viz., Mudigamalawewa, Walata, Olidiulwewa, Mahamaruwewa, Pahalagamawewa, Kumburupitiyawewa, Hidokadawéllawewa, Kattabuwewa, Imbulgodayágama, Haddéwa, Talakolawa, Kattagamawewa, Diyagomuwewa, Ehettuwewa, Kurunégala, Kirindigolla, Wániamunakola, Kotupotána, Waráwewa, Uswewa, Surakkulam, Ulpotagama, Buluwewa, Mannankulam, Arasanwewa, Wirapokuna, Dankitawa, Diulwewa, Sangattikulama, Golamawattegama, Badahéleyágama.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Improvements to Roads.

Anurádhapura-Trincomalee-road.—Eighteen miles of this road have been formed and constructed at a cost of R37,304 ; the remaining fourteen miles in the North-Central Province have since been taken up, and are now undergoing improvement to the extent and in the manner which the vote of this year admits. I do not anticipate the necessity of any further special vote for this road ; but I trust the Government will see its way to grant a sum annually for the improvement, on the same lines, of the direct means of communication between Anurádhapura and Kurunégala.

A diversion of the Anurádhapura-Puttalam-road at Tissawewa was completed at a cost of R2,092·84.

Kala-oya Bridge.—An unusually high flood floated the main span (150 ft.) on this bridge off the piers upon which it rested. It is said that upon the occasion of this flood 200 village tanks were breached, and that they all discharged into the Kala-oya. The original estimate of R12,000 proved insufficient, and a request, based on a satisfactory explanation, for supplementary funds met with the sanction of Government. Being an iron structure, much of the iron-work was rendered unserviceable by the twisting and contorting its fall occasioned. The delay in repairing the damage was due to the difficulty in procuring a small portion of the angle-iron of the bottom boom, the size not being procurable locally—nor could it have been made—while the quantity required was so small that English firms refused to supply it, because its manufacture would entail special work and involve disarrangement of their workshops. Finally, after considerable difficulty, Belgium produced the article required, and it is daily expected,

New Resthouse, Anurádhapura.—When this work was undertaken I had hoped that it could be built in four months, but there has been great delay—due, it is explained, to the difficulty in procuring bricks. Arrangements which remove this difficulty have, however, since been made, and the progress is no longer likely to be retarded.

Jail.—The new association ward is in progress, but has not been completed within the year, most probably owing to the limited number of prisoners available for the work. The prison labour in Anurádhapura has been very useful, and there has consequently been a demand for it.

The following is a list of the other works, exclusive of irrigation, executed in the province during the year :—

	R.	c.
Latrines at Anurádhapura	950	35
Public Works Department store at Marudankaḍawela ...	546	32
Public Works Department bungalow at Maḍawachi	1,611	82
Public Works Department bungalow at Marudankaḍawela ...	304	46
New bath-room and water-closet to do.	290	0
Step ladders to the record-room of the Court-house	17	72
Repairs to inspector's quarters, Anurádhapura	177	25
Dormer light to the Government Agent's house	459	33
Repairs to Provincial Engineer's house, Anurádhapura ...	210	17
Do. Medical Officer's quarters, Mihintalé	40	57
Do. Gal-oya bungalow	99	71
Do. the Maḍawachi resthouse	130	49
Do. the Anurádhapura resthouse	169	24
Do. Mihintalé dágoba	350	58
Do. Abayagiri dágoba	1,463	96
Do. the well in the Unnánsewęṭichchi-pokuna ...	58	0

Irrigation Works.—The Yódi-ęla was completed, and has since been handed over, by order of Government, to the Government Agent for maintenance.

The work at Kalawęwa has made most satisfactory progress: the sluices have been completed, and the spill-wall across the river was well advanced at the close of the year. Freedom from the disturbing influence of floods has been greatly in favour of progress, and the health of the place has improved. Mr. Wrightson, who is in charge, is executing the work in a very capable manner. The expenditure during the year was R207,417·65.

The repairs of some of the village tank sluices, which have become necessary after from eight to twelve years' use, were completed within the year, and three new pipe sluices were fixed in other village tanks. The progress in new sluicing was not quite satisfactory ; but the estimates were not sanctioned until November, and the pipe sluices could not have been ready at the Government Factory before August, when they were despatched. Further progress was then stopped for want of funds ; but the time lost last year should easily be recovered this year, because a beginning was possible on January 1.

RESTORATION OF RUINS.

To Mr. A. E. Williams, District Engineer, belongs the credit of the first successful instance of archæological restoration in Ceylon. His Excellency entrusted him with this work at Yápahu, and he has done it admirably. I am sorry time does not permit me to quote from his interesting and descriptive report on the work done ; it is however sufficient to record that the preservation of this historical monument has been satisfactorily accomplished for the comparatively small outlay of R1,449·42.

In Anurádhapura, the Abayagiri dágoba is under repair. The collapsed west face of the super-base above the cupola has been restored, and the south side, which threatened to follow the example of the west, has been substantially repaired. A sum of R1,500 has, I understand, been contributed by the residents of the district, the balance—R1,300—being provided by Government.

The Mihintalé dágoba is also under repair, and will be completed in due course. The district engineers in the respective districts in which the two dágobas are situated have had charge of the works under the direction of Mr. A. Murray, the Provincial Engineer, much facilitated by the co-operation of the Government Agent of the North-Central Province.

ROAD ORDINANCE FUNDS.

The following abstract taken from the Blue Books of the Colony is not without interest :—

RETURN showing contributions in Labour (and its estimated Money-value) and Money to principal Roads, Canals, and Resthouses, and the Amounts appropriated to Minor Roads, Collection, and Establishments in the several Provinces during 1883, 1884, and 1885.

PROVINCES.	Expenditure on principal Roads and Resthouses during last three Years.		Expenditure on Minor Roads, including Collection and Establishment, &c.		Total Expenditure of each Province during last three Years.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Western ...	257,476	0	715,176	16	972,652	16
North Western ...	130,351	98	117,369	28	237,721	26
Southern ...	42,901	95	153,144	44	196,046	39
Eastern ...	47,272	63	139,808	49	187,081	12
Northern ...	101,480	95	115,582	68	217,063	63
Central ...	79,101	71	212,369	6	291,470	77
Uva ...	32,099	45	74,587	0	106,686	45
North-Central ...	29,913	34	42,709	53	72,622	87
Total ...	710,598	1	1,570,746	64	2,281,344	65

During the three years to which the return refers the Western Province contributed R257,476 to principal roads, canals, and resthouses, and spent R206,957·23 on minor roads and canals, and a further sum of R508,218·73 in collecting the tax and paying the cost of establishment. Total contribution to principal works, R257,476 ; minor works and establishment, R715,276·16.

Referring to the Blue Books for the years named, I find, with the exception of the Northern, the other provinces through their Road Committees have been administered upon lines discordant with the spirit of the Road Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, which, although not very distinctly, fixes

two-thirds of the collections as the sum appropriated to principal roads. I assume the law requires that the two-thirds should be a first charge on the revenues of the Road Committees; and I shall be glad to know upon what principle the Committees appropriate for minor works sums far in excess of those paid for principal roads.

The balances in the hands of the Committee at the end of each year should, I am of opinion, be funded—especially those which remain on account of principal roads—and applied to such unforeseen works as flood damages, or landslips, or other works for which there is no provision in the present form of maintenance estimate.

With an improved system of administrative detail, I believe the collections under the Road Ordinance, *plus* the amounts realised by the sale of tolls, would be sufficient to meet the cost of the annual maintenance of all principal and minor road works in the Island, provided the latter were transferred to the Public Works Department. The proposed change, if accepted, would involve the abolition of the executive power which the Road Committees now possess, but it would relieve revenue officers of an immense responsibility, which is intensified by a lack of training in works of construction and maintenance. I believe, if the collections under the Road Ordinance were paid into the Treasury, and all public works whatever, now executed by minor road officers under the supervision of revenue officers only, were transferred to my department, in a few years the result would meet with public approbation.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Assuming that the votes of 1884 were enough for the efficient maintenance of the roads on the old system—which is a matter of grave doubt, strengthened into almost absolute certainty, because of the deterioration of their condition, due to previous ruthless cutting down of estimates—the gain to the Colony since the introduction of the system now so well known as "the MacBride system" has been considerable.

In 1885, when but partially applied, the saving of expenditure was R230,430·48; in 1886, R291,269·85; and the estimated saving for 1887 is R310,739·79—total, R832,440·12.

The following table and diagram of the cost of road upkeep during the last ten years indicate the yearly reduction :—

Year.	Miles.	Amount. R.	c.
Western Province.			
1878	427·59	396,181	34
1879	449·34	394,521	42
1880	459·59	400,173	81
1881	493·29	342,619	74
1882	499·30	348,145	38
1883	497·40	315,823	12
1884	497·23	284,667	1
1885	498·22	239,988	97
1886	511·22	209,377	75
1887*	515·03	224,261	0
North-Western Province.			
1878	285·75	137,281	90
1879	312·75	107,699	98
1880	311·75	105,660	63
1881	311·75	97,570	64
1882	311·75	94,939	8
1883	311·75	92,387	88
1884	311·75	66,080	7
1885	311·75	50,968	71
1886	311·75	56,761	56
1887*	312·75	60,568	0
Southern Province.			
1878	226·00	154,945	35
1879	253·25	161,047	25
1880	227·25	161,652	59
1881	227·25	136,713	1
1882	226·00	141,965	49
1883	226·00	117,233	98
1884	226·00	74,350	96
1885	226·00	66,368	20
1886	226·00	75,277	33
1887*	239·00	76,010	0
Eastern Province.			
1878	364·50	166,094	6
1879	364·00	77,089	81
1880	364·00	77,773	29
1881	374·50	79,797	32
1882	374·50	68,532	75
1883	362·25	82 546	59
1884	360·25	71,105	8
Eastern Province—contd.			
1885	360 25	54,015	68
1886	360·25	45,444	44
1887*	344·00	45,664	0
Northern Province.			
1878	508·25	119,668	17
1879	514·25	113,624	95
1880	484·75	110,088	52
1881	484·75	107,590	27
1882	484·75	99,685	38
1883	484·75	100,850	30
1884	484·75	92,048	29
1885	484 75	56,822	25
1886	484·75	58,847	2
1887*	484·25	65,211	83
Central Province.			
1878	615·41	765,631	86
1879	653·75	753,830	2
1880	684·51	753,916	75
1881	700·67	652,066	84
1882	728 33	599,478	32
1883	726·73	488,482	4
1884	760·52	456,490	59
1885	760·52	293,065	10
1886	538·27	173,640	76
1887*	557·08	167,387	0
North-Central Province.			
1878	227·03	40,568	18
1879	228·18	46,448	49
1880	228·18	45,639	61
1881	228·18	42,770	81
1882	228·18	42,303	17
1883	228·18	41,121	24
1884	228·18	37,051	37
1885	228·18	36,030	6
1886	235·18	40,558	36
1887*	290·18	35,721	0
Province of Uva.†			
1886	232·50	105,958	16
1887*	234·12	95,533	75

The general condition of the principal roads leaves nothing to be desired: improvement is visible wherever there has been no departure from the rules laid down for the guidance of the officers in charge of them. The agitation against the system appears to have dwindled down to occasional outbursts of chagrin. Impersonal criticism has ministered to the greatest enemies of the system—*the road overseers*—after a fashion which says but little for its discretion, and not

* Estimated.

† The expenditure in the Province of Uva previous to 1886 is included in the Western and Central Provinces.

much for its knowledge of road repairs. The only roads for which there were any reasonable grounds of complaint were eleven miles of the Haputalé-road and ten miles of the Lémastota-road; but it must not be supposed that the whole distances named were in bad order. The former, I confess, was early in January (1887), generally speaking, bad; the latter had not more than two miles, scattered over the distance named, in what might be termed a rough condition, *some* of which was due to (1) want of traffic, (2) bad drainage, and (3) *much* to non-observance of the rules for road repairs under *the system*. But the condition of a road in Ceylon is described as bad, whereas one in the same condition in nine other countries out of ten would be thought good enough. However, I do admit that this year there have been reasonable grounds for complaint regarding the sections of the two roads named. Be it remembered, they represent but one-tenth of the extent of roads used as outlets by Haputalé, and the remaining nine-tenths were, and are, in good condition for traffic.

With reference to the non-observance of the details, the treatment the roads named received last year deeply discouraged me. The work was performed without a thought of the object for which the responsible officers were labouring. Notwithstanding my vigilance—either through ignorance or wilfulness—my orders were disregarded and, by passive obstruction, made appear to be impracticable. But what has been good for Dimbula, Dikoya, Nuwara Eliya, and other hill-country districts must be good for Haputalé, and for the future it is to the local officers that the Government and the public should look for results.

I have proved the excellence of my system by its success in the districts named, and the more the public see of it the more certain will be their conviction of its superiority over that which it has superseded.

Although there was not a single detail which escaped my notice in the Haputalé district, the unavoidably long intervals between my visits of inspection rendered impossible that supervision and examination of everything which must have resulted in check-mating obstruction. My instructions were not openly disregarded: they were followed with an artful awkwardness which would make the best-planned system abortive.

More than once during 1886 such nonsense has been mentioned as that of putting tapal-runners on the Ratnapura and Jaffna roads; but any one with common sense can understand that native coach contractors are only too glad for some excuse for their wretched ill-treated horses, while the drivers of the bullock coach to the north take advantage of the rain to dawdle at all the stations and then report "bad roads"—a cry which every one takes up with pleasure, and no inquiries are made as to the time wasted.

SURVEY.

Engineering surveys for new roads, irrigation works, town water-supply, and reclamation of lands have been executed during the year. The following is a list of the surveys completed:—

Western Province.

Dandugam-oya (Kotugoda)
Trial boring, Negombo water-service scheme
Tebuwana-road
Bolgoda ferry

North-Western Province.

Village tanks

Southern Province.

Channel to Mágama
Walawé-gaṇga
Kirama river
Liangaha-ela channels
Doduwé reclamation scheme
Boring Andalla well, Hambantota district

Eastern Province.

Irrigation surveys
Pulukanáwa-Adichchekallu

Northern Province.

Irrigation in the province
Mandukótai tank

Central Province.

Rambukwela-ela
Amban-gaṇga (for Elehera)
Mandam-ela
Atabágé-oya scheme
General surveys
Carolina-Norton bridle-road
Bulatkohopitiya to Windsor Forest Gap
Bogawantaláwa-road extension
Maskeliya-road extension

North-Central Province.

Village tanks

Designs and estimates were prepared for proposed new works, estimated to cost nearly R3,000,000, which it was afterwards found could not all be undertaken for want of funds. The majority of the officers of my department worked at high pressure throughout the year, and to them acknowledgments for valuable services rendered are due.

The trace of the Wellawáya-Monarágala-road was completed by a private surveyor (Mr. A. Robertson), to whom many important engineering surveys have been entrusted.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

At the Government Factory, works of every description were executed: a handsome and substantial lattice bridge for spanning the Kehelgama river (100 ft. clear span) and several other bridges were completed; pipe sluices for village tanks and Molesworth sluices for Government tanks were turned out in large numbers; assistance was rendered to the engineers of the Colombo Waterworks and Harbour; and every department of Government found the Factory a useful and convenient institution.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The department lost four officers and two head overseers by retirement or resignation, and one by death: Mr. J. A. Arneil retired on pension after twenty-five years' service in the Survey and Public Works Departments: Messrs. Trump and Moss were permitted to resign, and have accepted service in the Native States under the Straits Government; Mr. Stewart was retired by a medical board; Mr. Potger was drowned by his boat upsetting when returning from an inspection of work at the Foul Point Lighthouse; Head Overseers C. Velaithan and D. A. Siriwardana have been pensioned.

The department was brought up to the strength allowed by the establishment votes by the addition of six District Engineers appointed by the Secretary of State: Messrs. Tomalin, A.R.I.B.A.;

Lovegrove, A.M.I.C.E.; Edge, S.I.C.E.; Bingham, S.I.C.E.; Ward, A.M.I.C.E.; Caldecott, A.M.I.C.E.; and three appointed by His Excellency the Governor—Messrs. Hendrie, Pole-Fletcher, and Stanley-Colls. Head Overseer Sabapathy was promoted to be an inspector, and Messrs. E. S. De Silva and M. Sanmukam were appointed Head Overseers.

On December 31, 1886, there were fifty-one officers on the establishment of all grades, eight inspectors, and nine head overseers.

There is a too general impression that persons of ordinary training are fit to effectually superintend road maintenance; in fact, that anybody can mend a road properly. But it has been found and is admitted that the duties of a road officer demand suitable education and talents, and some skill in the science of a civil engineer. It is therefore satisfactory to be in a position to record that in the appointments to the department during the year under review gentlemen qualified by training and experience have been secured.

R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

May 6, 1887.

APPENDIX.

EXPENDITURE.

	1886.		1885.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Establishment, including allowances and contingencies	283,819	1	273,150	54	10,688	47	—	
Upkeep of roads, bridges, canals, and irrigation works	945,787	20	1,006,883	25	—		61,096	5
Repairs of buildings	117,151	89	122,202	64	—		5,050	75
Departmental charges, and miscellaneous ...	163,169	73	114,201	76	48,967	97	—	
New works and buildings	131,492	25	130,192	63	1,299	62	—	
Alterations and additions to buildings ...	62,989	70	97,677	72	—		34,688	2
New roads, and additions to roads ...	262,700	34	124,322	33	138,378	1	—	
New bridges	107,787	42	13,959	80	93,827	62	—	
Irrigation works	525,725	7	306,687	0	219,038	7	—	
Total ...	2,600,622	61	2,189,277	67	512,179	76	100,834	82

The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follow :—

	1886.		1885.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Supply Bill, 1886	1,871,468	87	1,676,444	25	195,024	62	—	
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1886 ...	77,654	83	94,687	60	—		17,032	77
Amounts in deposit	—		55,718	79	—		55,718	79
Unexpended balances of previous years ...	166,189	76	11,653	39	154,536	37	—	
Road Ordinance funds	233,800	92	240,820	47	—		7,019	55
Private contributions	16,469	71	15,455	7	1,014	64	—	
Loan Board funds	18,870	81	34,363	15	—		15,492	34
Savings Bank loan	207,417	65	—		207,417	65	—	
From other Departments	4,675	93	58,244	95	—		53,569	2
From vote for Colombo Waterworks ...	4,074	13	1,890	0	2,184	13	—	
Total ...	2,600,622	61	2,189,277	67	560,177	41	148,832	47

The expenditure in each province, including the cost of establishment, divided proportionately over the provinces, is as follows :—

PROVINCES.	1886.		1885.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	c.	R	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Western	752,587	27	716,895	8	35,692	19	—	
North-Western	190,921	69	134,847	18	56,074	51	—	
Southern	223,111	9	156,586	40	66,524	69	—	
Eastern	156,671	27	244,045	3	—		87,373	76
Northern	223,492	17	171,719	79	51,772	38	—	
North-Central	426,458	15	231,478	91	194,979	24	—	
Central	445,526	93	533,705	28	—		88,178	35
Uva	181,854	4	—		181,854	4	—	
Total ...	2,600,622	61	2,189,277	67	586,897	5	175,552	11

I annex a diagram showing the details of expenditure in the department since the year 1840, as well as the total expenditure and the cost of establishment. The following items are included under this heading :—

	R.	c.	R.	c.
Fixed Salaries	158,280	23		
Provisional Salaries	121,216	12		
			279,496	35
Allowances	1,640	0		
Office Contingencies	2,682	66		
			4,322	66
Total ...			283,819	1

PIONEERS.

RETURN of the Pioneer Force on December 31, 1886.

	Number employed.	Nominal strength of division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Divisions ...	5	5	—	—
Sergeant-Majors	5	5	—	—
Sergeants ...	5	10	5	—
Corporals ...	7	10	3	—
First-class Artificers	28	40	12	—
Second-class Artificers	56	60	4	—
Third-class Artificers	174	150	—	24
Pioneers and Boys	165	225	60	—
Total ...	440	500	84	24
Deficiency				84
Deduct excess				24
Actual deficiency				60

	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Strength of force	440	444	—	4
Enlisted and joined	63	4	59	—
Discharged	3	6	—	3
Deserted	31	23	8	—
Deaths	18	8	10	—
Pensioned	15	8	7	—

The following figures show the number of the force at the end of the last five years :—

	Nominal strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.	Increase.
1881	700	655	45	6·43	—
1882	500	583	—	—	83
1883	500	511	—	—	11
1884	500	492	8	1·6	—
1885	500	444	66	11·2	—
1886	500	440	60	12·0	—

UPKEEP OF ROADS, CANALS, AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

Upkeep of Roads.

The following tabular statement shows the length of the roads, and the expenditure or proposed expenditure, on upkeep for 1885, 1886, and 1887 :—

	1885. Miles.		1886. Miles.	
Metalled roads	1,402·71		1,403·96	
Gravelled roads	849·71		858·71	
Natural roads	617·25		630·25	
Total ...	2,869·67		2,892·92	
	R.	c.	R.	c.
Expenditure on principal roads ...	850,662	89	789,823	52
Do. minor roads ...	31,963	39	30,937	65
Total ...	882,626	28	820,761	17
Average rate per mile on principal roads ...	296	43	273	35

Average estimated rate per mile for 1887 ... R258·81

Upkeep of Canals.

	1886. Miles.	1885 Miles.
North-Western Province	62	62
Northern Province	50	50
Western Province	60·25	67·25
	172·25	179·25
Expenditure	R28,296·83	R32,367·96

Cost of Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

PROVINCES.	1886. R.	c.	1885. R.	c.	Increase. R.	c.	Decrease. R.	c.
Western ...	717	36	1,128	15	—		410	79
North-Western ...	5,830	64	5,682	21	148	43	—	
Southern ...	11,611	46	12,258	28	—		646	82
Eastern ...	9,412	52	9,587	48	—		174	96
Northern ...	242	59	119	48	123	11	—	
Central ...	—		1,030	55	—		1,030	55
North-Central ...	14,145	25	10,831	66	3,313	60	—	
Uva ...	1,078	44	—		1,078	44	—	
Total ...	43,030	26	40,637	80	4,663	58	2,263	12

Summary.

Upkeep of—	1886. R.	c.	1885. R.	c.
Roads	820,761	17	882,626	28
Bridges	53,690	94	51,251	21
Canals	28,296	83	32,367	96
Irrigation Works	43,038	26	40,637	80
Total ...	945,787	20	1,006,883	25

UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

The total sum expended upon repairs of buildings during the last year was R117,151·89 :—

	R.	c.
Rebuilding the small-pox hospital at Ratnapura	113	50
Repairs to police stations under the vote of R8,000	7,132	89
Repairs to buildings under the general vote	68,849	16
Upkeep of Queen's Houses at Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya ...	4,510	36
Upkeep of jetties and cranes, Colombo Customs	2,079	51
Maintenance and repair of civil hospitals	9,177	26
Immediate and urgent repairs to district medical hospitals in the Central Province	248	18
Immediate and urgent repairs to medical officers' quarters and dispensaries attached to district medical hospitals in the Central Province ...	241	45
Temporary wards for infectious diseases, Uḍa Puselláwa ...	400	0
Do. do. Kęlébokka ...	400	0
Do. do. Dikoya ...	35	0
Repairs to district medical hospital at Kęlébokka	100	0
Improvements to Haputalé hospital	1,089	70
Putting up a fence round the dispensary at Náwalapiṭiya ...	14	40
Building a chimney for the male ward of the Dikoya hospital ...	43	4
Certain works for temporary ward for infectious diseases, Kęlębokka	49	0
Repairs to the hospital and dispenser's quarters, Uḍa Puselláwa ...	320	65
Clearing jungle and building steps to the Haputalé hospital ...	69	91
Urgent and minor repairs to Rakwána dispensary	78	75
Repairs to roof of the Dikoya hospital	208	35
Do. dispensary at Balaṇgoḍa	79	50
Do. to the Ramboḍa district outdoor dispensary ...	630	0
Enlarging the office room of the district hospital, Dikoya, and improving hospital grounds	68	90
Building detached sheds at Kanatta for small-pox patients ...	500	0
Temporary wards at Urugoḍawatta	880	0
Repairs to permanent buildings at Urugoḍawatta infectious hospital	60	0
Construction of framing for temporary sheds for small-pox patients ...	176	59
Constructing a small-pox hospital at Batticaloa	78	82
Repairs to infectious diseases hospital, Kanatta	112	0
Re-thatching infectious diseases hospital and outhouses, Kanatta ...	665	0
Repairs to Negombo hospital	796	25
Repairs to dispenser's quarters, Boręlla convict hospital ...	61	71
Fixing locks to window shutters of the lock-hospital, Boręlla Lunatic Asylum	85	68
Fixing a wainscot round the walls of the dining-room at Queen's House, Colombo	1,500	0
Repairs to leaks in Máráwilla hospital	33	32
Whitewashing hospitals in the Northern Province	218	2
Certain works and repairs to immigrant hospital, Dambulla ...	451	39
Re-thatching roof of female ward, Gampola hospital... ...	78	50
Repairs to Mehintalé dágoba	350	58
Repairs to Abayagiri dágoba	1,299	5
Colour-washing the walls of the Galle Face cemetery ...	36	0
Small and urgent repairs to machinery, Government Printing Office ...	299 76	3 31
Repairs to the boiler of the Government Printing Office	287	31
Do. Nilláwęli salt store	685	7
Do. Fort salt stores, Puttalam	416	24
Improvement to the De Soyza museum	180	0
Certain works to the old lunatic asylum	319	73
Certain improvements to the new lunatic asylum	435	27
Repairs to iron safe, Kégalla kachchéri	67	8
Heightening venetian of the Audience Hall, Kandy	37	32
Improvements to resthouse at Madholla	199	97
Improvements to resthouse at Pęlmaḍulla	47	73

	R.	c.
Repairs to Pussęlla resthouse	128	66
Repairs to resthouse at Já-ęla	49	99
Small and urgent repairs to resthouses in Sabaragomuwa district ...	602	94
Upkeep and general repairs to resthouses, Hambantoṭa district ...	134	53
Do. do. Mátara district ...	447	16
Do. do. Galle district ..	504	50
Do. do. Morawak kóralé ...	398	0
Do. do. Trincomalee district ...	921	11
Do. do. Batticaloa district	1,943	60
Do. do. Kalmunai district ...	795	67
Improvements to Bilhul-oya resthouse	653	96
Repair to resthouse at Nálanda	323	42
Small and urgent repairs to resthouses, Central Province ...	197	17
Repairs to Paṇwila resthouse	60	3
Gravelling road leading to Paṇwila resthouse	83	8
Repairs to resthouse at Mátalé	322	16
Do. Dambulla	337	98
Do. Galagedara	114	70
Do. Anurádhapura	169	24
Repairs to resthouses in the North-Central Province ...	650	47
Small and urgent repairs to resthouses in the Province of Uva ...	500	0
Repairs to resthouse at Bibile	380	0
Do. and outhouses at Haputalé	589	0
Do. at Taldeniya	146	4
Do. at Badulla	307	0
Repairs to Trincomalee jail	18	0
Total ...	117,151	89

DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The items under this heading are as follow :—

Departmental Charges.

	R.	c.
Surveying and tracing new roads	1,270	71
Keep of sick bullocks	95	90
Repair of ferry boats and pontoons	2,644	49
Working of the Factory	4,000	0
Purchase of tools for the use of the Public Works Department ...	36,753	19
General service	6,453	81
Purchase of drawing materials	983	33
Purchase and repair of surveying and drawing instruments ...	879	41
Purchase of pioneer clothing	3,778	7
Rent of the site occupied by Public Works building on Molfort estate, Pussęllawa	180	0
Rent on the building occupied by Public Works Department, Kandy	999	0
Rent for the site occupied by Public Works Department Katugastoṭa	105	0
Rent of building occupied by Public Works Department, Gampola ...	99	96
Rent of Public Works Office, Galle	600	0
Rent of house occupied by District Engineer, Negombo ...	198	0
Travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his assistants	59,765	99
Purchase of stationery	2,940	14
Repairs to the Batticaloa steam-launch	69	86
Recruiting the pioneer force	140	0
Rent of house occupied by District Engineer, Badulla ...	320	0
Removing landslip on Polgahawela-road	248	16
Total ...	122,525	2

Miscellaneous.

	R.	c.
Pay of convict guards, &c., employed on public works in the Northern Province	660	87
Filling up the Fort canal	20,000	0
Tools to be supplied to Provincial Road Committees ...	629	71
Fencing the old military burial-ground	324	0
Survey of a railway to Chilaw	12,600	0
Sinking wells in the Northern Province	1,000	0
Repairing sea wall near Kochchikadé	71	45
Cutting the mouth of the Kęlani river	37	50
Repairs to damages caused by floods to the waterworks at Puttalam ...	2,135	78
Pay of District Engineer's clerk at Batticaloa	626	0
Compensation for damage done to Bowhill estate	400	0
Do. on land at Elgama village	133	25
Do. for land taken for widening of Ward-street in the town of Kandy	300	0
Compensation for a road reservation between Mátalé and Dambulla	177	64
Sidings to koṭṭus and stores on the Northern and Southern Salt-pan-roads, Puttalam	207	67
Restoration of ruins at Yápahu	449	63
Sinking a well at Alut-oya resthouse premises	21	56
Cases for the Colombo Museum	869	65
Total ...	40,644	71

NEW WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The items under this heading are the following :—

	R.	c.
Constructing a kachchéri at Puttalam	15,372	54
Certain works to the new lunatic asylum	2,557	28
Lazaretto at Halmanheil	1,458	47
Building a set of police lines, Jaffna	1,702	26
Restoration of Karaiúr reclamation wall	7,999	99
Converting the horse-bridge over the Kurundu-oya to a cart-bridge...	643	61
Constructing hospital for the Avisáwélla district	1,352	84
Erection of dormitories and single rooms, classes 7 and 8, new lunatic asylum	29,780	0
Erection of single rooms, classes 1 and 2, new lunatic asylum ...	27,351	29
Building an infirmary, left wing, new lunatic asylum ...	13,550	0
Covered way to infirmary, left wing, new lunatic asylum ...	2,600	0
Certain works to the new lunatic asylum	639	87
Water-supply to do.	1,870	35
Reconstructing grain-shed at Jaffna	1,758	20
Residence for the Sub-Collector, Vaṇkálai	2,497	87
Repairs to external walls of Fort Halmanheil, Kayts ...	1,867	73
Extending wall of General Cemetery, Mahaiyáwa ...	295	5
Erecting walls round Bogambra jail hospital	726	96
Building hospital and medical officer's quarters, Lunugalla ...	8,094	5
Erection of public latrines in the town of Anurádhapura ...	938	62
Building a resthouse at Anurádhapura	4,894	17
Erecting a public latrine at Kégalla	719	42
Building a resthouse at Avisáwélla	1,807	18
Construction of jailer's residence, Hulftsdorp	821	41
Improvements to Hulftsdorp prison	193	9
Total ...	131,492	25

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

The items under this heading are the following :—

	R.	c.
Erecting upper flooring over eastern block, Negombo kachchéri ...	9,865	35
Erecting two witness sheds at court-house, Ratnapura ...	483	50
Repairs and improvements to the hospital at Ratnapura ...	1,694	90
Additions to cellular block, Welikaḍa	8,834	47
Alterations to kachchéri and Assistant Agent's quarters, Mannár ...	643	82
Converting boys' school at Puttalam into a court-house ...	1,291	81
Improvements to the Police Magistrate's quarters, Mátalé ...	200	0
Constructing and fixing record shelves, Kandy kachchéri ...	1,694	74
Building a kitchen for kachchéri interpreter's quarters, Nuwara Eliya	509	92
Do. kachchéri second clerk's quarters, Nuwara Eliya	335	85
Do. the registrar's clerks' quarters, Nuwara Eliya	317	17
Flooring the verandahs of the kachchéri head clerk's bungalow ...	234	98
Building south end additions to Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya ...	10,094	24
Erecting a dead-house and partition wall in the hospital premises at Taṇgalla	302	43
Alterations and improvements to Badulla jail	400	0
Construction of six dry-earth latrines at the Pánaduré police-station	649	89
Divisional walls and other works to the new warehouse buildings, Colombo	1,922	0
Extending proposed court-house at Puttalam	1,446	57
Constructing a drain at the Civil hospital, Kandy	171	2
Building a kitchen for the Post Office, Chilaw	200	0
Erection of new godowns and stables, Avisáwélla resthouse ...	2,200	0
Alterations and improvements to Elephant Pass resthouse ...	953	24
Repairs and additions to resthouse, Nálanda	575	0
Additions and improvements to resthouse at Maḍawachchiya ...	130	49
Six cells, Hambantoṭa jail	226	32
Completing the unfinished wings, Bogambra jail	289	15
Additions to Kégalla jail	216 746	0 91
Shelves to the record-room, District Court, Taṇgalla ...	220	0
Alterations to record-room, Jaffna District Court	366	19
Do. do. Jaffna Police Court	21	12
Do. do. Point Pedro Court	39	10
Converting a portion of the court house at Chilaw into a record-room	26	70
Constructing prison cells at Hendala asylum	363	0
Weather-boarding the roof of the District Court record-room, Kalutara	190	0
Wire-netting the record-room windows, Mannár	11	71
Glass shutters to windows of jail hospital, Chilaw	47	50
Shutting the verandah of the new jail, Kurunégala	53	0
Building a dead-house, Galle jail	62	92
Alterations to record-rooms of the District and Police Courts, Mátara	25	86
Wire-netting the windows of the record-room, District Court, Mátara	34	15
Fixing a window to the surgery at the Taṇgalla jail	23	0
Building a new latrine in the Trincomalee prison	64	2
Making a step ladder for record-room shelves, and for refixing the railings, District Court, Anurádhapura	17	72
Additional room to the jail hospital, Badulla	498	9
Building a kitchen in Galle jail	144	91
Work-shed and firewood store, Nuwara Eliya jail	410	6
Latrine for the jail-house at Mátalé	57	87
Additions and improvements to Badulla jail	580	84
Additional room to Badulla jail	499	98
Work-shed for Europeans, Welikaḍa	1,832	70
Additional block of twelve cells, Ratnapura jail	2,997	46

	R.	c.
Additions and improvements to Ratnapura jail	810	24
Erecting a shot-drill shed, Mátara jail	411	87
Additions to the jail at Anurádhapura	4,310	80
Building an association ward, Kurunęgala jail	1,250	0
Extension of jail wall at Puttalam	989	12
Total ...	62,989	70

NEW ROADS, AND ADDITIONS TO ROADS.

	R.	c.
Completing the Trincomalee-Anurádhapura-road	37,493	96
Increased waterway, and improvements to Mannár causeway ...	16,559	43
Constructing three miles of the Wattagoda-Pundalu-oya-road .	46,923	4
Erecting a horse-bridge over the Bilihul-oya, Lower Badulla-road ...	1,201	31
Erecting a horse-bridge over the Kurundu-oya	552	46
Bridging, general upkeep, and improving the bridle-road from Umá-oya to Galboḍa estate, Uḍa Pussęlláwa	1,313	19
Opening road from Ruwanwęlla to Attanagalla	5,000	0
Opening a further portion of the road between Kurugammódara and Nambápána	10,325	16
Extension of the Bulatkohopiṭiya road	16,325	7
Extension of the Galmal oya-road towards Alutnuwara Bintęnna ...	4,999	75
Bridle path from Carolina to Norton bridge	6,460	0
Construction of the Galwęlla-road	5,000	0
Forming a bridle road from Middle camp to Haputalé gap ...	15,250	0
Survey of road from Wellawáya to Monarágala	5,250	0
Improvement of the Yakwęwa-Pésálai-road	15,606	16
Improvement of the road between Buttalu-oya and Rájakaḍaluwa ...	8,558	4
Maintenance of road from Tebuwana to Nęboda	225	43
Repair of flood damages on the Puttalam-Kalá-oya-road ...	2,897	49
Converting bridle-path from Koṭṭáwa to Uḍagama into a cart-road ...	4,000	0
Metalling Badulla-Batticaloa road	13,670	38
Improvement of the South Coast-road towards Potuvil ...	9,501	72
Repair of Karaitivu-Veriyádi road	4,217	2
Metalling the North-Central-road	15,706	11
Deviation of the Puttalam-road	2,100	0
Widening road from Hatton junction bridge towards Dikoya bazaar ...	2,880	0
Do. Hatton to Dikoya junction	2,631	0
Do. between the 6¾ and 8¼ mile-post on the Badulla-Taldena road	995	53
Building a 6-feet culvert on the North road	700	0
Improvement of the North Coast-road, Batticaloa	6,358	9
Total ...	262,700	34

NEW BRIDGES.

	R.	c.
Erection of an iron bridge over the Karawan ęla	3,987	5
Construction of Sitáwaka bridge	37,211	0
Erecting a rail pipe bridge at Demaṭagoḍa	5,577	66
Erecting four bridges on the Yaṭiyantoṭa-road	5,000	0
Substituting timber bridging by iron on Ratnapura-road ...	15,662	55
Erecting a rail-pipe bridge over the canal at Kóṭṭé	4,999	35
Re-erection of Kalá-oya bridge, Puttalam-Trincomalee-road ...	15,953	43
Erecting a cart-road bridge over the Kehelganna-oya, near Norton ...	14,979	13
Do. bridge over the Kimbulpiṭiya ęla	1,521	45
Do. a foot-bridge over the Lunumidęlla stream	810	0
Do. an 18-ft. span bridge near Tiripana	1,119	18
Do. a 12 ft. span bridge near Tiripana	966	62
Total ...	107,787	42

IRRIGATION WORKS.

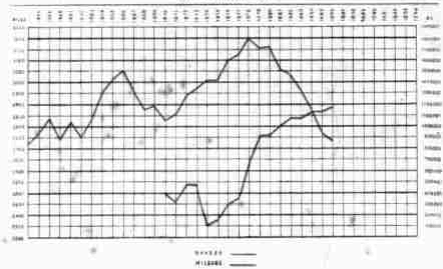
	Expenditure to end of 1885.		Expenditure in 1886.		Total.	
Southern Province.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Preliminary work in clearing the Rambara Vihára irrigation channel ...	1,452	32	12,000	39	13,452	71
Widening the existing channel and adding twenty chains of new channel at Pattara, Mátara district	—		1,479	68	1,479	68
Providing labour, &c., in surveying the Kirima river	514	59	466	38	980	97
Anicut across the Walawé-gaṇga ...	—		40,000	0	40,000	0
Providing labour, &c., for surveying and levelling a channel from Uḍukiriwila tank	—		249	81	249	81
Repairs to the dam at Divitura ...	—		545	85	545	85
Constructing an anicut across the Kirima river at Etpiṭiya	—		7,110	6	7,110	6
Re-pointing, &c., of the masonry tower at Hali-ęla	—		150	28	150	28
Tracing a channel from Liyangahatoṭa anicut to Hambantoṭa	—		197	32	197	32
Surveying irrigation works in the Taṇgalla and Hambantoṭa districts ...	—		403	91	403	91
For small irrigation works ...	—		890	0	890	0
Construction of sluices to village tanks ...	—		10,113	65	10,113	65
For surveys	90	0	564	41	654	41

	Expenditure to end of 1885.		Expenditure in 1886.		Total.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
North-Central Province.						
Restoration of the Yóda-ęla ...	89,642	24	50,611	22	140,253	46
Restoration of the Nuwarawęwa ...	—		1,063	51	1,063	51
Erecting a temporary bungalow for the District Engineer's clerks, office, and store-room at Maradankaḍawala ...	—		546	32	546	32
Construction of a bungalow for the District Engineer, Maḍawachchiya ...	—		1,250	0	1,250	0
Improvement of the bathing and drinking pokunas in the town of Anurádhapura ...	—		251	84	251	84
Extension of Bassawakulam channel ...	—		3,099	50	3,099	50
Extension of the irrigation channel from Unanse Weṭichi-pokuna towards Abeyagiriya dágoba ...	—		4,000	0	4,000	0
Repairs and improvements to Tissawęwa tank ...	—		2,328	24	2,328	24
Construction of the Kalawęwa sluices ...	49,000	0	86,256	71	135,256	71
Erection of a spill-wall across the Kalá-oya at Kalawęwa ...	—		51,958	14	51,958	14
Re-building of sluice at Balaluwęwa ...	—		30,608	79	30,608	79
Repair of village tanks ...	1,125	48	8,508	92	9,634	40
Construction of sluices to village tanks ...	57,784	62	12,611	53	70,396	15
Small irrigation works ...	—		716	90	716	90
For surveys ...	400	0	418	27	818	27
Western Province.						
Repairs to Boraḷęsgama tank ...	—		281	6	281	6
Repairs to Kebawa tank ...	—		29	94	29	94
Upkeep of sluices in Kalutara district ...	—		200	0	200	0
Constructing a bungalow at Walalgoḍa ...	—		600	0	600	0
Pay of guardian of tank at Boraḷęsgama ...	—		108	0	108	0
Brick-lining well at Wellawa ...	—		179	0	179	0
Cutting the bar of the Talpiṭiya outlet ...	—		10	0	10	0
Restoration of the Baṭugedara-ęla ...	—		7,183	24	7,183	24
Anicut at Kempi-ęla ...	—		1,134	63	1,134	63
Survey of the Kolonná kóralé irrigation scheme ...	—		399	8	399	8
For surveys ...	328	8	141	15	469	23
Deepening the Hoṭṭiyagoḍa-ęla, Bóruwala	—		88	6	88	6
North-Western Province.						
Widening spill, repairing breach, and raising a portion of the bund at Mediyáwa tank ...	—		3,506	5	3,506	5
Repairing sluice of Kurunęgala tank ...	—		249	18	249	18
Restoration of Maha Uswęwa ...	—		6,950	65	6,950	65
Construction of sluices to village tanks ...	37,933	23	13,174	29	51,107	52
Small irrigation works ...	—		1,000	0	1,000	0
For surveys ...	1,066	0	428	26	1,494	26
Eastern Province.						
Restoration of Koṭawęwa tank ...	17,290	46	10,196	43	27,486	89
Anicut and storage channel for Kaḍukamunai tank ...	6,264	37	10,035	20	16,299	57
Repairs to Kalwan sluice allai tank ...	—		191	93	191	93
Repairs to sluice of Periyakulam tank ...	—		205	9	205	9
Restoration of Panawa tank ...	—		1,126	61	1,126	61
Restoration of Naulla tank ...	—		2,135	46	2,135	46
Pipe sluice to Maḍawachchiya tank ...	—		764	0	764	0
Raising spill-level of Maha-oya tank ...	—		619	89	619	89
Raising the spill in Kanthalai tank ...	—		1,756	69	1,756	69
Constructing a wall across the Panichchi-aḍḍidóai near Sagamam ...	—		1,575	52	1,575	52
Examining the foundations of Kaliódai anicut ...	—		136	61	136	61
For surveys ...	1,930	32	205	44	2,135	76
Central Province.						
Construction of irrigation dam across the Amban-gaṇga ...	—		39,995	2	39,995	2
Repairs to the Atirahapiṭiya and Haṇgurankanda-ęla ...	—		3,650	0	3,650	0
Improvements to Rajjamana-ęla ...	—		499	95	499	95
Alteration and improvement of Hukpęlęssa-ęla ...	—		1,423	84	1,423	84
Trace of the extension of the Alutwalawahala-ęla ...	—		1,662	16	1,662	16
Constructing a dam near head of Elpiṭiya Rája-ęla ...	—		1,300	0	1,300	0
Clearing trace of the Happawara-ęla ...	—		34	85	34	85
Improvements to Palle-amuna ...	—		1,235	0	1,235	0
Improvements to Eraula-ęla ...	2,446	43	589	53	3,035	96
Constructing headwork for Alandeniya-ęla	—		999	72	999	72
Improvements to the Pohanwela-amuna ...	—		1,557	78	1,557	78
Constructing a headwork for the Teldeniyawahala-ęla ...	—		1,795	19	1,795	19
Improvements to the Kandapiṭiyawela-ęla ...	—		5	44	5	44
Certain works on Kurundu-oya estate-ęla	—		285	43	285	43

	Expenditure to end of 1885.		Expenditure in 1886.		Total.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Constructing headwork of Máussáwa-ela...	—	...	496	7	496	7
Compensation for land in connection with the Weligeriya landslip ...	—	...	447	50	447	50
For small irrigation works ...	—	...	1,000	0	1,000	0
For surveys	4,355	22	2,506	92	6,862	14
Northern Province.						
Increasing the storage capacity and strengthening bund of Vavuniya Viláu-kulam tank	—	...	17,294	23	17,294	23
Restoration of Iratperiyakulam tank ...	—	...	17,411	5	17,411	5
Completing the sluices at Mylankulam and Arsokulam	—	...	308	25	308	25
Restoration of Mamadu tank ...	—	...	2,283	55	2,283	55
Construction of sluices to village tanks ...	8,248	52	7,202	26	15,450	78
For surveys	137	74	1,139	6	1,276	80
Province of Uva.						
Distributing sluices to Elatoṭa-ela ...	979	95	220	5	1,200	0
Fixing a sluice and pipe to Hingirigamuwa-wewa	1,046	55	301	9	1,347	64
Repairs to Meddebeddewewa sluice in the Bintenna district	—	...	196	77	196	77
Opening outlet and inlet channel for and from sluice at Ekkeriyankumbura ...	—	...	228	54	228	54
Repairs to the dam and intake of the Umaela across the Umá-oya ...	37	67	60	4	97	64
Compensation for land taken for enlargement of the Barrack Plains reservoir, Nuwara Eliya	10,766	62	1,121	27	11,888	19
Repairing damage, and improvements to Taldena-ela	2,199	88	1,772	87	3,972	75
Providing and fixing piles at the head of the Udella-ela	—	...	362	3	362	3
Building walling, &c., along the banks of the Hangeh ela		...	1,346	61	1,346	61
Fixing piles and building masonry at head of the Mána-ela	—	...	1,070	10	1,070	10
Widening spill and building a shield wall at Punawewa	1,349	68	287	92	1,637	60
Completing the bund, and for a sluice to the Diyabuntálawa tank ...		...	590	0	590	0
Building a pile dam at Kumbalwella, with necessary channel to connect it with present ela		...	887	63	887	63
For small irrigation works ...	—	...	1,000	0	1,000	0
For surveys		...	289	25	289	25
			507,870	6		
PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO IRRIGATION OFFICERS.						
Southern Province		...	4,700	0		
North-Central Province		...	4,630	0		
Northern Province		...	7,600	0		
Central Province		...	665	1		
North Western Province ...		...	220	0		
Eastern Province		...	40	0		
			17,855	1		
		Total ...	525,725	7		

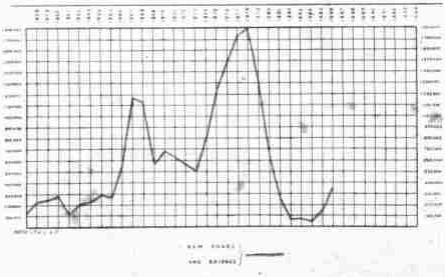
DIAGRAM

SHOWING
TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE
REPAIRS & MILEAGE OF ROADS



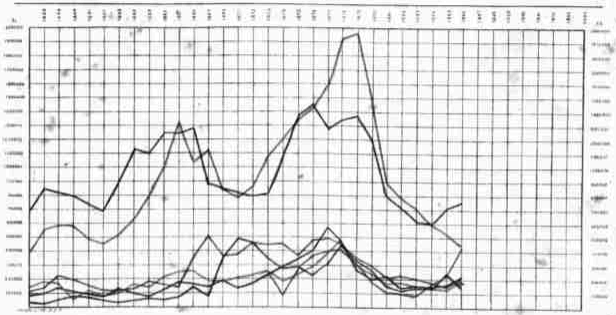
DIAGRAM

SHOWING
TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE
CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS



DIAGRAM

SHOWING
FLUCTUATION IN DISTRIBUTIONS IN
THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES
THE LAST 70 YEARS.

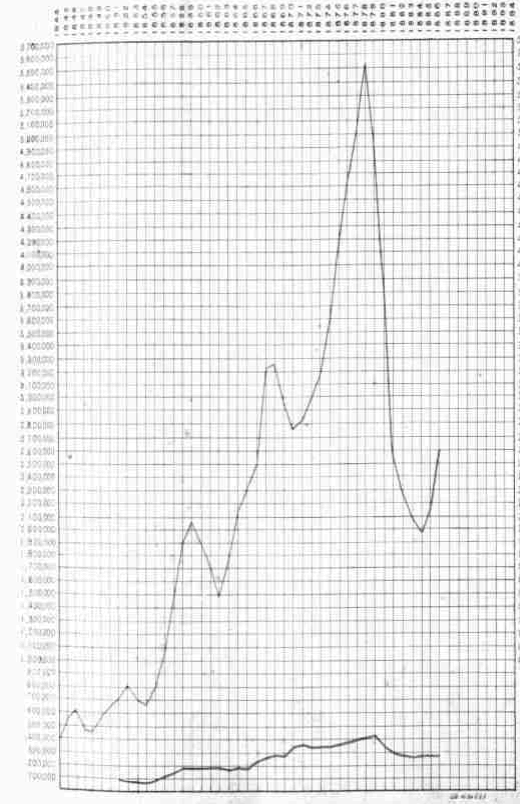


— NOTE —

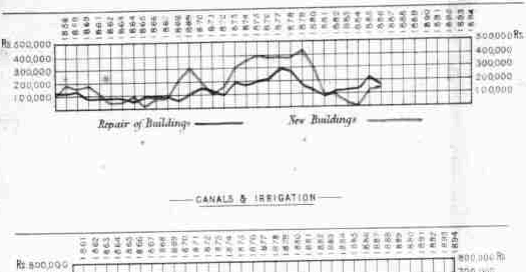
THE DISTRIBUTIONS 1901-1971 ARE
PROPORTIONS OF ALLOTTED HOMESTEADS.

DIAGRAM

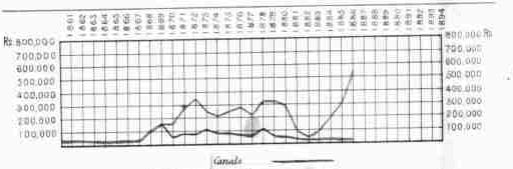
Showing the Fluctuation of total departmental Expenditure for the last 50 Years



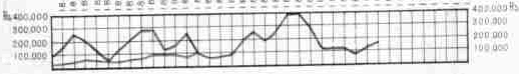
BUILDINGS



CANALS & IRIGATION



SUNDRIES



SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, FOR 1886.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL :—Departmental changes—Inspection tours—General scope of work done—Pecuniary results—Fees earned by the Department—Comparison of revenue with that of preceding year—Crown lands alienated—Departmental expenditure.

FIELD WORK :—(1) *Triangulation*—Minor triangulation—Great triangulation—Progress of the survey party.—(2) *Topographical and Revenue Surveys*—Work done—(*a*) Survey of Crown lands for sale—Extent of work done in comparison with preceding years—Miscellaneous work—(*b*) Cadastral surveys—(*c*) Town surveys—(*d*) Irrigation surveys—Extent of work done—(*e*) Boundary surveys—Work done—(*f*) Miscellaneous surveys—(i) Railway surveys—(ii) Coast surveys—(iii) Forest surveys.—(3) *Levelling Operations*—Net-work of primary levelling—Tidal observations—Levelling in connection with irrigation works.

OFFICE WORK :—All field work transferred to the record maps—Number of preliminary plans prepared during the year, with acreage—Maps for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition—Number of title plans issued—Plans supplied free of charge to Government officials—Plans sold to the public—Work done in Lithographic room—Work done by the Instrument Repairer.

RETURNS :—(A) Lands alienated from the Crown in 1886—(A1) Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute—(B) Lands alienated to Europeans and Natives in 1886—(C) Preliminary plans forwarded to Government Agents—(D) Title plans forwarded to Government Agents—(E) Expenditure of the Department—(F) Crown lands alienated, revenue and expenditure, and title-deed plans from 1833 to 1886—(G) Progress report of field surveyors during the year 1886.

DIAGRAMS :—(1) Amount realised by land sales from 1856 to 1886—(2) Acreage alienated from 1844 to 1886—(3) Title plans from 1844 to 1886—(4) Comparison of revenue and expenditure from 1846 to 1886—(5) Amounts realised by fees recovered from 1869 to 1886.

GENERAL.

Departmental Changes.—During the year 1886 the casualities and changes in the Department have been as follows :—

In the field staff the Department sustained a serious loss, and the Government was deprived of a valuable servant by the death of Mr. W. A. B. Fyers, Chief Surveyor, Eastern Province, eldest son of the late Surveyor-General, Colonel A. B. Fyers, R.E. This officer, although suffering from a painful internal affection, often necessitating his being lifted on and off his horse, struggled manfully to do his duty against adverse circumstances, and literally died in harness at Trincomalee on July 16, at the early age of 33 years. His devotion to duty forms a bright episode in the history of the Ceylon Survey.

A new appointment of Chief Surveyor, North-Central and Northern Provinces, having been created by His Excellency the Governor, Mr. J. C. Ingleby was promoted to that post.

Mr. G. Waddell and Mr. A. E. Wackrill, trained at the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, were appointed to the Department towards the close of the year—the former as a Field Surveyor, the latter as Trigonometrical and Meteorological Assistant.

In June Mr. X. S. Daniels, Assistant Surveyor, after thirty years of excellent service in the department, retired upon pension.

The services of Mr. P. A. Daniels, Assistant Surveyor, were dispensed with in February, and of Mr. H. Keyt (Supernumerary Surveyor) in November.

In August, Mr. F. N. Payne was appointed a supernumerary Assistant Surveyor.

In March, Mr. G. H. Symonds, Chief Surveyor, Western Province, proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England.

The Surveyor-General went on privilege leave in July to England for three months, his duties being temporarily performed by Mr. G. H. Symonds, Chief Surveyor, Western Province.

In the office staff Mr. J. H. E. Gomes, Mr. M. De Coorey, and Mr. A. N. De Silva retired from the service, all having rendered good service. Mr. G. A. Fernando was appointed to an office under the Straits Government in September. Mr. J. M. De Silva died in December.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G., inspected the office on June 18.

Inspection Tours.—Duties of a departmental nature, or in connection with the Irrigation Board, took me to the Southern Province in January, to the North-Western Province in February, to the Central and Eastern Provinces in March and April, to the Central and North-Central in May, and to the Northern Province in June.

General scope of the work done during the year.—Every opportunity was taken during the year to do useful work for the country at large, besides the mere survey of applications for the purchase of Crown land. The applications for land should, of course, have due attention among an agricultural people like the Sinhalese, and from a budget point of view, and therefore, in the interests of this department, which is gauged by the revenue that it brings in, there is a natural disposition on the part of its officers to give these applications the first consideration. But to do so to the exclusion of everything else would be extremely injudicious and short-sighted. There are other classes of survey which, although they may not in all cases help the budget directly, will do so indirectly, by saving useless expenditure, by husbanding the water-supply, by preserving

the forests from wasteful and indiscriminate chenaing, and by minimising the litigation due to imperfect maps. To this class of survey belong the initial levellings for the determination of the data necessary for irrigation works, the survey of streams, forest surveys, and the great triangulation, upon the basis of which correct mapping depends. To these matters the attention of the department has been directed, so far as was consistent with other claims.

Thus 173 miles of initial levelling were run, and 26 miles of levels in connection with the Dędru-oya anicut in the North-Western Province. Levels and irrigation surveys were carried out in connection with the Amban-gaṇga and Elahęra schemes, the Bilhul-oya, the Waduwawęla, and the Kurundu-oya-ęlas in the Central Province, and the Taṇgalla pipe trace in the Southern Province. In the case of the alienations of land on a large scale in September last for tea estates, the streams were surveyed and reservations made in the interest of the native cultivators. Extensive forest surveys were made in the upper waters of the Kalu-gaṇga under the Peak range, with a view to restricting the destruction by natives of valuable Crown forests and of carrying out the provisions of the Forest Ordinance No. 10 of 1885. The great triangulation absorbed the services of two officers for the greater part of the year.

Besides these surveys, several roads were traced with the object of opening up the planting districts, and of giving access to tanks, &c.

Topographical and irrigation surveys were continued in the park-country between Madulsíma and Batticaloa and in the Southern Province.

Large surveys were made in the villages of Mádampé in Atakalan kóralé and Kellé in the Koloma kóralé of the Saffragam district.

Besides the foregoing works, the minor triangulation, village and road surveys, land acquisition questions for the Railway and Public Works Departments, training of apprentices for the Public Works Department, and questions of encroachment more or less complicated have occupied the time of the surveyors.

Pecuniary Results of the Year's Work.—The revenue derived from land sales exceeds that of the previous year by a sum of R36,810. The expenditure has at the same time increased by a sum of R6,390, due to an augmentation of the staff of the department. It is satisfactory to report also that the excess of revenue over expenditure, which was characteristic of the years 1884 and 1885, continues to be maintained, and in 1886 shows a balance of R32,760.

Revenue earned by the Department.—Of the total revenue of R418,634, the amount realised by survey fees, plans, &c., is R53,653—a slight decrease from 1885.

Crown Land Sales.—The revenue derived from the sales of Crown land has fallen off in the Central, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces; while in the Western, Southern, Northern, and North-Central Provinces the land-sales have brought in increased revenue in comparison with the year 1885. The returns for the Province of Uva do not admit of comparison with previous years, as that province was only constituted at the beginning of the year.

The number of lots alienated from the Crown, including those sold under Sir Henry Ward's minute, was 4,172, embracing an area of 22,290 acres. Of these, 164 lots containing 6,826 acres and 24 perches were purchased by Europeans at an average rate of R23·74 per acre, showing as against last year a great improvement in price; 3,451 lots comprising an extent of 13,310 acres were disposed of to natives at an average rate of R17·02 per acre—about the same price as last year. The balance acreage has been alienated by tickets of occupancy, by lease plans, and by sales under Sir Henry Ward's minute, whereby the purchase-money is paid in four annual instalments.

The falling off in the sales of land to natives is noteworthy. It appears from a comparison with last year that the sales of land to natives have fallen off from 19,125 acres to 13,310 acres, or 35 per cent.

The chief purchases by Europeans were made in the Kęgalla district of the Western Province for the purpose of opening up the land for tea cultivation; 5,056 acres were sold in this district at an average price, after deduction of advertisement and other charges, of R26·67 per acre. Purchase of land by natives, as already mentioned, has declined generally.

The highest average rates per acre paid by Europeans occurred in the North-Western Province, while in the case of natives the highest rates were realised in the Province of Uva.

Expenditure of the Department.—The gross expenditure of the department from its own votes amounted to R375,870·93, but the following deductions should be made from this amount for extraneous work:—

	R.	c.
Miscellaneous work, including great triangulation, irrigation surveys, railway surveys, waterworks, town surveys, levelling, defining old title-plan boundaries, &c.	87,274	78½
Meteorological observatories and instruments, including salaries paid out of General Vote	4,055	80
Instruments	848	12
Lithography, including salaries paid out of General Vote ...	3,957	46
Total ...	96,136	16½

leaving R279,734·76½ due to the general working of the department.

FIELD WORK.

(1) TRIANGULATION.

Minor Triangulation.—The minor triangulation of the Island was continued during the year by the field surveyors as opportunity offered by the opening up of new ground. In all forty-six new stations were established and observed from, and these were subsequently fixed with reference to the meridian of Pidurutalagala by the Trigonometrical Assistant at headquarters. Eighty-six old stations were also recalculated and refixed.

The usual routine work of supplying scored points, meridional bearings, &c., for the accurate fixation of survey work in the field, was duly performed.

Great Triangulation.—The great triangulation of the northern part of the Island, for the purpose of connecting the Ceylon system with the Madras coast series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, was continued throughout the year by Mr. S. J. C. More, District Surveyor, assisted,

until July 20, by Mr. R. W. J. Crabb, Assistant Surveyor, and in spite of great difficulties considerable progress has been made.

During the early part of the year, Mr. More being then engaged on the mainland, the coast line and the islands between Mannár and Jaffna were visited by Mr. J. L. Hampton, District Surveyor, who selected and reported on the sites for the new stations between the mainland and Delft, which island contains the terminal stations of the Madras coast series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Stone trigonometrical towers twenty-five feet in height were erected on the islands of Palaitívu and Punkudutívu and at Kalmunaí; one on the island of Iranátívu, forty-five feet in height; and wooden stages at Kanchuravillu, Giant's Tank, Mandaikal-ar, Chemmálai, and Devil's Point. At Vaykálai the whole beacon has been utilised as a trigonometrical station.

Fourteen of the new stations were observed from during the year; and, owing to the progress made, the completion of the work of connecting the Ceylon and Indian surveys is now within visible distance.

The chief difficulties to be contended with were in cutting lines through dense forest and level ground so as to enable the ray from the distant signal to reach the observer's instrument; there was also difficulty in erecting a rigid observing signal—in some cases as much as 140 ft. from the ground—and in communicating between the islands and the mainland in the absence of proper boats suited for the transport of large parties of men with heavy timber and other supplies. To these must be added the ever-present difficulty of fighting against the fever and dysentery of a malarious district, and of keeping together a body of coolies in a desolate country, upon whose services the Government have no hold, and who are at liberty to throw up work when it so pleases them.

That these difficulties have been struggled against and surmounted speaks well for the courage, determination, and tenacity of purpose of the officer in charge, Mr. S. J. C. More, District Surveyor.

The final calculations and reductions have not yet been commenced in the office, owing to the break in the observations caused by the stage at Chilaiyinamarutamadu having been disturbed by a heavy gale.

During the year the latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths of the old principal stations (twenty-five in number) and two new stations were re-computed by figural methods similar to those employed in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India; and the latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths of the whole of the secondary stations (thirty-three in all) were re-calculated in connection with the principal series by the acting Trigonometrical Assistant, Mr. C. H. Allen.

Mr. A. E. Wackrill, who was trained at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, arrived from England in the latter end of November to take up the post of Trigonometrical Assistant, which had been temporarily filled since the death of Mr. Macvicar, in 1885, by Mr. C. H. Allen. With the help of the last-named officer, Mr. Wackrill has been making himself acquainted with the details of the methods employed in the Ceylon Survey.

I desire here to place on record the excellent work performed by Mr. C. H. Allen while temporarily filling the office during the period between Mr. Macvicar's death and Mr. Wackrill's arrival. He has done a very large amount of dry, laborious calculation with great zeal and assiduity.

(2) TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS.

The general topographical survey of that portion of the Central and Eastern Provinces which lies between Madulsima and the coast was continued for some months of the year under the same officers, Messrs. W. H. Thornton and R. B. Campbell, and a fair amount of work was done and knowledge acquired of a comparatively remote and unknown part of the Island. Pressure of application surveys led to the removal of these officers, but I hope to be able to resume the work shortly.

Surveys in connection with the Amban-gayga and Elahera irrigation scheme were continued during the first eight months of the year, two officers at first and three later being employed on the work. This district had an evil reputation for fever, and I considered it desirable in consequence to recall the officers, after five or six months' jungle work, for a brief spell in the healthy parts. In this way the health of the surveying parties was fairly well preserved. Messrs. Snowden, Hampton, and Erskine did good work under adverse circumstances.

Other roads, streams, and lakes in the Western, North-Western, Southern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces were surveyed during the year.

The surveys of the large gabadágam villages of Gilimalé and Bambarabotuwa for purposes of forest conservation enabled me to fill up a large gap in the topography of the country under the Peak range.

(a) *Surveys of Crown Lands for Sale or Settlement.*

Extent of Work done in comparison with preceding year.—During the past year the total area of new ground surveyed was as follows:—

Province.	Total Acreage	Acreage surveyed by Chief Surveyors.	Acreage and cost of work done by District and Assistant Surveyors.		
			Acreage.	Total cost.	Average cost per acre.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. c.	R. c.
Central ...	1464 1 11·10	—	1464 1 11·10	9676 99	6 60
Uva ...	1792 2 35·75	—	1792 2 35·75	4339 87½	2 42
Western ...	41775 0 33	—	41775 0 33	51507 19	1 23
Southern ...	4719 3 36	375 2 28	4344 0 18	13699 12	3 15
Eastern ...	3475 1 7	398 3 21	3076 1 26	7678 10½	2 49
North-Western ...	10676 1 13·24	395 1 31	10280 3 22·24	14730 74½	1 43
Northern ...	1918 1 4	—	1918 1 4	4533 24	2 36
North-Central ...	1127 0 10	75 0 14	1051 3 36	5969 80	5 67
	66949 0 0·09	1245 0 14	65703 3 26·09	112135 26½	1 71

Acreage done per Surveyor.—The acreage surveyed in 1886 on applications shows an increase of 15,928 acres in comparison with the preceding year. The average number of acres surveyed by an officer under the rank of Chief Surveyor was 1,582 acres as against 1,275 in 1885, 1,392 in 1884, and 1,116 acres in 1883. These figures speak well for the energy of the department as a whole.

Miscellaneous Work.—In addition to the foregoing, miscellaneous work was performed in connection with old surveys of previous years: re-opening title-plan boundaries, examining alleged encroachments at the request of Revenue officers, and so forth.

(*b*) *Cadastral Surveys.*

The only cadastral surveys undertaken during the year were the completion of Mádampé village and the entire survey of Kaela in the Sabaragamuwa district.

(*c*) *Town Surveys.*

Questions of encroachments were examined and reported upon in the towns of Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Taṇgalle.

(*d*) *Irrigation Surveys.*

Considerable attention was given to the question of reservations for the conservation of springs.

Extent of Work done.—In the Central Province the survey of the Amban-gaṇga and the Elahera irrigation scheme, with a tract of land lying under it, was carried out. Surveys were made and levels taken in connection with the Bilihul, Waḍuwawela, and Kurundu-oya ęlas.

In the Southern Province schemes were investigated for the improvement of the water-supply to the town of Taṇgala, the Pettera channel was extended, and a considerable amount of work was expended on the Akurala, Pelenayáya, and Karajapiṭiya irrigation schemes, in connection with which a tide-gauge had to be erected and careful readings recorded.

In the North-Western Province levels were carried out in connection with a proposed anicut on the Deduru-oya. Mr. J. J. Fernando was employed in the survey of the Mi-oya.

In the Eastern Province extensive surveys were made in the basin of the Pér-áṛu river, and data collected with regard to the ancient tank of Mahakandiawęwa.

In the North-Central Province surveys under Kalawęwa and a survey and sections of the bund at Nuwarawęwa were completed. A portion of Miníri tank was surveyed by Mr. Grinlinton.

(*e*) *Boundary Surveys.*

Some progress was made in connection with the survey of province, district, and kóralé boundaries.

Part of the boundary between the Central and North-Central Provinces was surveyed, and also of that between the Western and Southern Provinces.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Surveys.*

(i) *Railway Surveys.*—Questions in connection with the leasing of railway reserve lands were attended to, and surveys made of Hatton and Nánu-oya stations.

(ii) *Coast Surveys.*—A few unimportant coast surveys were made.

(iii) *Forest Surveys.*—The surveys of the gabaḍágam villages of Gilimalé, and Bambaraboṭuwa have been already adverted to. Other gabaḍágam lands in the Mátalé district were also surveyed for the same purpose.

Detailed printed instructions, under Government approval, were issued to all surveyors for their guidance in dealing with the conservation of forests and streams.

(3) LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

A series of levels by Mr. F. H. Grinlinton, Chief Surveyor, was taken, commencing at Pádeniya, a station on his line of levels from Puttalam to Kurunégala, and running through Anurádhapura to Trincomalee, thus forming a complete series from Puttalam on the west to Trincomalee on the east coast. The closing error was under one foot,—a remarkable performance when it is considered that the total distance is about 150 miles. These levels, running for the greater part of the way parallel to those of Mr. G. E. Leembruggen's, have been systematically compared and corrected, and form, so to speak, a backbone to the levels of the principal roads in the northern part of the Island.

Other levelling operations were undertaken either for checking the primary levelling intersecting the Island or in connection with irrigation works.

OFFICE WORK.

The whole of the work received from the field surveyors was reduced in the office, and placed in position on the general record maps, on the scale of five inches to a mile and one inch to a mile, respectively, under the superintendence of the head draughtsmen.

Preliminary Plans.—The number of preliminary plans prepared from the field sheets, and forwarded to Government Agents during the year, is shown in Return C. The total area embraced is 68,792 acres, as against 64,795 acres in 1885 and 76,960 acres in 1884.

Maps for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.—These maps, although prepared with the greatest care in Ceylon, received very little consideration in the hanging at the hands of the local Commissioners. The purpose for which these maps were prepared, namely, that of giving to the British public some insight into the topography, meteorology, and distribution of population in Ceylon, was intelligently (?) met by either hanging the maps so high that they could not be seen, or rolling them up on the floor. The time of the draughtsmen employed in their preparation in this country was therefore entirely wasted. A map of the coast of Ceylon, showing all the principal trigonometrical stations, with bearings, latitudes, longitudes, and other information, was prepared for the Admiralty by the acting Trigonometrical Assistant, for the purposes of a new survey of the coast; also a lithographic map of the Island on the scale of four miles to an inch. This map was prepared in two forms—one showing the roads, and intended to accompany the Itinerary of the

Island, and the other showing the sub-divisions of provinces into kóralés and pattus, for the use of Government Agents and others. This map was printed in colours, and is the first specimen of its kind produced in the Island.

Title Plans.—During the year 3,301 sets of title plans, in triplicate, for 18,821 acres were prepared and forwarded to Government Agents, as follows :—

PROVINCES.	Plans.		A.	R.	P.
Central	615	for	593	3	13·80
Western	4,128	,,	6,849	3	18·25
Eastern	1,098	,,	2,065	1	5·50
Southern...	747	,,	1,149	0	32·49
Northern...	261	,,	226	1	14·86
North-Western	2,745	,,	7,053	1	9·00
North-Central	243	,,	477	3	24·70
Uva	66	,,	405	2	9·00
Total...	9,903		18,821	1	7·60

In the previous year the production was 3,840 sets for 28,116 acres.

Value of Plans supplied gratis to Government Officials.—The cost-price value of the plans supplied to Government officials free of charge was R1,595·12½, made up as follows :—

	R.
Central and North-Western Province Room ...	323·00
Western, North-Central, and Northern Province Room ...	371·25
Southern and Eastern Province Room	70·50
Miscellaneous Room	830·37½

Sales to General Public.—In the Miscellaneous Room, plans and tracings were prepared for the general public, and R3,303 realised in fees under this heading.

Work done in Lithographic Room.—Considerable progress was made in the Lithographic Department during the year, especially in colour-printing and the manufacture of materials. Ink, transfer paper, &c., are now being prepared in the office. A considerable saving is thereby effected, and the materials are found to work much better, owing to their being freshly made. During the year 26,799 maps, plans, circulars, and forms were prepared and printed for various purposes.

Work done by the Instrument Repairer.—The Instrument Repairer's work was of the usual miscellaneous character.

F. C. H. CLARKE, LT.-COL. R.A.,
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, *April* 27, 1887.

A.—Return of Lands alienated from the Crown during 1886.

Provinces.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation.				Granted at Half Value				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the Year.				Amount, including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	Acres.	R.	R.	No.	Acres.	R.	R.	No.	Acres.	R.	R.	No.	Acres	R.	No.	Acres.	R.	R.	R.
Central ...	67	246	2,819	697	2	1	7	5	—	—	—	—	158	195	697	227	442	2,826	1,399	4,225
Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	21	—	122	122*
Western ...	848	9,749	204,433	19,118	—	—	—	—	173	294	3,767	847	215	458	1,529	1,236	10,501	208,200	21,494	229,694
Do. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	303¼	388	157	545†
Eastern ...	128	322	3,057	955	58	29	386	175	9	20	262	66	8	12	40	203	383	4,305	1,236	5,541
Southern ...	543	1,511	26,102	4,441	73	104	1,201	332	8	34	488	95	88	155	495	712	1,804	2,7791	5,363	33,154
Northern ...	144	321	5,102	1,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	94	249	151	415	5,102	1,288	6,390
North-Western ...	657	5,176	84,778	12,223	—	—	—	—	94	199	4,331	583	279	758	2,208	1,030	6,133	89,109	15,014	104,123
North-Central ...	28	35¼	739	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	35¼	739	142	881
Uva ...	17	327	3,492	646	—	—	—	—	4	6	276	23	7	89	226	28	422	3,768	895	4,663
Fees for tracings, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,303	3,303
Total ...	2,432	17,687½	331,122	39,261	133	134	1,594	512	288	553	9,124	1,614	762	1,761	5,444	3,687	20,460	342,228	50,413	392,641

* Lease plans

† Tickets of occupancy.

A 1.—LANDS alienated and Moneys received from Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, for 1886.

PROVINCES.	Alienated during 1886.					Instalments paid for Lands alienated during 1886.				Recoveries on account of Lands alienated previously to 1886.				Total Fees.	
	Lots.	Extent.				Amount.		Fees.		Amount.		Fees.			
	No.	A.	R.	P.		R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Central ...	—		—			—		—		—		—		—	
Western ...	—		—			—		—		—		—		—	
Eastern ...	110	1,498	1	10		7,120	67	916	22	10,301	71	1,288	53	2,204	75
Southern ...	3	2	2	1		16	25	8	12	172	50	36	39	44	51
Northern ...	—		—			—		—		—		—		—	
North Western ...	—		—			—		—		100	63	26	90	26	90
North-Central ...	32	315	2	25		650	25	—		4,351	34	955	0	955	0
Uva ...	14	14	0	19		39	98	9	44	—		—		9	44
Total ...	159	1,830	2	15		7,827	15	933	78	14,926	18	2,306	82	3,240	60

B.—ABSTRACT of LANDS alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives in 1886.

PROVINCES.	EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.									
	Lots.	Extent.				Amount and Fees.		Average rate per Acre.			Lots.	Extent.				Amount and Fees.		Average rate per Acre.		
	No.	A.	R.	P.		R.	c.	R.	c.		No.	A.	R.	P.		R.	c.	R.	c.	
Central ...	39	162	3	0		2,128	1	13	7		188	279	2	1		2,097	41	7	50	
Western ...	96	6,174	1	33		154,046	45	24	95		1,140	4,326	1	37·84		75,647	64	17	48	
Eastern ...	5	11	3	30		158	68	13	22		198	371	2	6		5,382	0	14	48	
Southern ...	2	5	2	39		77	0	13	39		710	1,797	3	32		33,076	97	18	39	
Northern ...	2	26	3	30		342	0	12	75		149	388	0	13		6,048	11	15	58	
N. Western	2	42	1	16		1,347	80	31	90		1,028	6,090	1	9		102,774	90	16	87	
N.-Central	—	—				—		—			28	35	2	8		881	0	25	0	
Uva ...	18	401	3	36		3,980	60	9	90		10	20	2	17		682	50	33	29	
Total ...	164	6,826	0	24		162,080	54	23	74		3,451	13,310	0	3·84		226,590	56	17	2	

C.—RETURN of PRELIMINARY PLANS forwarded to Government Agents during 1886.

PROVINCES.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	No of Lots.		Total Number of Lots.	EXTENT IN ACRES.						TOTAL.		
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.			Claim.					
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Central ...	119	200	2,819	3,019	1,524	3	29	2,768	0	4	4,292	3	33
Western ...	443	1,723	3,624	5,347	12,671	0	23	17,006	3	30	29,678	0	13
Do. ...	5	178	—	178	1,950	2	17·75	—			1,950	2	17·75*
Eastern ...	117	1,012	315	1,327	6,492	2	31	1,191	1	10	7,684	0	1
Southern ...	267	1,759	2,014	3,773	9,278	1	37	3,977	1	34	13,255	3	31
Northern ...	116	411	596	1,007	1,055	1	12	360	0	35	1,415	2	7
North-Western ...	49	347	496	843	3,164	2	16	3,313	1	30	6,478	0	6
North-Central ...	58	218	103	321	2,202	3	18	261	0	26	2,464	0	4
Uva	34	173	152	325	764	0	14	809	1	34	1,573	2	8
Total ...	1,208	6,021	10,119	16,140	39,104	2	37·75	29,688	0	3	68,792	3	0·75

* Chena preliminary plans.

D.—RETURN of TITLE PLANS fowarded to Government Agents during 1886.

Provinces.	Plans.	Sets of Three.	Extent in Acres. A.	R.	P.
Central ...	615	205	593	3	13·80
Western ...	4,128	1,376	6,849	3	18·25
Eastern ...	1,098	366	2,065	1	5·50
Southern ...	747	249	1,149	0	32·49
Northern ...	261	87	226	1	14·86
North-Western ...	2,745	915	7,053	1	9·00
North-Central ...	243	81	477	3	24·70
Uva ...	66	22	405	2	9·00
Total ...	9,903	3,301	18,821	1	7·60

E.—EXPENDITURE of the Department for 1886.

	R.	c.	R.	c.
Fixed salaries	67,596	23		
Provisional salaries	192,668	77		
Allowances	456	23		
Revenue services	93,313	54		
Miscellaneous	4,856	73		
Transport	16,068	21		
Rent	911	22		
			375,870	93
Miscellaneous work, including Great Triangulation, Irrigation Surveys, Railway Surveys, Water-works, Town Surveys, Levelling, Defining old Title plan Boundaries, &c.	87,274	78½		
Meteorological observatories and instruments, including salaries paid out of General Vote ...	4,055	80		
Instruments	848	12		
Lithography, including salaries paid out of General Vote	3,957	46		
			96,136	16½
		Total ...	279,734	76½

F.—ABSTRACT of CROWN LANDS SOLD, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title-deed Plans issued from 1833 to 1886.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843 ...	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	—	—	8,893	371,397
1844 ...	71	7,703	18,270		—	—	479	42,027
1845 ...	329	19,450	31,488		—	—	970	41,364
1846 ...	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	—	7,570	206	4,239
1847 ...	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	—	1,711	101	2,210
1848 ...	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	89	—	85	4,977
1849 ...	82	786	2,265	7,368	5,103	—	141	3,227
1850 ...	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	1,756	—	71	6,319
1851 ...	95	939	1,695	3,785	2,090	—	108	1,088
1852 ...	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	1,680	—	144	1,859
1853 ...	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	1,186	—	47	2,126
1854 ...	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	—	5,202	68	3,555
1855 ..	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	—	12,140	68	5,475
1856 ..	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	—	14,355	91	11,786
1857 ...	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	—	25,662	188	14,494
1858 ...	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	—	15,375	340	14,323
1859 ..	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	—	14,232	906	14,931
1860 ..	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	—	23,547	2,369	34,865
1861 ..	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	—	21,571	2,438	30,535
1862 ...	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	—	27,417	2,540	21,558
1863 ..	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	—	55,202	2,053	31,212
1864 ...	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	—	59,109	2,670	42,262
1865 ...	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	—	51,002	2,002	28,960
1866 ..	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	—	52,714	2,473	46,369
1867 ...	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	—	22,163	2,779	26,178
1868 ...	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	—	13,540	2,999	23,753
1869 ...	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	—	32,144	3,043	22,305
1870 ...	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	—	32,080	2,771	22,700
1871 ...	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	—	44,481	3,555	32,144
1872 ...	5,223	47,445	69,563	25,916	—	43,652	5,854	59,046
1873 ..	4,973	54,541	103,089	27,438	—	75,651	4,760	55,588
1874 ..	5,940	41,429	108,484	27,556	—	80,928	4,896	36,361
1875 ...	4,349	54,274	65,203	28,747	—	36,456	4,426	62,495
1876 ...	3,819	38,052	117,122	20,204	—	86,918	3,237	35,100
1877 ..	5,184	34,164	148,570	35,331	—	13,239	3,470	31,610
1878 ...	3,544	30,976	133,513	37,038	—	96,475	3,130	35,465
1879 ..	4,282	26,742	72,500	36,726	—	35,774	3,077	27,496
1880 ...	4,878	31,619	65,186	38,584	—	26,658	3,339	34,542
1881 ...	6,286	26,818	43,466	37,418	—	6,048	3,706	21,716
1882 ...	5,200	22,446	35,197	37,308	2,111	—	4,144	22,299
1883 ...	6,060	25,099	33,081	35,585	2,507	—	3,225	19,355
1884 ..	4,236	21,943	41,685	35,637	—	6,048	3,973	16,160
1885 .	3,504	22,085	38,182	36,948	—	1,234	3,840	28,117
1886 ...	3,687	20,460	41,861	37,587 *	—	4,274	3,301	18,821

* Deduct £9,613 paid for miscellaneous work, including Great Triangulation, Minor Triangulation, Topographical Surveys, Irrigation Surveys, Railway Surveys, Water-works, Town Surveys, Levelling, Re-opening old Title-plan Boundaries, Meteorological Observatories and Instruments, Lithography, &c.

G.—RETURN of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work, during the Year ended December 31, 1886.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	A. R. P.	R. c.	
WESTERN PROVINCE.													
P. D. Warren ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office Assistant to the Hon. the Surveyor-General.
G. H Symonds ...	—	—	—	—	7,941 69	285 45	38 99	1,062 66	9,328 79	—	—	—	First Chief Surveyor, Western Province. (Leave to Europe from March 5 to June 19, 1886.)
H. L Ward ...	154	3,086 2 4	657 0 22	3,743 2 26	4,633 30	1,498 47	1 3	443 38	6,576 18	1 75	24 1 9	5,809 10	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres. (Includes the whole of the Pantiya survey, in which two Assistants were employed.)
					75 0	23 8	2 34	—	100 42	—	—	—	Inspecting Mr. Keyt's work and attending to Government Agent's questions, &c. (District Surveyor.)
									6,676 60				
C. H. Allen ...	—	—	—	—	73 89	60 20	—	—	134 9	—	—	—	Colombo Town surveys, &c.
					159 90	191 10	28 66	194 51	574 17	—	—	—	Re-defining boundaries of old surveys.
					4,400 67	—	—	—	4,400 67	—	—	—	Acting Trigonometrical Assistant in Colombo Office. In charge of Lithograph-room.
					73 89	—	—	—	73 89	—	—	—	On leave. (District Surveyor.)
									5,182 82				
J. J. O'Dowd ...	—	—	—	—	3,666 74	379 25	28 51	488 34	4,562 84	—	—	—	In charge of field parties. (See also North-Central Province.) (District Surveyor.)
C. C. M. Fyers ...	209	2,905 1 11	1,075 0 5	3,980 1 16	2,510 22	1,143 2	39 95	84 49	3,777 59	0 94	19 0 7	7,572 80	Surveying applications and villages, lots under and above 100 acres.
					144 43	210 0	—	10 3	364 46	—	—	—	Triangulation. (Seven stations visited and one cleared and rebuilt.)
					1,056 47	546 28	—	177 52	1,780 27	—	—	—	Defining boundaries of title-plans; identifying applications: superintending Assistants, &c., on Gilimalé Reserve survey.
					99 99	—	—	—	99 99	—	—	—	Serving as Juror.
					188 89	100 0	—	119 50	408 39	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (District Surveyor.)
									6,430 70				
J. L. Hampton ...	—	—	—	—	223 56	46 41	—	—	269 97	—	—	—	Colombo Town surveys, &c. (See also North-Central, Northern, Central, and Eastern Provinces.) (District Surveyor.)
F. W. B. Campbell	963	786 0 8	1,354 3 19	2,140 3 27	2,736 65	1,484 33	8 0	20 0	4,248 98	1 98	2 0 33	6,539 60	Surveying applications, &c., under and above 100 acres.
					420 0	233 59	—	8 0	661 59	—	—	—	Identifying old surveys and defining boundaries.
					52 50	—	—	—	52 50	—	—	—	Leave. (District Surveyor.)
									4,963 7				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	A. R. P.	R. c.	
X. S. Daniels ...	534	27 1 11	339 3 19	367 0 30	1,254 1	517 80	—	—	1,771 81	4 82½	0 2 30	1,700 50	Surveying applications, &c., under 100 acres; this includes 25 lots surveyed in 1885.
					200 96	—	—	—	200 96	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (Retired from service June 15, 1886.)
									1,972 77				
C. P. Martinus ...	20	—	129 0 14	129 0 14	245 0	128 23	—	—	373 23	2 89	6 1 32	308 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					682 50	349 11	—	—	1,031 61	—	—	—	Surveying applications, work incomplete (about 2,137 acres).
					875 0	261 85	—	—	1,136 85	—	—	—	Colombo Town surveys.
					1,312 50	569 4	2 0	—	1,883 54	—	—	—	Road trace between Attanagalla to Ruwanwella (13 miles).
					61 25	22 0	—	—	83 25	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, &c.
					17 50	8 85	16 25	27 61	70 21	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									4,578 69				
G. E. Leembruggen.	108	2,713 2 8	710 0 31	3,423 2 39	2,170 0	1,309 30½	—	—	3,479 30½	1 1	31 2 32	5,418 90	Surveying applications and Gilimalé village Reserve, lots under and above 100 acres.
					236 25	51 70	—	—	287 95	—	—	—	Colombo Town surveys.
					323 75	145 47	19 50	—	488 72	—	—	—	Tracing a new road to Panwila Crown lots (8 miles).
					113 75	66 23	—	—	179 98	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries & sub-dividing old lots.
					113 75	—	—	—	113 75	—	—	—	Serving as Juror.
					43 75	—	—	141 88	185 63	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					192 50	—	—	—	192 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,927 83½				
R. W. J. Crabb ...	111	115 2 1	178 1 31	293 3 32	1,277 50	559 11	3 0	—	1,839 61	6 25½	2 2 23	827 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					131 25	54 55	—	73 50	259 30	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Northern Province.)
									2,098 91				
G. Waddell ...	20	35 1 23	19 2 5	54 3 28	341 25	214 80	5 50	11 25	572 80	10 41	2 2 39	159 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					78 75	—	—	—	78 75	—	—	—	In Colombo office.
					135 62	—	—	—	135 62	—	—	—	Pay during the voyage. (Arrived from Europe, November 14, 1886.)
									787 17				
J. W. Davidson ...	199	6,866 0 9	1,650 0 11	8,516 0 20	1,853 75	1,225 79	6 0	77 12	3,162 66	0 37	42 3 7	12,568 90	Surveying village, lots under and above 100 acres, Gilimalé reserve, &c.
					401 25	251 37	—	26 25	678 87	—	—	—	Surveying roads and streams unconnected with applications.
					112 50	57 2	—	22 75	192 27	—	—	—	Opening boundaries, surveying lands required for public purposes.
					45 0	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Serving as Juror.
					60 0	42 96	—	—	102 96	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									4,181 76				

A. J. Seneviratne ...	316	4,426 0 33	1,644 3 35	6,071 0 28	2,193 12	1,484 71	—	82 31	3,760 14	0 61	19 0 34	9,288 80	Surveying villages, lots under and above 100 acres, includes between 300 to 400 acres brought forward from last year.
					30 0	18 50	—	—	48 50	—	—	—	Survey of Denawak-gaṇga, about 20 chains.
					46 25	31 25	—	32 12	109 62	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments, defining boundaries, &c.
					199 37	—	—	—	199 37	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,117 63				
G. De Saram ...	32	55 1 34	102 0 36	157 2 30	243 75	153 87½	—	—	397 62½	2 51	4 3 28	447 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					1,918 75	1,234 15½	5 0	48 12	3,206 2½	—	—	—	Re-opening and sub-dividing old lots, and opening stream reservations.
					118 75	—	—	—	118 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3.722 40				
H. C. Berwick ...	38	1,131 2 9	561 2 29	1,693 0 38	1.077 50	1,008 85	2 0	15 43	2.103 78	1 24	44 2 9	2,867 50	Surveying villages, lots under and above 100 acres.
					67 50	54 87½	—	—	122 37½	—	—	—	Triangulation (2 stations erected, 4 visited).
					21 25	32 46	5 0	40 61	99 32	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					261 87	—	—	—	261 87	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2.587 34½				
V. A. VanCuylenburg ...	423	1,306 2 5	526 0 0	1,832 2 5	1,405 0	1,159 73	—	16 50	2,581 23	1 40	4 1 13	4,679 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (This includes 217 acres surveyed in 1885.)
					15 0	11 61	—	—	26 61	—	—	—	Surveying road from Kadawana to Papiliyawela (4½ miles).
					330 0	255 42	—	—	585 42	—	—	—	Defining and laying out title-plan boundaries, &c.
					75 0	—	—	—	75 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3,268 26				
J. C. Stewart ...	203	565 2 17	392 1 14	957 3 31	578 0	746 69	—	18 50	1,343 19	1 40	4 2 35	2,062 30	Surveying applications, &c., under and above 100 acres.
					343 0	333 8	—	—	676 8	—	—	—	Survey of Puwakpiṭiya-Wagga-road trace (5½ miles) and Bulatkohopiṭiya-road (3½ miles).
					271 0	207 79½	—	22 0	500 79½	—	—	—	Surveying Yattiyantoṭa, Dehiowita, and Avisawella bazaars, &c.
					65 0	52 0	—	—	117 0	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					144 0	—	—	—	144 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,781 6½				
D. A. Tambiah ...	371	2,698 2 6	36 0 36	2,734 3 2	1,401 0	1,435 18	—	—	2,836 18	1 3½	7 1 19	3,137 90	Surveying applications, &c., under and above 100 acres. (This includes 33 acres surveyed in 1885.)
J. W. Robertson ..	542	343 2 0	373 1 2	716 3 2	1,036 0	1.349 82	—	—	2,385 82	3 32	1 1 11	2,449 20	Surveying applications, &c., under and above 100 acres. (This includes 199 acres surveyed in 1885.)
					33 0	36 85	—	—	69 85	—	—	—	Defining title-plan boundaries, and surveying railway reservation.
					57 0	—	—	—	57 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									2.512 67				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R c.	R. c.	R. c	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	A. R. P.	R. c.	
E. Wijesekera ...	131	1,003 1 17	157 2 27	1,161 0 4	699 0	673 14	—	—	1,372 14	1 18	8 3 18	2,851 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					222 0	257 46	—	—	479 46	—	—	—	Surveying Kadigamuwa-Molagoda-road (10 miles), Rambukkana-Kurunegala-road (16 miles), and streams.
					36 0	42 84	—	—	78 84	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries and sub-dividing old lots, &c.
					54 0	--	—	—	54 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also North-Central Province)
									1,984 44				
T. N. Caldera ...	83	509 0 16	17 0 18	526 0 34	810 0	813 92½	—	—	1,623 92½	3 8	6 1 14	1,283 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					48 0	65 30	—	—	113 30	—	—	—	Triangulation. (Three new stations erected and two visited.)
					108 0	97 99	—	—	205 99	—	—	—	Sub-dividing old lots. (See also North-Central Province.)
									1,943 21½				
F. N. Payne ...	40	44 2 38	2 2 32	47 1 30	228 0	252 86½	—	—	480 86½	10 1	1 0 29	164 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					18 0	19 0	—	—	37 0	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					551 0	—	—	—	551 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work in Colombo office.
					165 0	181 50	—		346 50	—	—	—	Defining title-plan boundaries, and surveying a portion of Pantiya blocks, &c. (Total acreage credited to Mr. Ward.)
					9 0	9 0	—	1 25	19 25	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					18 0	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									1,452 61½				
C. O. VanDort ...	61	802 3 0	16 3 10	819 2 10	741 0	819 65	—	—	1,560 65	1 78	13 2 15	1,866 20	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
					33 0	33 82	—	—	66 82	—	—	—	Triangulation. (One new station erected and four visited.)
					201 0	214 99	—	11 25	427 24	—	—	—	Marking out encroachments, re-opening old boundaries, &c.
					18 0	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also North-Central and North-Western Provinces.)
									2,072 71				
J. R. Mortimer ...	272	623 3 14	1,053 2 1	1,677 1 15	861 0	905 68½	—	0 65	1,767 33½	1 5	6 0 26	4,306 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					6 0	6 0	—	—	12 0	—	—	—	Triangulation. (Restoring a station.)
					60 0	73 80	—	—	133 80	—	—	—	Surveying Uduwella-Kegalla-road (5 miles) and a stream.
					24 0	18 0	—	—	42 0	—	—	—	Sub-dividing old lots and defining boundaries, &c. (See also North-Central Province.)
									1,955 13½				

J. S. Ball ...	141	429 1 12	50 1 28	479 3 0	912 0	972 60	—	—	1,884 60	3 92	3 1 24	1,413 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					24 0	22 89	—	—	46 89	—	—	—	Surveying Talagalla-Máwanęlla-road (5½ miles).
					54 0	114 0	—	—	168 0	—	—	—	Sub-dividing old lots and defining boundaries.
					30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	Leave.
													(See also North-Central Province.)
									2,129 49				
H. Keyt ...	44	239 2 3	10 1 9	249 3 12	813 0	794 54½	—	—	1,607 54½	6 43	5 2 28	655 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Includes Pantiya land surveys.)
					90 0	73 69	—	—	163 69	—	—	—	Miscellaneous works.
					6 0	1 50	—	—	7 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					63 0	—	—	—	63 0	—	—	—	Sick.
													(Services dispensed with November 21, 1886.)
									1,841 73½				
P. A. Daniels ...	—	—	—	—	84 0	—	—	—	84 0	—	—	—	Surveying applications.
													(Services dispensed with February 1, 1886.)
	5020			41,775 0 33									
N.-CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
J. Ingleby ...	10	75 0 14	—	75 0 14	1,518 79	367 45	381 62	49 43	2,317 29	—	—	197 10	Chief Surveyor, Northern and North-Central Provinces, in charge of surveys and surveying Crown lands, &c.
					161 29	39 73	28 44	5 81	235 27	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
													(See also Southern Province.)
									2,552 56				
J. J. O'Dowd ...	—	—	—	—	489 16	40 20	102 46	—	631 82	—	—	—	In charge of field parties
					52 41	4 37	—	145 13	201 91	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
													(See also Western Province.)
									833 73				(District Surveyor.)
J. L. Hampton ...	—	—	—	—	116 64	—	—	—	116 64	—	—	—	Irrigations surveys : completion of Kaláwęwa 4 chain sheets.
													(See also Western, Northern, Eastern, and Central Provinces.)
													(District Surveyor.)
J. E. Carey ...	107	583 1 28	57 1 21	640 3 9	1,755 0	1,559 3	—	—	3,314 3	5 17	5 3 38	1,662 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots).
					70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	Sick
									3,384 3				
C. Speldewinde ...	7	13 2 26	—	13 2 26	5 0	—	—	—	5 0	0 35	1 3 32	45 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
													(See also Northern Province.)
A. E. Maddock ...	51	397 2 1	—	397 2 1	1,470 0	1,149 27½	—	31 50	2,650 77	6 66	7 3 7	1,021 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Isolated lots in different villages.)
					324 0	328 89	—	—	652 89	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys (Nuwarawęwa) and cross sections.
									3,303 66				
E. Wijeyesekera ...	—	—	—	—	66 0	80 0	—	—	146 0	—	—	—	Surveying applications, work incomplete.
					18 0	25 0	0 75	23 76	67 51	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
													(See also Western Province.)
									213 51				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	A. R. P.	R. c.	
T. N. Caldera ...	—	—	—	—	111 0	179 11½	8 85	—	298 96½	—	—	—	Surveying applications ; work incomplete.
					18 0	18 0	—	18 25	54 25	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province.)
									353 21½				
C. O. VanDort ...	—	—	—	—	54 0	27 90	—	—	81 90	—	—	—	Surveying applications : work incomplete.
					21 0	21 70	—	—	42 70	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western and North-Western Provinces.)
									124 60				
J. R. Mortimer ...	—	—	—	—	126 0	175 46	0 75	10 87	313 8	—	—	—	Surveying applications ; work incomplete.
					18 0	20 78	—	11 23	50 1	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province)
									363 9				
J. S. Ball ...	—	—	—	—	45 0	13 72	—	—	58 72	—	—	—	Surveying applications ; work incomplete.
					30 0	34 40	—	—	64 40	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western Province)
	175			1,127 0 10					123 12				
NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
S. J. More ...	—	—	—	—	4,278 0	3,414 63	513 88	1,332 50	9,539 10	—	—	—	Great Triangulation, including connecting surveys and lines of levels.
					221 91	—	—	—	221 91	—	—	—	Sick. (District Surveyor.)
									9,761 1				
J. L. Hampton ...	—	—	—	—	398 70	158 62	116 72	156 37	830 41	—	—	—	Great Triangulation.
					136 8	69 48	108 83	—	314 39	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western, North-Central, Eastern, and Central Provinces.) (District Surveyor.)
									1,144 80				
R. B. Campbell ...	92	148 2 28	—	148 2 28	959 54	374 80	—	85 37	1,419 71	9 52	1 2 18	511 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres (See also Eastern Province.) (District Surveyor.)
R. W. J. Crabb ...	—	—	—	—	1,426 25	985 14	119 73	101 50	2,632 62	—	—	—	Great Triangulation.
	30	33 0 7	9 3 33	43 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142 50	Surveys done in 1885, but received too late to be credited to that year.
					341 25	—	—	—	341 25	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Western Province)
									2,973 87				
N. D. Caldera ...	6	21 2 2	—	21 2 2	135 0	65 17	—	—	200 70	9 12	3 2 13	62 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					2,452 50	1,398 69	102 25	105 86	4,059 30	—	—	—	Great Triangulation.
					150 0	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,410 0				

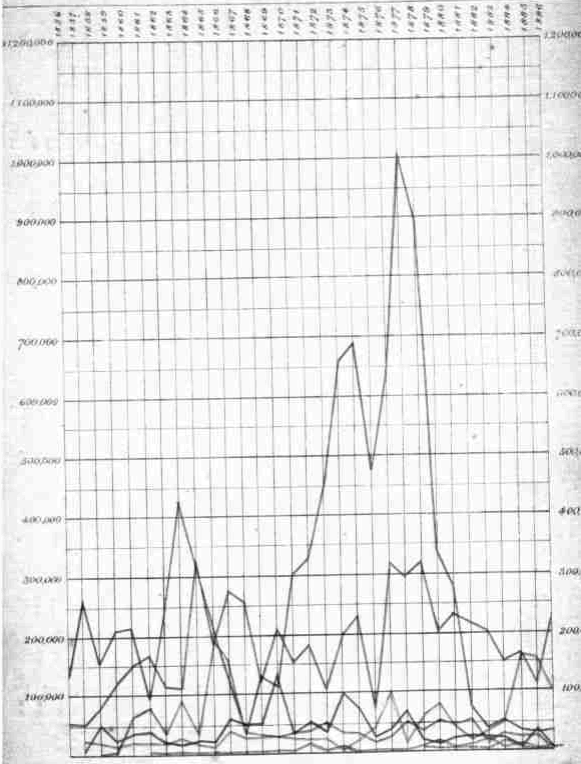
C. Speldewinde ...	565	1,358 2 39	346 1 15	1,705 0 14	1,620 0	1,223 33	25 0	44 50	2,912 83	1 70	3 0 2	4,619 10	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	77 20	—	1 0	183 20	—	—	—	Surveying roads, channels, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	95 0	—	—	—	95 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also North-Central Province.)
	693			1,918 1 4					3,191 3				
CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
D. G. Mantell ...	—	—	—	—	6,656 25	905 88	455 8	1,240 74	9,257 95	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor. Supervising work in the Central Province and in Uva, and for three months in the Western Province. Surveying special questions in connection with the acquisition of lands for public purposes, encroachments in the Kandy Town, &c.
E. F. Vansittart ...	231	144 3 39	510 1 9	655 1 8	3,520 90	1,226 70	—	341 18	5,088 78	7 76	2 3 13	1,906 60	Applications. Thirty-seven lots comprising about 125 acres surveyed, but not credited to this year.
					1,122 90	383 13	8 3	145 82	1,659 88	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Surveying province boundary deviation, lands required for public purposes; amendment of old surveys; reservations for the conservation of springs, &c.
						43 0	—	—	43 0	—	—	—	Triangulation. Restoring and clearing Trigonometrical stations.
					356 20	—	—	—	356 20	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									7,147 86				
S. Snowden ...	—	—	—	—	3,207 41	1,442 23½	54 1	32 59	4,736 24½	—	—	—	Irrigation. Survey of the Aban-gaṇga.
					108 70	—	—	20 3	128 73	—	—	—	Changing station
					97 89	38 27	—	—	136 16	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Re-survey and identification of lots.
					86 0	—	—	—	86 0	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Southern Province.)
									5,087 13½				
J. L. Hampton ...	—	—	—	—	826 93	464 44	—	20 12	1,311 49	—	—	—	Irrigation. Elahera survey.
					48 5	26 95	85 48	—	160 48	—	—	—	Changing station. (See also Western, Northern, Eastern, and North-Central Provinces.)
									1,471 97				
H. Erskine ...	—	—	—	—	2,724 40	1,367 37	13 6	76 12	4,180 95	—	—	—	Irrigation. Amban-gaṇga valley surveys.
					89 90	278 0	—	52 50	420 40	—	—	—	Miscellaneous; inserting additional local information in 16-chain map; clearing boundaries for the survey of gabaḍágam lands in Nalanda.
					53 40	90 0	—	73 43	216 83	—	—	—	Changing station.
					320 0	353 56	—	140 0	813 56	—	—	—	Triangulation. Established eight new stations, and restored ten old ones in the Amban-gaṇga valley.
					62 30	—	—	—	62 30	—	—	—	Leave.
									5,694 4				

Name of Surveyor.	No of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	A. R. P.	R. c	
J. W. Viner ...	50	273 3 38	38 0 37·75	312 0 35·75	670 65	306 4	—	—	976 69	3 12	6 0 39	783 70	Applications.
					2,441 5	999 38½	29 36	147 88	3,617 67½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Survey of Gampola Town lots, railway reserve lands, encroachments, Watagoda and Pundul-oya-road survey, lands to be acquired for public purposes; defining old boundaries; identification of lots, and survey of 482 acres at Ginigathena of lands north of the Kelani valley reserve.
					26 25	83 0	—	—	109 25	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					71 20	—	—	—	71 20	—	—	—	Leave.
									4,774 81½				
J. H. Harris ...	8	103 3 15	0 1 39	104 1 14	152 50	70 96	—	—	223 46	2 14	13 0 6	220 80	Applications.
	153	0 0 36	73 3 38	74 0 34	1,087 50	713 64	—	—	1,801 14	2 42	0 1 37	417 50	Confiscated fields. Scattered lots involving long traverses to fix in position. About 6 miles of road surveyed in connection with this work.
					1,656 25	993 21	—	40 0	2,689 46	—	—	—	Irrigation. Tracing and surveying the Bilihul-oya irrigation channel; taking levels, &c.; surveying lands irrigable by the Kurundu-oya, Deveni-ela—272 acres.
					32 50	16 0	—	—	48 50	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Re-survey and sub-division of lots; survey of lots to be given on lease, &c. Mr. Harris has been sick and on leave for short periods during 1886. Charged against work.
									4,762 56				
L. Shipton ...	134	305 1 16·35	12 3 23	318 0 39·35	803 0	743 5	—	40 87	1,586 92	4 99	2 1 20	924 10	Applications, including scattered applications in Kandy and Yatinuwara districts.
					529 0	573 13	10 0	51 37	1,163 50	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Surveying railway reserve lands, lands required for public purposes, road reservations, encroachments; re-survey of title-plans and identification of lots; surveys for lease plans; defining estate boundaries, &c.
					69 0	—	—	—	69 0	—	—	—	Leave.
PROVINCE OF UVA.	576			1,464 1 11·10					2,819 42				
C. Van Rooyen ...	145	881 0 30·75	778 2 25	16,59 3 15 75	2,279 45½	1,102 11	—	36 75	3,418 31½	2 5	11 1 31	3,612 10	Applications and four miles of Nawala river in connection with work. Two small lots surveyed in the Central Province.
	81	50 3 8	82 0 12	132 3 20	619 61	301 95	—	—	921 56	6 92	1 2 22	423 0	Confiscated paddy fields with long traverses to fix in position.
					242 18½	127 43	0 35	—	369 96½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Identification of lots; surveying lands required for public purposes, encroachments; and re-opening old title-plan boundaries.
					52 50	—	—	—	52 50	—	—	—	Leave.
	226			1,792 2 35·75					4,762 34				

N.-WESTERN PROVINCE.														
F. H. Grinlinton ...	15	335 0 8	60 1 23	395 1 31	167 75	563 30	—	40 0	771 5	1 95	26 1 18	842 50	Applications. About 100 acres additional surveyed, but not credited to this year.
					2,953 25	370 18	247 50	533 69	4,104 62	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Chief Surveyor; supervising work in the North-Western Province; visiting assistants; surveying special questions in connection with the acquisition of lands for public purposes.
					899 75	412 48	57 0	235 54	1,604 77	—	—	—	Irrigation. Surveying Minneriya tank and levels for Deduru-oya anicut.
					1,113 25	451 44	102 0	475 0	2,141 69	—	—	—	Levelling from Pádeniya to Trincomalee—[116 miles.
					366 0	—	—	—	366 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									8,988 13				
H. P. Lovering ...	427	2,797 2 2	391 0 4	3,188 2 6	3,397 80	1,371 5	10 0	12 50	4,791 35	1 50	7 1 34	7,588 30	Applications.
					310 51	197 55	9 0	32 0	549 6	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Amendment of old surveys. Mr. Lovering has been sick and on leave for 22 days for short periods during 1886. Charged against work.
									5,340 41				
J. G. Sisouw ...	670	1,678 0 0	2,282 3 7	3,960 3 7	3,080 0	1,416 61½	—	28 0	4,524 61½	1 14	5 3 25	8,674 80	Applications. Two months' work not credited to this year, but includes six weeks' work done in 1885.
					113 75	—	—	—	113 75	—	—	—	Leave.
									4,638 36½				
A. J. Misso ...	58	1,003 3 20	126 1 11	1,130 0 31	1,530 25	634 14	—	—	2,164 39	1 91	19 1 37	2,205 40	Applications.
					261 25	122 96	—	—	384 21	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Re-opening title-plan boundaries; surveying and tracing a road.
					7 50	3 48	—	104 78	115 76	—	—	—	Changing station.
						56 67	—	—	56 67	—	—	—	Triangulation. Restoring and clearing trigonometrical stations.
					172 50	—	—	—	172 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,893 53				(See also Southern Province.)
J. J. Fernando ...	563	839 2 30·74	1,145 1 33·50	1,985 0 24·24	1,906 25	1,225 76	6 50	77 99	3,216 50	1 62	3 2 4	5,470 70	Applications. About 600 acres additional surveyed, but not credited to this year.
					337 50	200 60	—	33 25	571 35	—	—	—	Miscellaneous. Defining old boundaries and surveying Mi-oya.
					37 50	—	—	—	37 50	—	—	—	Leave.
									3,825 35				
C. O. Van Dort ...	3	—	16 0 34	16 0 34	18 0	15 89	—	—	33 89	2 8	5 1 24	45 0	Applications.
					9 0	10 0	—	—	19 0				Miscellaneous. Subdivision of a lot. (See also Western and North-Central Provinces.)
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.	1736			10,676 1 13·24					52 89				
T. J. Reynolds ...	147	240 0 24	135 2 4	375 2 28·00	6,161 64	1,022 88	—	416 0	7,600 52	—	—	853 75	In charge of the province, and surveying applications.
					338 36	42 50	2 0	176 0	558 86	—	—	—	Sub-dividing lots and visiting assistants.
									8,159 38				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	A. R. P.	R. c.	
J Ingleby ...	373	141 3 5	296 0 29	437 3 34	375 0	135 67	—	31 72	542 39	—	—	—	Surveying applications, &c., under 100 acres.
					495 97	165 27	—	38 89	700 13	—	—	—	Surveying Mádampé lake and islands.
					2,157 25	641 45	49 29	177 4	3,025 3	—	—	—	Constructing tide gauge; taking levels; making sundry surveys for Akurala, Pataniyaya, and Karajápiṭiya schemes; and visiting assistants. (See also North-Central Province.)
									4,267 55				
R. B. Young ...	160	421 1 17	255 3 2	677 0 19	1,040 63	612 2	—	—	1,652 65	2 44	4 0 37	1,590 30	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
					84 0	42 37	—	—	126 37	—	—	—	Pipe trace at Taṇgalla. Levelling from Ambala springs to Ennapiṭiya tank, and surveying encroachments at Taṇgalla.
					1,592 38	824 2	1 0	—	2,473 40				
					149 71	—	—	—	149 71	—	—	—	Serving as Juror.
					234 71	—	—	—	234 71	—	—	—	On leave.
					29 16	14 12	33 0	80 95	157 23		—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Province.)
									4,794 7				
S. Snowden ...	—	—	—	—	500 0	230 38½	1 50	199 30	931 18½	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work not received). (See also Central Province.)
A. J. Misso ...	121	173 2 0	182 1 13	355 3 13	555 0	195 66	—	—	750 66	2 11	2 3 30	1,060 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also North-Western Province.)
					82 50	16 63	—	—	99 13	—	—	—	Extension of Pettera channel.
					15 0	2 77	—	—	17 77	—	—	—	Surveying fish-curing yard.
					22 50	9 54	—	—	32 4	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									899 60				
T. F. Ondatjie ...	353	300 0 24	570 1 16	870 2 0	2,175 0	976 45	—	13 50	3,164 95	3 63	2 1 32	2,463 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					52 50	21 49	—	—	73 99	—	—	—	Triangulation. (One new station erected.)
					180 0	16 25	—	19 25	215 50	—	—	—	Defining boundaries, and serving as Juror.
					86 25	—	—	—	86 25	—	—	—	Sick.
					232 50	—	—	—	232 50	—	—	—	On leave.
									3,773 19				
R. B. Campbell ...	33	205 2 37	—	205 2 37	560 0	246 59	—	17 25	823 84	4 0	6 0 39	564 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					70 0	34 82	—	—	104 82	—	—	—	Tracing a road to Rugam, and levelling.
					1,527 76	687 49	1 0	90 37	2,306 62	—	—	—	Topographical survey, Central and Eastern Provinces.
					196 0	—	—	—	196 0	—	—	—	Sick (See also Northern Province.)
									3,431 28				

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1836 to 1886 inclusive



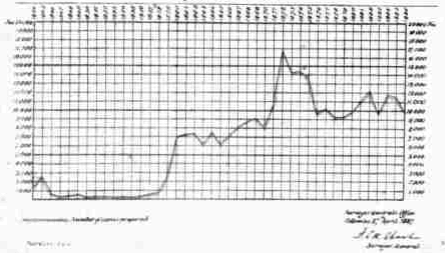
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 27th April 1887

S. A. D. Clarke

Surveyor General

II.

III



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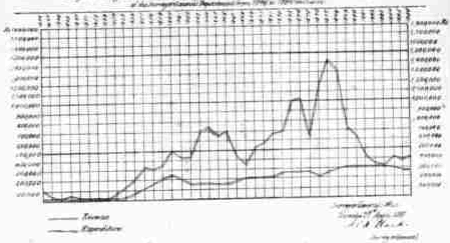

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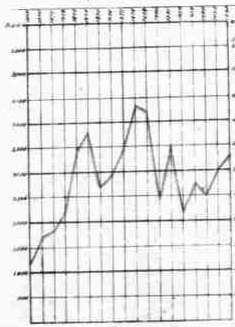

F. H. Loembruggen	240	731 3 16	10 2 4	742 1 20	1,470 0	958 23	2 15	—	2,430 38	3 27	3 0 14	1,906 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					25 0	22 65	—	—	47 65	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries.
					65 0	—	—	—	65 0	—	—	—	Sick.
					325 0	—	—	—	325 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									2,868 3				
H. C. Berwick ...	82	140 0 28	37 1 11	177 1 39	465 0	364 15	—	2 50	831 65	4 69	2 0 25	554 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					70 0	45 47	—	—	115 47	—	—	—	Triangulation (erected one new station).
					20 0	14 92	4 0	20 44	59 36	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	On leave.
													(See also Western Province.)
									1,036 48				
T. M. Mantell ...	349	484 3 16	197 1 20	682 0 36	2,198 75	1,159 18	16 17	38 50	3,412 60	5 0	1 3 32	2,126 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	195 0 0	—	195 0 0	50 0	40 0	—	—	90 0	0 46	—	284 0	Do. above 100 acres.
					123 75	99 10	2 2	—	224 87	—	—	—	Triangulation (erected two new stations).
					26 25	—	—	—	26 25	—	—	—	Identifying applications.
	1859			4,719 3 6					3,753 72				
EASTERN PROVINCE.													
W. A. B. Fyers ...	21	391 3 16	7 0 5	398 3 21	2,715 9	883 50	20 55	836 6	4,455 20	—	—	729 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
J. L. Hampton ...	28	203 3 4	—	203 3 4	93 61	229 40	—	—	323 1	1 57	7 1 6	491 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres
					208 20	148 0	30 0	22 50	408 70	—	—	—	Levelling between Habarana & Trincomalee.
					467 70	170 20	31 50	15 0	684 40	—	—	—	Surveying Kandy and Trincomalee-road.
					117 27	235 57	—	96 50	449 34	—	—	—	Triangulation (erected three new stations and restored six old stations).
					41 60	30 24	27 75	—	99 59	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					1,030 1	388 4	—	360 6	1,778 11	—	—	—	In charge of the province.
													(See also Northern and North-Central Provinces.)
									3,743 15				
W. H. Thornton ...	5	35 1 39	—	35 1 39	111 10	42 60	—	—	153 70	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					3,088 96	1,512 99	—	71 75	4,673 70	—	—	—	Topographical survey.
					466 62	—	—	—	466 62	—	—	—	Sick.
					166 65	—	—	—	166 65	—	—	—	On leave.
									5,460 67				
F. F. Meerwald ...	254	1,597 1 32	7 0 39	1,604 2 31	2,666 25	1,427 92	6 29	—	4,100 46	2 55	6 1 11	4,263 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					75 0	12 21	1 50	20 12	108 83	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries, and serving as Juror.
					187 50	—	—	—	187 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,396 79				
O. Ohlmus ...	141	790 2 32	441 3 0	1,232 1 32	1,825 0	1,212 6	—	63 87½	3,100 93½	2 51½	8 2 38	2,988 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					150 0	96 96	—	—	246 96	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					306 25	165 64	—	46 37½	518 26½	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries, identifying applications, and attending as Juror.
	449			3,475 1 7					3,866 16				

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, *April* 27, 1887.

F. C. H. CLARKE, Lt.-Col. R.A.,
Surveyor-General.

METEOROLOGY.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON, FOR 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS: Table I., List of meteorological observatories——Equipment of meteorological observatories——Rain gauge stations——Map showing observatories and rain gauge stations, and mean annual rainfall over the Island.——SOLAR RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table II., showing average excess of insolation over shade temperatures for a series of years——Table III., showing equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for 1886 (Appendix)——Table IV., comparing 1886 with averages of previous years.——NOCTURNAL RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table V., showing average depression of terrestrial radiation thermometer below minimum shade temperature for a series of years——Table VI., giving monthly means of the nightly readings for 1886 (Appendix)——Table VII., comparing 1886 with previous years.——AIR TEMPERATURE: Table VIII., giving average monthly temperatures——Table IX., showing mean and extreme air temperature in shade for 1886 (Appendix)——Table X., comparison of monthly mean temperatures for 1886 with the averages——Table XI., giving sea level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures for 1886 (Appendix).——ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: Nature of instruments employed——Table XII., giving average monthly mean pressure——Table XIII., giving monthly means and extremes of pressure for 1886 (Appendix)——Table XIV., comparison of monthly means in 1886 with the averages——Table XV., showing monthly means in 1886 reduced to sea-level values (Appendix).——WIND: Nature of instruments employed——Table XVI., direction and mean movement of wind for 1886 (Appendix).——HYGROMETRY: Nature of observations——Table XVII., giving temperature of evaporation in 1886 (Appendix).——Table XVIII., giving tension of atmospheric vapour for 1886 (Appendix)——Table XIX., giving average monthly mean tension for a series of years——Table XX., comparing 1886 with the averages——Table XXI., showing average mean monthly humidity for a series of years——Table XXII., giving mean relative humidity in 1886 (Appendix)——Table XXIII., comparing 1886 with the averages.——CLOUD PROPORTION: Nature of observations——Table XXIV., giving average proportion of clouded sky for a series of years——Table XXV., giving mean proportion of clouded sky in 1886 (Appendix)——Table XXVI., comparison of 1886 with the averages.——RAINFALL: Table XXVII., giving average rainfall for a series of years——Table XXVIII., comparing 1886 with the averages——Table XXIX., showing inches in each month of 1886 (Appendix)——Table XXX., giving number of days on which rain fell (Appendix).——REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1886.

Diagram No. 1, Level of Colombo lake, and rainfall in 1886——Diagram No. 2, Mean monthly rainfall at principal stations in Ceylon——Table showing rainfall returns for the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is a source of much gratification to me to report the cordial co-operation of Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents in endeavouring to secure the trustworthiness of the meteorological observations throughout the Colony. To these officials, and to those private gentlemen who have been courteous enough to send in to this office their returns of rainfall, the grateful thanks of this department are hereby tendered.

During the past year the travelling inspector of the department (Mr. F. T. J. Foenander) has visited the observatory at Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam, where a barometer and a minimum-on-grass thermometer have been added to the instruments already in use, and a new shed erected to receive them.

Mr. Allen visited the Galle Observatory in May, and reported most satisfactorily. It is very encouraging to find at this station that a real interest is taken in the work, and that the instruments are carefully looked after and kept in good working order. Mr. Allen also visited Nuwara Eliya and Hakgala, at the former of which stations he found that the barometer had for some time been wrongly read, owing to a misconception on the part of the observer. I would here remark that it is of the greatest importance that all the observers should carefully read the instructions issued for their guidance in 1885, and follow them in the minutest detail.

The Colombo Observatory was maintained in thorough working order by the meteorological observer at headquarters.

The meteorological sheds at Batticaloa and Hambantoṭa have been re-thatched and repaired, and that at Ratnapura has been superseded by a new one erected on a better site.

Meteorological Observatories.—The sixteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., below, which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above mean sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Provinces.	Stations.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Names of Observers.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 59	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. De Silva
Do. ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	109	do.	do.	F. G. Hopponstall
North-Western ...	Puttlam ...	8 20	79 50	11	do.	Bar. readings	S. Bartholomeusz (January) and R. H. Matthiesz (February to December)
North-Central ...	Anurádhapura ...	8 22	80 23	302	do.	Levelled	G. Muttukistna
Northern ...	Mannár ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar. readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	M. Samukan (January to November) and C. Arunacalam (December)
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	75	do.	do.	T. Nallatamby
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	Bar readings	J. H. Meerwald (January to April) and P. S. Govindosamy (May to December)
Southern ...	Hambantoṭa ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	H. W. Allahakon
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	E. W. Jansz
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,696	do.	do.	M. F. Pieris
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,240	do.	do.	M. Perera
Do. ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	do.	C. Ratnayeke
Do. ...	Hakgala (approximately) ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Northern ...	V.-Viláṇkulam ...	8 40	79 55	312	do.	Levelled	P. Sittamparapillai
North-Western ...	Kurunégala ...	7 00	80 00	—	do.	do.	R. H. Pollox

All stations are supplied with the following instruments :—Standard barometer, maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 67 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office ; of these 66 are in the wet, and 1 in the dry zone.*

The map facing this page shows the distribution of the observatories and rain-gauge stations, and by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were, in 1885, mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories.

The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II., below, shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE II.—Average Excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	15—17	60·5	59·4	58·7	58·4	57·0	57 8	59·1	60·4	61·2	60·6	59·7	59·9	59·4
Ratnapura ...	6—10	63·3	65·0	64·5	62·2	57·3	51·8	55·2	55 0	58·3	58·0	63·4	64·7	59·9
Puttalam ...	13—17	59·2	59·2	58·8	58·3	56 7	55·7	55·8	57·7	58 0	57·2	56·9	58 0	57·6
Anurádhapura	13—17	59·5	62·4	62·6	61·4	58·6	56·7	60·8	60·6	60·2	59·4	58·8	57·1	59·8
Mannár ...	5—10	55·3	61·3	64·9	62·4	58·2	57·2	58·7	58·8	58·4	56·6	51 6	52·6	58·0
Jaffna ...	15—16	55·5	61·1	61·3	59·3	53·7	52 6	54·2	55·6	56 7	54·5	52·5	51·1	55·7
Trincomalee...	9—11	64·7	68·2	68·3	63·7	54·6	51·4	52·8	53·7	55·6	58·2	59 7	63·2	59·5
Batticaloa ...	16—19	54·9	62·0	62·3	60·7	58·5	56·0	57·3	57·4	57·9	58·8	56·4	52·1	57·8
Hambantoṭa...	14—16	51·5	55 8	58·7	56·6	52·6	49·6	50·6	51·8	53·2	53·5	51·3	51·7	53 1
Galle ...	16—18	57·2	59·8	60·0	58·2	54·4	52 2	54·1	55·7	53·6	54·8	55·7	55·7	55·9
Kandy ...	16—18	57·8	60·9	62·9	63·5	59 0	53·9	52·7	54·2	56·4	59·4	59·3	56·2	58·0
Nuwara Eliya	12—15	63·3	69 4	72·3	70·7	63.6	50·5	52·1	57·1	59·3	63·0	66·3	65·1	62 7
Hakgala ...	3	58·6	63·2	63 2	64·7	62 3	57·5	58·5	59·4	59·5	61·4	60·4	54·4	60·3
Badulla ...	4—5	57·2	65·6	69·2	68·1	66·2	65·5	67·5	64·9	66 8	73·9	70 7	69·9	67·1
V.-Vilaṇkulam	0—1	?	58·5	58·1	56·8	58·7	54·3	53 9	55·5	59·4	60·8	58·7	?	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

* The "wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 inches in the year, the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 inches.

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1886 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1886, deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1886, with the Averages of Table II.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 6·6	— 7·2	— 6·6	— 3·0	— 7·1	— 3 0	— 6·0	— 4 2	— 8·1	— 5·7	— 4·9	— 7·0	— 5·8
Ratnapura ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Puttalam ...	?	— 4 7	— 4·9	— 4 2	— 4 5	— 4·2	— 4·5	— 4·1	— 3·9	— 2·3	— 1·9	— 4·8	?
Anurâhadpura ...	?	?	?	?	— 1 5	?	?	?	?	+ 2·0	+ 3·3	+ 2·7	?
Mannár ...	— 0·6	— 7·3	—12 2	—10·9	— 6 5	— 2 8	— 3·9	— 4·5	— 4·6	+ 0·7	— 1·4	— 2·8	— 4·7
Jaffna ...	+ 0·7	— 2·4	— 2 6	— 2·9	— 0·2	+ 1·9	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	+ 0·8	+ 4·1	+ 2·1	+ 2·8	+ 0·4
Trincomalee ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Batticaloa ...	— 0·3	— 2·8	— 3·5	— 5 0	— 4·1	— 3·5	— 3·9	— 2·8	— 2·2	— 2·1	— 0·5	— 0·8	— 2·6
Hambantota ...	— 3·7	— 1·3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Galle ...	— 7·4	— 3·9	— 3 4	— 9·2	— 6·8	?	— 1·9	+ 0·7	— 1·5	— 5 1	— 3·9	— 4·3	?
Kandy ...	+ 0·3	— 3·4	— 9·7	— 8·6	— 3 2	+ 2·0	?	?	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	+ 0·4	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	— 7·9	— 5·8	— 6·3	— 6·6	+ 5·9	?
Hakgala ...	— 3·3	— 1·9	— 1·7	— 2 1	— 3·9	+ 0·2	— 1 4	— 4·6	— 6·2	— 2·4	— 4 3	+ 0·9	— 2·6
Badulla ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Vavúniya-Világkulam	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., below, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from four to five years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	3—5	6·6	8·0	9·1	9·1	8·8	6 7	8·5	8 1	6·3	6·2	6·4	6·9	7·6
Ratnapura ...	0—2	?	?	2·3	2·8	2·2	2·5	2·7	2·3	3·5	4 8	?	?	?
Puttalam ...	0—3	?	?	11 8	12 8	12·8	11·3	11·0	13·4	11·6	11·3	8·6	9·5	?
Anurádhapura	2—5	6·7	7·8	8·4	7·3	6·9	6·9	5·4	4·3	6·1	6·4	6·5	9·2	6·8
Mannár ...	4—5	11 5	12 7	14·6	14·7	14·3	10·2	9·3	9·5	9·2	10·9	11·6	13·3	11·8
Jaffna ...	4—5	6·4	6·8	5·2	4·2	3·0	3 0	3·7	3·4	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·6	4·3
Trincomalee...	1—4	4·1	5·6	3·7	3·8	3·8	4·7	5·6	3·4	5·2	4·8	3·7	3·9	4·4
Batticaloa ...	2—3	4·0	4·8	6·7	6·0	4·2	4·0	4·2	3·9	5·2	4·4	3 4	3·9	4·5
Hambantota...	0—2	3·9	4·2	?	2 8	4·8	?	2 6	5·6	6·2	5·7	6·7	5·8	?
Galle ...	2—5	7·2	7·9	9 0	9·2	9·4	8·1	7 9	9·0	8·8	5·5	5 3	6·1	7·8
Kandy ...	2—4	6·5	7·5	9 2	9·8	7 1	8·2	6·7	6·3	7·6	7·5	5·9	5·4	7·3
Nuwara Eliya	2—3	2·9	5·9	6·4	5·7	4 5	3·6	3·2	2 9	2·6	2·5	3·3	4·2	4·0
Hakgala ...	2—3	2 4	5 3	5 4	4·7	4 2	2·0	2·3	2·8	3·4	3·6	3·7	2·8	3·5
Badulla ...	2	4·6	7·5	6 2	5 9	6 9	7·4	6·2	6·4	5·8	6·3	6·6	6·1	6·3
V.-Világkulam	0—1	?	11·9	15·9	14·8	7·2	7 0	7·4	7·2	7·1	7·6	9·4	8 3	?
Kurunégala ...	0—1	?	?	?	?	5·0	4·2	4·2	4·6	5·0	6·6	?	7·2	?

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer, for 1886, deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1886, with the Averages of Table VI.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 1·8	+ 2·2	+ 2·6	+ 4·6	+ 4·9	+ 3·3	+ 1·2	— 2·6	— 1·7	— 1·4	— 0·9	— 1·8	+ 1·0
Ratnapura ...	?	?	— 1·6	?	— 1·7	— 0·9	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Puttalam ...	?	?	?	+ 5·7	— 2·6	+ 0·9	— 2·9	— 0·2	+ 3·3	+ 0·7	— 2·1	— 0·5	?
Anurádhapura ...	— 2·6	+ 0·2	— 1·7	— 1·2	— 1·3	— 3·0	— 2·4	+ 0·8	— 2·9	— 2·5	— 0·7	+ 1·9	— 1·3
Mannár ...	— 3·0	— 1·7	— 2·4	— 2·3	— 1·0	+ 2·8	+ 2·2	+ 2·9	+ 2·1	+ 1·0	+ 1·5	+ 0·2	+ 0·2
Jaffna ...	— 1·2	— 2·4	— 1·2	— 0·8	— 0·9	— 1·5	— 1·1	— 0·8	— 1·4	— 1·2	— 0·2	— 0·5	— 1·1
Trincomalee ...	— 1·0	— 2·1	— 0·6	— 1·1	— 1·0	— 2·1	?	?	— 0·8	— 1·8	+ 0·2	+ 0·1	?
Batticaloa ...	— 2·0	— 2·4	— 3·5	— 2·0	— 0·3	0	— 0·5	+ 0·8	— 0·7	+ 0·7	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	— 0·7
Hambantoṭa ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	— 2·5	— 0·3	— 2·2	?
Galle ...	— 3·2	— 1·9	— 3·4	— 6·4	— 3·9	— 2·3	— 2·5	— 0·9	— 2·2	— 0·7	— 0·4	— 0·6	— 2·4
Kandy ...	— 4·3	— 6·1	— 7·7	?	?	?	?	— 2·7	— 4·9	— 3·9	— 2·4	— 1·2	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	?	?	?	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	+ 1·4	+ 1·7	+ 1·8	+ 2·4	+ 2·5	+ 3·8	+ 2·3	?
Hakgala ...	— 1·1	— 2·6	— 2·7	— 2·0	— 2·0	+ 0·5	+ 0·8	+ 0·6	+ 1·3	+ 1·8	+ 2·0	+ 1·0	— 0·1
Badulla ...	— 1·1	— 1·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·6	+ 1·1	+ 1·4	+ 0·9	0	+ 0·9	+ 0·5	+ 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 0·4
V-Viláṇkulam ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*, and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	17—18	79·0	80·1	82·1	82·9	82·5	81·1	80·6	80·6	80·8	80·3	79·7	79·1	80·7
Ratnapura ...	17—18	77·6	79·3	80·1	80·4	80·5	79·3	79·2	79·0	78·8	78·3	77·6	77·3	78·9
Puttalam ...	16—18	77·1	78·6	81·3	82·7	82·8	81·3	80·8	80·7	80·8	80·3	78·6	77·2	80·2
Anuradhapura	15—17	75·7	77·6	80·6	82·0	82·0	81·8	82·1	82·2	82·1	80·0	77·8	76·3	80·0
Mannar ...	16—17	78·1	79·4	81·8	84·6	84·7	83·6	82·5	82·2	82·2	81·5	79·4	78·1	81·5
Jaffna ...	16	77·5	79·1	82·6	85·3	84·9	83·5	82·5	82·3	82·1	81·3	78·8	77·4	81·4
Trincomalee...	14—16	77·1	78·5	80·7	82·7	83·3	83·1	82·4	81·6	81·7	80·1	78·1	77·1	80·5
Batticaloa ...	16—19	76·8	78·2	80·3	82·5	83·4	83·0	82·8	82·1	81·8	80·6	78·2	76·7	80·6
Hambantoṭa...	18—19	78·2	79·2	80·9	82·4	81·4	80·6	80·1	80·0	80·0	79·8	78·6	78·6	80·0
Galle ...	17—18	77·7	79·1	80·8	81·6	81·4	80·2	79·4	79·6	79·7	79·3	78·7	77·9	79·6
Kandy ...	16—18	73·2	74·9	77·6	78·0	77·9	75·6	75·0	75·1	75·0	74·8	74·3	73·7	75·4
Nuwara Eliya .	17—18	56·6	57·1	58·7	59·5	60·2	57·6	56·6	56·8	57·3	57·6	57·6	56·2	57·6
Hakgala ...	3	58·0	58·8	61·8	63·2	64·1	62·4	61·7	62·0	62·0	61·1	60·0	58·7	61·1
Badulla ...	10—14	68·7	69·7	72·7	74·0	74·2	74·2	73·8	73·6	73·3	72·5	71·1	70·1	72·3
V.-Viláṇkulam	5—7	74·9	75·9	80·1	82·4	82·1	81·7	82·1	81·4	81·5	79·0	76·4	73·4	79·2
Kurunégala ...	0—1	?	?	?	82·7	82·4	81·2	80·0	80·0	80·6	79·3	78·8	77·0	?

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures, with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the dates on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1886.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperature in 1886 with the Averages.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 1·3	— 0·4	— 0·5	+ 0·7	— 0·1	— 0·9	— 1·0	+ 0·1	+ 0·4	— 0·3	+ 0·1
Ratnapura ...	+ 0·7	+ 0·3	+ 1·1	— 0·3	— 0·6	+ 0·2	— 0·7	— 1·4	— 0·6	— 0·5	— 0·3	— 0·6	— 0·2
Puttalam ...	?	+ 2·3	— 1·1	— 1·7	— 1·2	— 0·8	— 1·1	— 2·6	— 2·0	— 1·4	— 1·5	— 2·5	?
Anurádhapura ...	?	?	?	?	— 0·1	0	— 1·1	— 2·7	— 1·2	+ 0·9	— 0·3	— 0·7	?
Mannár ...	— 0·6	— 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	+ 0·8	+ 0·7	+ 0·3	— 1·4	0	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	— 0·5	+ 0·1
Jaffna ...	+ 0·3	+ 0·6	+ 1·8	+ 2·0	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	+ 0·1	— 1·2	— 1·5	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	— 0·6	+ 0·3
Trincomalee ...	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	+ 1·5	+ 1·4	+ 0·7	+ 1·1	+ 0·5	— 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 2·6	+ 0·6	— 0·4	+ 0·8
Batticaloa ...	+ 0·7	— 0·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	— 0·1	— 0·3	— 0·5	— 1·3	— 0·6	+ 0·2	— 0·4	— 1·2	— 0·3
Hambantoṭa ...	+ 0·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·8	— 0·2	+ 1·3	— 0·2	+ 0·3	— 1·3	— 0·1	+ 0·1	0	— 0·3	+ 0·1
Galle ...	+ 0·3	+ 0·5	+ 1·3	— 0·1	— 0·6	+ 0·9	— 0·5	— 0·4	— 0·6	— 0·1	0	— 0·5	0
Kandy ...	+ 0·9	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	?	?	+ 0·2	?	— 1·7	+ 0·4	+ 0·5	+ 0·3	— 0·9	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	0	0	+ 1·1	0	— 0·7	— 0·1	— 0·2	— 0·7	— 0·5	— 1·1	— 1·1	— 1·5	— 0·4
Hakgala ...	+ 0·4	0	+ 0·6	+ 0·2	— 0·4	+ 0·6	— 0·3	— 0·8	— 1·1	— 0·3	— 0·3	— 0·7	— 0·2
Badulla ...	+ 2·4	+ 0·9	+ 2·0	+ 1·3	+ 2·5	+ 2·0	+ 2·3	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·3	0	+ 1·5
V.-Viláṇkulam ...	?	+ 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 1·2	— 1·7	— 1·6	— 3·2	— 3·8	— 2·7	— 0·1	— 2·0	— 1·2	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	+ 0·1	— 0·7	— 0·9	+ 0·5	?	?	?

Table XI. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed by Casella), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings, except at Trincomalee, where they are placed in the thermometer shed, and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature. I have great hope that the Assistant Government Agent at this station will see his way to provide better accommodation for the instrument.

Table XII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Stations.	Years.	In	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	17—18	29 +	·871	·869	·855	·811	·793	·807	·821	·823	·847	·846	·847	·861	·838
Ratnapura ...	16—18	29 +	·808	·803	·793	·756	741	·757	764	765	·787	·787	·789	·799	779
Puttalam ...	15—18	29 +	·910	·906	·881	·828	804	·802	·823	819	·850	·862	·873	·900	·855
Anurádhapura ...	16—17	29 +	·602	·585	·558	·506	·481	·473	484	·489	·510	524	·546	·570	·527
Mannár ...	12—13	29 +	·894	·875	·838	·780	·738	·740	·754	·760	·787	·805	833	·869	·806
Jaffna ...	16	29 +	·950	·936	·897	·824	·768	·756	·773	·782	·812	839	·880	·924	·845
Trincomalee ...	15—18	29 +	868	862	·829	·757	·700	·686	·698	·714	·735	·767	·805	·844	·772
Batticaloa ...	15—17	29 +	·937	·929	894	·829	·780	·770	·784	·790	·814	·832	·871	·901	·844
Hambantoṭa ...	16—18	29 +	·852	·846	·839	·799	·765	·768	·771	·775	·796	·806	·829	·834	·807
Galle ...	16—18	29 +	·860	·855	·841	·799	·785	·793	·807	·810	·834	·833	·831	·846	·825
Kandy ...	16—18	28 +	·227	221	·206	·163	141	·150	·163	·163	·182	·190	·192	·208	·184
Nuwara Eliya ...	16—18	23 +	1·030	1·028	1·038	1·017	1·006	·995	·996	·996	1·012	1 018	1·034	1·033	1·017
Hakgala ...	3— 4	24 +	·574	·553	·561	·541	·506	·481	·484	·484	·519	·525	·524	·548	·525
Badulla ...	7—10	27 +	·739	·735	·716	·677	·642	·630	·635	·638	·645	·676	·711	·707	·679
V.-Vilápkulam ...	0— 1	29 +	?	·651	·610	·565	·485	·483	·489	·503	·537	·501	·597	·647	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range.

Table XIV., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1886.

TABLE XIV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1886 with the Averages of Table XII.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—·002	—·003	—·007	+·008	—·025	—·018	—·028	—·012	—·013	—·008	+·001	+·014	—·008
Ratnapura ...	—·010	—·014	—·018	—·006	—·032	—·033	—·023	0	—·018	—·019	—·014	—·016	—·017
Puttalam ...	?	—·010	—·025	+·003	—·030	—·021	—·026	—·025	—·019	—·026	—·008	—·004	?
Anurádhapura ...	+·017	+·021	+·005	—·007	—·012	+·009	+·005	+·015	+·021	+·020	+·026	+·039	+·014
Mannár ...	+·010	+·021	+·021	+·022	—·010	—·001	—·011	—·009	—·011	—·014	+·013	+·027	+·005
Jaffna ...	—·006	+·010	—·003	+·011	—·024	—·012	—·020	—·011	—·011	—·017	—·005	+·009	—·006
Trincomalee ...	—·008	—·002	—·022	+·005	—·030	—·014	—·023	—·024	—·018	—·031	—·009	+·008	—·014
Batticaloa ...	—·023	—·006	+·021	+·001	—·034	—·025	—·036	—·030	—·024	—·028	—·022	—·009	—·018
Hambantoṭa ...	—·006	+·001	—·011	—·009	—·041	—·024	—·030	—·021	—·018	—·016	—·015	+·003	—·016
Galle ..	—·007	—·006	—·007	—·004	—·039	—·022	—·035	—·010	—·010	—·004	+·006	+·017	—·010
Kandy ..	—·015	+·015	—·016	—·004	—·024	—·026	?	—·013	?	?	—·012	+·003	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·015	+·015	+·006	+·003	—·028	—·018	—·037	—·028	—·018	—·023	—·032	—·019	—·014
Hakgala ..	—·026	+·004	—·001	·000	—·024	—·007	—·020	—·009	—·015	—·018	+·001	—·006	—·010
Badulla ...	—·019	—·014	—·016	—·037	—·079	—·061	—·056	—·058	—·035	—·030	—·035	—·029	—·039
V.-Vilápkulam ...	?	—·651	—·610	—·565	—·485	—·483	—·489	—·503	—·537	—·501	—·597	—·647	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1886, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.* by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb

may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds; if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.* readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1886, and of those observed at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XIX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XIX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	17—18	·766	·781	·831	·879	·896	·870	·843	·848	·841	·834	·819	·789	·833
Ratnapura ...	15—18	·797	·797	·835	·883	·895	·880	·857	·847	842	·844	·823	·819	·843
Puttalam ...	16—18	·796	·810	·889	·939	946	·912	890	·834	·895	·876	·857	·820	·872
Anurádhapura	16—17	·751	·738	·792	·856	·889	·879	·833	·818	·779	·834	·814	·775	·813
Mannár ...	16—17	·789	·796	881	·967	·983	·956	·920	·916	·912	·907	·881	·794	·892
Jaffna ...	16	·754	·757	·863	·977	1·011	·979	·944	·940	·941	·915	·863	·750	·891
Trincomalee ...	13—16	·766	·785	·841	868	·867	843	·820	·819	·799	·825	·824	·805	·822
Batticaloa ...	16—19	·833	·812	868	·925	·932	·890	·880	·894	·892	·897	·870	·841	·878
Hambantoṭa ...	15—17	·792	·798	·848	·893	·903	872	·838	·842	846	·844	·829	·811	·843
Galle ...	17—18	·848	·869	·894	·928	·949	·937	·910	·914	·922	·910	·888	·864	·903
Kandy ...	16—18	·628	·611	·654	·721	·741	723	·708	·704	·700	·706	·695	·666	·688
Nuwara Eliya.	16—18	·399	·374	·399	·430	·451	·452	·423	·425	·434	·380	·430	415	·414
Hakgala ...	3	·431	·407	·436	·477	·520	495	·466	·471	·457	·482	·481	·451	·463
Badulla ...	9—14	·597	·599	·648	·669	·692	·667	·647	·634	627	·644	·641	·616	·640
V.-Viláṇkulam	5—7	·748	·759	·805	·888	·909	·906	·882	·864	·894	·830	807	·774	·839
Kurunégala ...	0—2	?	?	?	848	·888	·858	·819	·822	·841	·830	829	·754	?

Table XX., below, shows the variations from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1886.

TABLE XX.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1886 with the Averages of Table XIX.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—·011	—·049	—·044	—·057	—·059	—·071	—·059	—·078	—·052	—·052	—·092	—·103	—·060
Ratnapura ...	+·006	—·061	—·060	—·047	—·010	—·024	—·023	—·037	—·029	—·050	—·061	—·072	—·039
Puttalam ...	?	+·040	+·016	—·064	—·024	+·005	—·028	+·001	—·062	—·029	—·071	—·065	?
Anurádhapura ...	—·037	—·076	—·133	—·149	—·140	—·153	—·123	—·135	—·119	—·188	—·170	—·156	—·131
Mannár ...	+·039	+·021	+·050	+·023	+·014	+·024	+·017	+·001	+·047	+·061	—·004	+·027	+·027
Jaffna ...	+·004	—·010	—·017	—·032	+·004	+·032	+·018	—·039	—·062	—·015	—·046	—·003	—·014
Trincomalee ...	+·040	+·058	+·039	+·031	+·015	+·026	+·026	—·025	+·037	—·004	—·030	—·041	+·014
Batticaloa ...	+·002	—·003	+·002	—·030	—·002	—·004	—·004	—·055	—·040	—·056	—·075	—·078	—·029
Hambantoṭa ...	+·011	—·039	—·033	—·023	—·017	—·002	—·043	—·059	—·028	—·030	—·027	—·036	—·027
Galle ...	+·034	—·024	+·024	+·049	+·021	+·041	+·022	—·021	—·014	—·008	—·009	—·028	+·007
Kandy ...	+·002	+·006	—·023	?	?	—·007	?	—·021	—·007	—·010	—·035	—·042	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·014	—·004	—·028	—·015	+·003	—·001	+·021	+·014	+·009	+·058	—·017	—·018	+·007
Hakgala ...	+·016	—·004	—·036	0	+·039	+·033	+·019	+·014	+·046	+·041	+·011	—·018	+·013
Badulla ...	+·064	+·026	+·035	+·041	+·032	+·046	+·055	+·031	+·022	—·002	—·006	—·002	+·029
V.-Viláṇkulam ...	?	—·072	—·079	—·125	—·133	—·165	—·156	—·159	—·164	—·115	—·118	—·130	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	—·011	—·012	—·026	—·013	?	—·041	?

Table XXI., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon, extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXI.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	17—18	78	77	77	79	81	82	81	76	81	81	81	79	79
Ratnapura ...	15—18	85	80	82	85	87	88	86	86	86	88	88	87	86
Puttalam ...	16—18	86	84	84	84	84	86	85	86	85	85	88	88	85
Anurádhapura	16—17	85	79	77	79	82	81	77	76	77	82	87	86	81
Mannár ...	16—17	83	80	82	82	83	83	83	84	83	85	87	87	83
Jaffna ...	16	80	77	78	81	85	86	85	86	86	86	88	86	84
Trincomalee ...	13—16	83	81	81	79	76	75	75	76	75	81	86	87	80
Batticaloa ...	16—19	88	85	85	84	81	79	80	82	83	87	89	91	84
Hambantoṭa ...	15—17	83	80	81	82	86	84	81	82	83	84	83	83	83
Galle ...	17—18	89	87	86	86	89	91	90	91	91	91	91	90	89
Kandy ...	16—18	78	72	71	79	78	82	82	82	81	83	83	81	79
Nuwara Eliya	16—18	87	80	81	85	88	95	92	91	92	92	91	89	89
Hakgala ...	3	89	80	78	81	87	87	81	80	81	88	92	91	84
Badulla ...	9—14	85	83	81	80	81	78	78	79	76	81	84	84	80
V.-Viláṇkulam	4—7	86	85	79	81	83	82	81	80	82	82	87	88	83
Kurunégala ...	0—2	?	?	?	77	81	80	79	81	80	83	84	79	?

Table XXII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1886 and of those observed at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIII.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1886, with the Averages of Table XXI.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 2	— 7	— 7	— 4	— 5	— 8	— 6	0	— 3	— 6	—10	— 9	— 5
Ratnapura ...	— 2	— 6	— 8	— 3	— 1	— 3	0	0	— 1	— 5	— 7	— 5	— 4
Puttalam ...	?	+ 6	+ 3	— 1	+ 2	+ 2	0	+ 2	— 1	+ 1	— 3	0	?
Anurádhapura ...	— 6	— 8	—14	—15	—12	—14	— 9	— 8	—13	—20	—19	—17	—13
Mannár ...	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3	0	— 1	0	0	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2	0	0	+ 2
Jaffna ...	— 1	— 3	— 5	— 7	— 2	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 6	— 5	— 3
Trincomalee ...	+ 2	+ 4	— 1	— 2	0	0	+ 1	— 2	+ 2	— 6	— 5	— 4	— 1
Batticaloa ..	0	0	— 3	— 4	+ 1	0	— 1	— 2	— 3	— 7	— 6	— 5	— 2
Hambantoṭa ...	— 1	— 4	— 5	— 3	— 6	0	— 4	— 2	— 2	— 4	— 1	— 3	— 3
Galle ...	+ 3	— 4	— 2	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4	— 1	0	— 1	— 2	— 2	0
Kandy ...	0	+ 1	— 2	?	?	— 2	?	+ 1	— 2	— 3	— 5	— 3	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 1	— 2	— 9	— 5	+ 1	0	+ 5	+ 6	+ 3	+ 3	— 2	+ 2	0
Hakgala ...	+ 2	0	— 7	0	+ 8	+ 4	+ 8	+ 6	+12	+ 9	+ 4	— 2	+ 4
Badulla ...	+ 2	0	— 2	+ 1	— 2	0	0	+ 3	0	— 4	— 1	— 1	0
V.-Vilápkulam ...	?	— 9	— 9	—13	— 7	— 9	— 7	— 5	— 7	—16	— 7	— 7	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	— 1	0	0	— 2	?	— 2	?

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXIV., below, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXIV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	17—18	5·0	4·1	4·5	5·5	6·9	7·5	6·8	7·0	6·8	6·8	6·3	5·7	6·1
Ratnapura ...	17—18	6·0	5·2	5·5	6·2	7·2	7·3	7·1	7·3	6·9	6·8	6·5	6·5	6·5
Puttalam ...	16—18	7·1	6·6	6·6	6·9	7·3	7·5	7·1	7·3	7·0	7·4	7·5	7·2	7·1
Anuradhapura	16—17	3·2	2·6	2·7	3·2	3·2	3·3	2·8	3·1	3·0	3·9	4·3	4·4	3·3
Mannar ...	16—17	4·6	3·5	3·6	4·3	4·8	5·6	5·4	5·5	5·1	5·9	6·2	5·9	5·0
Jaffna ...	16	4·5	3·0	2·7	3·8	4·2	5·5	5·4	5·6	5·0	5·6	6·5	6·2	4·8
Trincomalee...	16—18	5·9	4·5	4·0	4·2	5·1	6·1	5·8	5·8	5·7	6·0	6·2	6·4	5·5
Batticalpa ...	17—18	7·1	6·2	5·8	6·0	6·3	7·0	7·0	7·0	6·5	6·6	7·3	7·4	6·7
Hambantoṭa...	18—19	6·7	6·2	5·9	6·9	7·1	7·8	7·6	7·7	7·5	7·4	7·0	6·7	7·0
Galle ...	17—18	5·5	4·8	4·8	5·9	6·6	6·9	6·4	6·5	6·4	6·6	6·9	5·6	6·1
Kandy ...	17—18	5·2	4·3	4·7	5·4	5·8	6·8	6·5	6·5	6·3	6·4	5·9	6·0	5·8
Nuwara Eliya	17—18	4·8	3·9	4·3	5·2	6·0	7·9	7·4	7·2	6·7	6·5	5·7	5·6	5·9
Hakgala ...	3—4	8·2	5·6	5·4	5·7	7·2	8·1	7·5	7·6	7·1	8·0	8·5	8·1	7·2
Badulla ...	10—13	6·6	5·0	4·8	5·4	5·3	6·2	6·4	6·3	5·7	6·3	6·4	7·1	5·9
V. Vilápkulam	5—6	4·9	4·1	4·1	4·8	5·2	5·5	5·1	5·6	5·3	6·1	6·7	6·7	5·3
Kurunégala ...	1—2	7·1	5·0	6·2	7·5	8·5	6·6	7·6	7·6	7·4	7·5	7·8	7·2	7·2

Table XXV. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations, and the means of the daily averages at 9*h.* 30*m.* and 15*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVI., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXIV. of the values for 1886.

TABLE XXVI.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1886, with the Averages of Table XXIV.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·6	— 1·9	— 1·9	+ 0·6	+ 1·2	— 0·3	— 0·6	— 0·3	0	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·6	— 0·3
Ratnapura ...	+ 0·5	— 0·4	+ 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·7	— 0·1	— 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	+ 0·7	+ 0·9	— 0·1	+ 0·4
Puttalam ...	?	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	+ 1·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 1·0	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	+ 0·5	?
Anurádhapura ...	+ 1·2	+ 1·0	+ 0·9	— 0·2	— 0·1	— 0·2	+ 0·1	+ 0.4	+ 0·2	— 0·4	— 0·2	— 0·4	+ 0·2
Mannár ...	+ 1·0	— 0·4	— 1·3	— 0·1	+ 1·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·7	+ 1·0	+ 1·2	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·3	+ 0·3
Jaffna ...	+ 1·4	+ 0·3	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	+ 1·3	0	+ 1·6	+ 1·1	— 0·1	— 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 1·9	+ 0·7
Trincomalee ...	+ 0·5	— 0·1	— 0·4	+ 0·5	+ 1·6	— 0·6	— 0·6	0	— 0·5	— 1·2	+ 0·3	— 0·1	— 0·1
Batticaloa ...	+ 2·0	+ 2·8	+ 3·2	+ 3·1	+ 3·1	0	0	+ 0·3	+ 0·4	+ 0·4	0	— 0·1	+ 1·3
Hambantoṭa ...	0·3	— 1·2	— 0·4	+ 0·3	— 0·3	— 1·4	— 0·4	— 0·1	— 0·3	0	+ 1·2	— 0·2	— 0·2
Galle ...	0	— 1·1	— 0·8	— 0·2	— 1·6	— 1·6	— 0·2	— 1·3	— 1·1	— 1·1	— 0·8	0	— 0·8
Kandy ...	+ 0·3	— 0·4	— 1·0	— 0·5	+ 0·6	— 0·8	?	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	0	+ 0·3	— 0·2	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 0·9	— 2·0	— 1·3	— 0·7	0	— 1·7	— 1·0	— 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·7	+ 0·3	— 0·2	— 0·5
Hakgala ...	— 0·1	— 0·3	— 0·6	— 0·1	0	— 1·0	+ 0·5	0	+ 0·6	— 0·4	— 0·4	— 0·7	— 0·2
Badulla ...	— 0·7	— 0·4	— 1·5	— 0·4	— 1·8	— 1·8	— 0·9	+ 0·3	— 0·9	— 1·6	— 1·8	— 0·9	— 1·0
V.-Vilápkulam ...	?	+ 1·7	+ 1·4	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	+ 0·2	+ 0·4	0	+ 0·2	— 0·5	— 1·2	— 1·1	?
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	— 0·1	— 0·3	+ 0·4	0	— 0·2	— 1·0	— ?

RAINFALL.

Table XXVII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Stations.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept..	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Colombo ...	17	3·04	1·72	5·49	8·75	13·24	8·22	5·47	4·43	4·91	12·87	12·71	6·38	87·23
Ratnapura ...	17	5·05	4·32	8·59	11·52	18·61	19·92	12·22	13·70	14 71	18·34	14·80	8·70	150 48
Puttalam ...	16—17	1·86	1·66	3 19	5·31	4·01	1·65	0·50	1·24	1·20	7·05	10·88	6·15	44·70
Anurádhapura.	16—17	2·75	1·41	3·08	7·24	3·99	1·71	0·97	2·56	3·09	7·07	12·30	8·39	54·56
Mannár ...	16—17	2·19	1·47	1·84	2·17	2·71	0 75	0·25	0·65	0·81	8·06	10·64	7·99	39·53
Jaffna ...	16	2·19	1·47	1·20	2·17	2·32	1·00	0·67	1·18	2·81	9·27	14·74	9·97	48·99
Trincomalee...	16—17	6·05	2·44	1·27	1·62	2·16	1·92	2·20	4·24	4 63	8·85	13·13	13·36	61·87
Batticaloa ...	16—17	7·91	3·25	3·21	1·48	1·95	1·23	0·85	2·77	2·29	5·49	12·94	9·88	53·25
Hambantoṭa...	17	3·02	1 83	2·10	1·86	3·79	2·09	1·26	1·49	2 55	4·06	6·69	4·60	35·34
Galle ...	17	4·39	3·33	4·67	8·73	11·61	8·19	5·72	5·24	7·61	12·99	11·50	6·66	90·64
Kandy ...	17	5·03	2·61	3·07	6·94	6·76	9·07	7·84	6·25	5 84	9·16	11·59	8·38	82·54
Nuwara Eliya.	16—17	5·46	2 48	2·97	5·58	8 26	14·49	13·79	9·36	8·85	10·52	9·16	8·16	99·08
Hakgala ...	3—4	7·18	2·31	3·43	3·54	7·38	8·47	7·00	6·09	5 61	10·27	8·51	11·26	81·05
Badulla ...	10—12	10·26	3·98	3·26	9·55	5·61	2·74	1·51	4 56	3·40	8·53	13·04	11·87	78·31
V.-Vilápkulam	6	3·44	3·56	1·25	3·23	3·46	1·75	1·10	2·82	3 52	11·20	10·80	12·45	58·58
Kurunégala ...	1—2	6·93	0·83	2·23	5·53	7·16	10·46	6·08	6·50	5·62	15 17	14·42	4·58	85·51

Table XXVIII., below, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVII. of the rainfall for 1886.

TABLE XXVIII.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1886, with the Averages of Table XXVII.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—0·61	—1·43	—1·61	—1 49	+9·04	+0·10	+2·40	—2·69	+3·16	+3·20	—6·26	—4·03	— 0·22
Ratnapura ...	+4·06	—2·65	—4 11	—0·69	+6·92	—3·62	+5·42	+2·69	+6·72	—7·75	—5·93	—5 58	— 5·52
Puttalam ...	+0·68	+0 84	—2·99	—1·50	+0·58	+0·91	+0·45	—0·76	+3·12	+0·63	—5·84	—2·03	— 5·81
Anurádhapura ...	—2·17	+0 33	—1·84	—0·39	+0·47	+1 33	+2 69	+3·31	+2·91	—0·19	—5·97	—5·87	— 6·05
Mannár ...	+3·12	+0·54	—1·84	+0·63	—1·02	—0 75	+2 19	+4·03	+1·76	—2·62	+0·84	—4 42	+ 2·46
Jaffna ...	+3·23	+2·98	—1 20	—2·15	+2·35	+0·28	+2 47	+0·19	+0·21	—3·53	—6·26	—4·87	— 6·30
Trincomalee ...	+3·31	—0·42	—1·20	—0·49	+1·49	+0·26	+2·29	+2·45	—1·78	—4·80	—1·39	—0·89	— 1·17
Batticaloa ...	+1·43	—1·24	—3·08	—1 33	+2·80	—0·17	+0·86	+1·52	+3·10	+0·36	+1·64	+2·98	+ 8·87
Hambantoṭa ...	—0 81	—0·92	—0·21	—0·15	+5·31	—0·23	+0·17	+0·08	+0·08	—1·40	+2·90	+1·08	+ 5·90
Galle ...	+1 80	—2 29	—2·65	+0·74	+8·40	—1·90	+5·78	—1·90	+0·10	—1·13	—2·84	+6·20	+10·31
Kandy ...	+4 25	—1 28	+0 77	—1·60	+4·44	+1·16	+3·27	+6·45	+4·27	—0·30	—4·90	—4·99	+11·54
Nuwara Eliya ...	+1·24	—1·09	—0 15	—1 13	+3·10	—2·12	—1·70	+4·28	+2·42	+0·57	—3·43	—2·77	— 0·78
Hakgala ...	+4·12	+0·35	—0·15	—0·11	+2·75	—0 87	+1 18	+2·51	+1·03	—0·66	—1·54	—2·23	+ 5·39
Badulla ...	+0·34	—0 93	—0·40	—0·51	—0·95	—0 14	+3·73	+0 61	+2·73	—3·81	—5·02	+0·11	— 3·96
V.-Vilápkulam ...	+0·70	—2·83	—0·21	+1·29	—0·02	—0 70	+3·94	+0·43	—0·70	—1·98	—3·24	—6·67	— 9·99
Kurunégala ...	— ?	— ?	— ?	— ?	—	—1·12	—0·21	—0·38	—1·55	—2·94	—6·95	—2·51	— ?

Tables XXIX. and XXX. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Air Temperature.—In comparing the records since 1882, we see that there has been an undoubted fall of temperature throughout the Island until the present year. In the Indian Meteorological Report for 1884 it was stated that the temperature had been observed to be gradually increasing until the year 1878,—the year of minimum sun-spots,—and that since then it had been decreasing. In 1884 the temperature was from one to two-thirds of a degree lower than in 1878.

Atmospheric Pressure.—In examining Table XIV. it will be seen that the results for the year are remarkably below the average. Last year, on the other hand, the exact reverse was noted, the barometric pressure for 1885 having been generally high throughout the year.

Hygrometry.—During this year the vapour tension and mean relative humidity at the low-country stations is below the average, but at the hill stations the average is generally higher. This, perhaps, is partly due to greater carefulness on the part of the observers in keeping the wet-bulb thermometer moist and well exposed.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, *April* 27, 1887.

F. C. H. CLARKE, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation, for 1886.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	140·5	19th	153·0	12th	125·0	53·9	64·5	38·3
February	141·9	21st	148·0	8th	135·4	52·2	56 3	46·4
March	142·8	21st	149·2	10th	139·4	52·1	58·8	45·2
April	144·4	20th	150·0	12th	139·6	55·4	60·8	50·3
May	136·9	21st	147·6	23rd	104·4	49·9	60·8	16·8
June	140·6	27th	146·4	19th	126·4	54·8	61·1	40·9
July	138·0	21st	146·0	13th	112·0	53·1	59·5	28·4
August	139·8	24th	143·0	7th	120·0	56·2	58·9	35 1
September	137·8	—	146·0	5th	110·0	53·1	61·8	24·8
October	140·4	—	147·0	26th	110·0	54·9	62·3	23.3
November	141·4	14th	146·0	3rd	130 0	54·8	60·3	48·2
December	138·9	17th	145·5	8th	110·0	52·9	59·7	27·6
Year	140·3	January 19th	153·0	May 23rd	104·4	53·6	64·5	16·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	147·3	—	121·8	—	60·4	35·4
2.—RATNAPURA (incomplete) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January (incomplete) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	143·2	25th	150·0	21st	130·0	54·5	63·0	42·8
March	145·7	21st	153·0	23rd	140·0	53·9	58·8	49·0
April	144·8	7th	154·0	—	139·0	54·1	64·0	48·0
May	141·3	—	146·0	23rd	115·0	52·2	60·0	30·0
June	138·4	10th	146·0	17th	120·0	51·5	61·0	35·5
July	138·7	9th	148·0	25th	133·0	51·3	58·1	46·0
August	138·3	—	147·0	12th	112·0	53·6	61·0	31·0
September	139·6	3rd	149·0	—	135·0	54·1	60·3	51·0
October	140 9	25th	152·0	—	134·0	54·9	63·8	49 0
November	140·6	—	147·0	7th	126·0	55·0	61·3	44·0
December	136·5	—	145 0	19th	110·0	53·2	63·0	31·3
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January ... } February ... } March ... } April ... } (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	147·3	12th	152·5	27th	135·0	57·1	67·6	4 5·2
June	145·6	25th	153 0	16th	128·3	?	?	?
July	146·9	30th	154·5	—	140·0	?	?	?
August	145·3	26th	154·3	7th	127·0	?	?	?
September	149·6	1st	155·0	4th	131·0	?	?	?
October	152·7	15th	157·0	25th	150 0	61·4	67·1	56 0
November	150·1	29th	155·5	30th	128·5	62·1	67·5	49·5
December	145·0	23rd	155·5	7th	122·0	59·8	71·2	42·0
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
5.—MANNAR.								
January	137·6	15th	148·5	11th	125·0	54·7	65·5	45·0
February	139·5	15th	145·5	7th	130·0	54·0	59·5	49·0
March	143·2	15th	150·0	16th	138·0	52·7	60·7	49·0
April	146·0	23rd	152·0	7th	140·0	51·5	57·0	45·5
May	143·4	31st	150 5	23rd	133·0	51·7	60·0	43·0
June	144·6	29th	150·0	5th	139·0	54·4	57·0	49 0
July	144·1	4th	150 5	8th	132·0	54·8	61·3	47·0
August	140·6	20th	148·5	—	130·0	54·3	63·5	45·6
September	142·2	4th	151·0	28th	133·0	53·8	61·0	44·5
October	146·5	7th	151 0	27th	138·0	57·3	62·5	47·0
November	136·2	—	147·5	7th	96·0	50·2	60·5	15·0
December	133 2	28th	144·0	1st	117·4	49·8	61·0	36·4
Year	141·4	April 23rd	152 0	November 7th	96·0	53·3	65·5	15·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	149 1	—	129·3	—	60·8	43·0

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	140·1	28th	151·6	4th	107·0	56·2	65·6	29 0
February	146·3	18th	155·3	7th	136·4	58·7	66·0	52·9
March	151·4	30th	157·0	25th	145·0	58 7	63·8	51·8
April	151 2	23rd	158·0	5th	142·0	56·4	62 7	50 0
May	145·4	3rd	162·3	22nd	122 0	53·5	64·9	33·7
June	143·3	—	148·0	—	137·0	54·5	60·5	50·5
July	143·2	7th	150 6	14th	136 0	54·7	64·4	49·8
August	142·5	3rd	155·0	10th	130·5	55·8	64·7	45 5
September	145·5	3rd	155·6	29th	126·5	57·5	64·9	42·7
October	146·3	18th	153·4	23rd	137·0	58·6	64·7	49·3
November	140 2	29th	150·3	30th	100·5	54·6	63 8	30·8
December	137·0	30th	150·8	8th	97·5	53·9	65·5	21·9
Year	144·4	April 23rd	158·0	December 8th	97·5	56·1	66·0	21·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	154·0	—	126·4	—	64·3	42·3
7.—TRINCOMALEE (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	138·5	28th	150 0	—	130·0	54·6	65 0	45·5
February	144·1	16th	155·0	18th	132·9	59·2	65 7	46·9
March	147·7	20th	155·0	9th	142·0	58·8	66 8	53·0
April	147·7	2nd	154·0	5th	142·6	55·7	61·6	50·6
May	147·1	27th	155·0	22nd	135·0	54·4	61 0	45·0
June	144·4	19th	153·0	15th	135·0	52·5	59 6	46·0
July	145·8	17th	154 0	7th	135·4	53·4	59 8	47·4
August	145·6	13th	155·0	26th	136·4	54·6	63 8	46·6
September	147 2	—	154·0	27th	135·4	55·7	63·8	43·6
October	147·4	28th	155·9	21st	140·0	56·7	67·0	52 0
November	142 6	—	150·0	2nd	130·4	55·9	64·0	42·4
December	133 7	14th	149·0	1st	95·0	51 3	64 0	14·2
Year	144·2	October 28th	155·9	December 1st	95·0	55·2	67 0	14·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·3	—	132·5	—	63 5	45·3
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	130·0	25th	141·0	23rd	97·0	47 8	59·0	17·0
February	138·0	9th	147·0	21st	108·0	54·5	64·0	29·0
March	140·1	21st	146 0	15th	135·0	?	?	?
April	141·1	17th	149·0	—	135·0	?	?	?
May	138·1	1st	147·0	—	135·0	?	?	?
June	133·0	18th	138·0	1st	128·0	?	?	?
July	134·0	6th	147·0	30th	124·0	?	?	?
August ... / September ... / October ... (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	132·1	1st	145·0	2nd	100·0	?	?	?
December	134·7	30th	144 0	1st	105·0	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
10.—GALLE.								
January	131·8	13th	138·0	25th	101·0	49·8	59·8	20·4
February	140·6	27th	149·0	7th	129·0	55·9	63 4	47·2
March	143·6	4th	151 0	15th	135·0	56·6	66·1	48·8
April	134 6	13th	145·0	10th	104·0	49·0	58·8	20·0
May	131·5	5th	147·0	18th	83·0	47·6	63·2	4·2
June (incomplete) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	134·0	28th	140·0	7th	126·0	52 2	58·4	45·6
August	133·9	—	139·0	8th	125·0	56·4	53·4	46·2
September	134·0	20th	141·0	5th	118·0	52·1	57·0	38·3
October	132·0	—	140 0	31st	96·0	49 7	57·0	16·0
November	134·0	—	142·0	12th	124·0	51·8	59·3	43·1
December	132·7	28th	142 0	14th	99 0	51·4	58 8	19·1
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
11.—KANDY.								
January	142·4	18th	152·5	10th	115 2	58·1	69·0	34·9
February	144·3	18th	154·2	24th	132·4	57·5	64·8	45·8
March	143·9	30th	150·2	18th	138·4	53·2	66·4	47·2
April	145·6	—	152·0	7th	139 6	54·9	64 8	44·8
May	143·9	18th	151·8	23rd	125·2	55·8	66·3	43·8
June	141·2	9th	149·8	14th	120 2	55·9	61·2	41·2
July / August (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	140·8	3rd	154·6	5th	100·4	56·7	67·2	20·9
October	143·4	25th	148·6	22nd	120·4	59 6	62·0	39·4
November	144·5	29th	150·2	30th	87·4	59·5	69 1	35 6
December	139·6	25th	155·8	6th	125·6	56·6	72·3	47 6
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extreme ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
12 NUWARA ELIYA.								
January to July (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	113·8	24th	136·7	2nd	84·7	49·2	65·5	22·3
September	116·2	20th	144·9	6th	77·7	53 5	70·6	20·1
October	122·5	29th	145·0	12th	92 2	56·7	75·4	31·3
November	126·1	1st	147 3	30th	73·2	59·7	77·6	14·7
December	124·0	15th	145·4	8th	94·5	59·2	78·6	33·9
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	119·6	29th	140·0	6th	92·0	55·3	72·5	31·5
February	127·2	9th	140·0	21st	72·0	61·3	73·0	12·0
March	134·4	25th	143·0	—	129·0	61·5	68·0	55 0
April	135·5	20th	145·0	27th	115 0	62·6	71 0	43·0
May	130·0	3rd	144·0	23rd	103·0	58·4	71·0	39·5
June	127·2	27th	145·0	15th	90·0	57·7	68 0	30·0
July	126·1	4th	141·5	20th	95·0	57 1	66 5	33·0
August	123 3	—	142·0	7th	96·0	54·8	67·0	30·0
September	122·7	2nd	138·0	5th	94·0	53 3	67 0	32·0
October	126 3	20th	140 0	12th	95·0	59·0	66·0	33 5
November	122·5	16th	142 0	28th	84·0	56·1	73·0	24·0
December	118·0	11th	142·0	5th	80·0	55·3	75·5	19·0
Year	126·1	—	145·0	February 21st	72·0	57·7	74·5	12·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	141·8	—	95·4	—	69 9	31·9
14.—BADULLA.								
January	142 8	23rd	152·0	15th	123·0	?	?	?
February	146·4	7th	153·5	4th	137·0	?	?	?
March	150·9	30th	161·0	2nd	140·0	?	?	?
April	152·5	22nd	159·0	2nd	147·0	?	?	?
May	148·8	26th	154·0	21st	144·0	?	?	?
June	150·6	5th	159·0	15th	125 0	?	?	?
July	150·0	28th	159·0	27th	144·0	?	?	?
August	152·0	1st	159·0	—	148·0	?	?	?
September	150 7	14th	158·0	16th	144·0	?	?	?
October	152·2	23rd	156·0	27th	147·0	?	?	?
November	150·2	18th	159·0	—	145·0	?	?	?
December	144·2	10th	152·0	..	?	?	?	?
Year	149·3	March 30th	161·0	January 15th	123·0	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	156·8	—	—	—	—	—
15.—VAVUNIYA VILANKULAM.								
January (not recorded) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	144·3	17th	155 0	5th	128·0	58·5	67·0	45·0
March	150·0	23rd	158·0	17th	144·0	58·1	68·0	52·0
April	152·1	—	158·0	—	147·0	56·8	65·0	49·4
May	145·8	16th	159·0	23rd	106·0	53·7	65·0	23·0
June	146·7	23rd	161·0	14th	135·0	54·3	64·0	48·0
July	144·6	6th	154·0	11th	110 0	53·9	62·0	26·6
August	145 6	—	155·0	12th	112·0	55·5	62·6	29 0
September	150·9	3rd	165·0	5th	130 0	59·4	73·6	46·6
October	153·1	28th	165·0	—	135·0	60 8	76·0	50·0
November	144 3	—	158 0	6th	99·0	58·7	72·0	15·0
December (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
16.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	146·3	20th	163 0	25th	126·5	?	?	?
February	149 2	6th	157·0	3rd	142·0	?	?	?
March	152·6	6th	159·0	14th	147·0	?	?	?
April	155·1	23rd	160·5	25th	149·0	?	?	?
May	150 5	6th	160·5	23rd	132 5	?	?	?
June	148·5	30th	156·8	15th	128·0	?	?	?
July	147·5	9th	157 0	30th	132·0	?	?	?
August	148·4	24th	156·0	8th	136·0	?	?	?
September	149·0	—	159·0	5th	127·0	?	?	?
October	153·4	—	169·0	13th	141·0	?	?	?
November (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	139·8	2nd	153·0	5th	101·5	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?

TABLE IV.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1886.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	64·6	17th	67·0	3rd	60·0	8·4	12·8	6·3
February	62·1	5th	68·0	3rd	56·2	10·2	13·8	6·4
March	63·6	14th	67·5	22nd	60·0	11·7	15·6	8·7
April	62·0	3rd	66·0	12th	58·0	13·7	17·8	10·8
May	64·7	—	70·0	15th	59·7	13·7	17·6	9·3
June	68·3	3rd	72·2	1st	64·0	10·0	14·3	7·2
July	69·1	22nd	72·5	12th	66·0	7·7	12·6	4·8
August	70·6	31st	73·0	8th	67·0	5·5	6·1	4·6
September	71·6	22nd	73·8	6th	64·3	4·6	7·0	3·3
October	71·3	15th	73·5	28th	68·5	4·8	5·8	2·8
November	68·3	8th	71·0	—	65·0	5·5	9·0	1·6
December	66·7	1st	70·0	8th	60·0	5·1	11·8	2·6
Year	66·9	September 22nd	73·8	February 3rd	56·2	8·4	17·8	1·6
Means of extremes ..	—	—	70·4	—	62·4	—	12·0	5·7
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January, February (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	70·2	24th	73·6	2nd	66·6	0·7	1·8	0·0
April (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	72·8	25th	76·5	22nd	71·0	0·5	1·3	0·1
June	71·0	—	73·0	16th	68·8	1·6	3·1	0·3
July	69·0	17th	72·0	—	67·0	2·7	4·3	1·3
August	68·9	5th	70·5	22nd	65·5	2·3	4·3	0·7
September	67·4	30th	70·5	5th	67·1	3·5	4·3	2·0
October	65·9	1st	70·0	24th	60·3	4·8	6·3	2·3
November, December (not recorded) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January, March (incomplete) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	55·2	—	58·0	12th	52·0	18·5	21·8	16·8
May	61·1	13th	67·0	1st	56·0	15·4	19·8	11·8
June	64·3	—	67·0	2nd	61·0	12·2	14·8	9·3
July	67·7	—	72·0	5th	61·0	8·1	13·7	3·8
August	61·7	3rd	69·0	31st	57·0	13·2	19·0	6·3
September	60·2	18th	67·0	29th	52·0	14·9	19·8	10·0
October	62·8	17th	68·0	15th	57·0	12·0	19·3	6·0
November	64·2	—	68·0	25th	59·0	6·5	8·8	4·8
December ...	59·1	—	62·0	22nd	54·0	9·0	11·8	6·7
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January	65·4	—	69·8	2nd	58·2	4·1	10·2	1·6
February	59·2	5th	67·2	7th	42·2	8·0	27·7	3·3
March	62·7	—	68·8	21st	58·0	6·7	12·2	2·3
April	66·5	28th	71·8	—	61·0	6·1	10·9	1·2
May	68·9	2nd	73·3	—	61·0	5·6	15·2	1·7
June	72·5	5th	75·2	30th	70·3	3·9	5·3	0·5
July	70·9	13th	73·1	29th	69·0	3·0	5·8	1·2
August	70·4	28th	72·8	12th	68·8	5·1	7·2	3·2
September	70·3	—	72·0	23rd	68·3	3·2	4·0	1·4
October	69·2	—	71·8	31st	66·1	3·9	6·5	0·3
November	64·1	16th	69·3	20th	53·2	5·8	10·1	1·1
December	56·2	1st	65·0	30th	48·0	11·1	16·8	4·2
Year	66·4	June 5th	75·2	February 7th	42·2	5·5	27·7	0·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	70·8	—	60·3	—	11·4	1·8
5.—MANNAR.								
January	65·7	1st	70·0	31st	61·4	8·5	13·1	1·0
February	63·1	9th	68·0	2nd	56·0	11·0	17·5	7·0
March	62·3	19th	67·0	17th	57·0	12·2	14·5	9·5
April	63·9	—	66·0	19th	58·0	12·4	19·5	9·0
May	67·0	—	70·0	27th	62·5	13·3	15·5	10·5
June	67·1	—	69·0	21st	64·0	13·0	16·0	10·0
July	66·4	—	68·4	9th	63·0	11·5	13·5	7·0
August	64·2	1st	66·4	9th	60·0	12·4	14·0	10·1
September	65·5	1st	67·0	—	64·0	11·3	14·0	9·5
October	65·1	2nd	67·4	25th	62·0	11·9	13·6	11·0
November	61·4	9th	66·2	23rd	54·0	13·1	22·0	9·6
December	59·9	18th	63·0	—	56·0	13·5	17·5	10·5
Year	64·3	—	70·0	November 23rd	54·0	12·0	22·0	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	67·4	—	59·8	—	15·9	8·7

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	66·8	—	71·0	2nd	60·0	5·2	7 0	3·8
February	66·7	21st	73·0	—	62·0	4·4	5·7	1·7
March	71·3	25th	79·0	17th	63·5	4·0	5·8	1·2
April	76·1	18th	81·0	8th	68·3	3 4	5·5	2·0
May	78·4	—	82·0	—	71·3	2 1	4 3	0·8
June	78·5	6th	80·7	21st	73·0	1·5	3·0	0·6
July	75·9	—	78·0	1st	71·2	2·6	4·8	0·6
August	74·7	29th	76·3	8th	70·3	2·6	4·0	1·6
September	75·4	26th	77·7	28th	70·0	2·7	5·3	1 7
October	75·0	11th	78·0	23rd	70·0	2·8	5·7	1·7
November	69·7	9th	75·8	19th	63·5	3·6	4·7	1·5
December	67·9	18th	74·2	22nd	59·4	3·1	5·6	0·3
Year	73 0	—	82·0	December 22nd	59·4	3·2	7·0	0·3
Means of extremes ..	—	—	77·2	—	66·9	—	5·1	1·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	71·4	13th	74·5	2nd	66·0	3 1	6·1	1·2
February	72·4	22nd	75·9	2nd	65·0	3·5	7 5	0 8
March	73·2	20th	75·9	1st	68·5	3·1	6·6	0·9
April	74·0	22nd	76·3	12th	70·4	2·7	4·1	1·2
May	74 8	15th	77 2	24th	69·8	2 8	4·3	1·6
June	74·8	19th	76·9	29th	71·8	2 6	3·7	1·0
July, August (incomplete) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	71·0	27th	74·0	7th	62·8	4·4	12·8	1·8
October	72·6	—	75·0	31st	69·8	3 0	4·4	1·1
November	70·5	—	74·0	19th	66·7	3·9	6·8	1·4
December	69·7	27th	72 5	—	61·8	4·0	7·9	1·0
Year	?	—	?	—	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	71·6	13th	75·0	30th	68·0	2·0	3·2	1·2
February	70 6	13th	74·6	3rd	62·3	2·4	4·2	1 6
March	71·5	26th	74·2	19th	68·6	3·2	5·2	2 0
April	71·6	28th	74·0	13th	68·8	4 0	5·3	2·8
May	72·8	—	76·0	24th	69·6	3 9	6·8	2·4
June	71·7	5th	73·6	30th	69 0	4·0	6·4	3·4
July	71·4	10th	73·6	31st	69·2	3 7	5·8	2·4
August	69 9	24th	72·7	4th	66·8	4·7	6 4	3·2
September	70·4	21st	73·0	15th	67·8	4 5	7·2	2·8
October	69·4	23rd	71·9	3rd	65·9	5·1	8·6	2·6
November	68·4	2nd	71·8	9th	62 8	3·9	8 4	2·4
December	66·4	31st	70·0	9th	60·5	4·4	6 7	2·2
Year	70·5	—	76·0	December 9th	60·5	3·8	6·2	2 4
Means of extremes ...	—	—	73·4	—	66 6	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January, September (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	70·8	—	73·0	—	69·0	3·3	4·1	2·1
November	69·4	..	72·0	13th	67·0	3·7	6 1	2·1
December	68·6	—	71·0	—	66·0	3·6	5·1	2·1
10.—GALLE.								
January	70·7	24th	73·8	30th	68·0	4·0	6 0	1·9
February	69·1	17th	72·5	23rd	65·0	6·0	10·0	3 2
March	71·9	30th	76 0	19th	64·9	5·6	11·0	1·8
April	74·8	4th	77·8	27th	71·8	2·8	6·1	1·0
May	73·2	12th	78·3	20th	65·0	5·5	9·9	2·7
June	73·2	5th	77·8	26th	68·0	5·8	12·0	2·6
July	71·3	19th	74·0	28th	68 0	5·4	9 2	3·6
August	69·3	29th	72·2	14th	65·0	8·1	12·1	5·9
September	70·4	—	73·2	4th	64·0	6·6	12 0	4·7
October	72·1	18th	75·0	2nd	70 0	4·8	7·9	2·9
November	70·9	9th	73·9	21st	67·0	4·9	7 7	3·1
December	68·5	21st	71·0	9th	65·1	5·5	8·2	4·7
Year	71 3	May 12th	78 3	September 4th	64·0	5·4	12·1	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·6	—	66·0	—	5·6	3·2
11.—KANDY.								
January	64·6	11th	70·0	2nd	55·0	2·2	7·0	—
February	63 0	22nd	69·2	—	52·4	1·4	3·4	—
March	64·4	10th	69·5	1st	57·0	1·5	7·6	0·3
April, July (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	64·3	7th	67·0	23rd	59·0	3·6	5·5	1·5
September	65·5	27th	67·8	19th	61·0	2·7	5·0	1·2
October	64·0	11th	68·4	17th	54·6	3·6	5·4	1·8
November	63·0	9th	66·2	27th	59·6	3·5	5·7	1·4
December	61·1	1st	66·4	25th	53·0	4·2	11·0	1·6
Year	?	—	?	—	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ..	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January, March (not recorded) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	41·2	18th	48·1	9th	30·9	6·5	17·3	4·9
May	47·2	26th	55·0	12th	39·3	5·3	8·7	0
June	48·3	3rd	52·0	23rd	42·3	5·0	7·8	1·8
July	47·4	11th	51·8	26th	46·5	4·9	6·9	3·0
August	46·9	7th	50·5	24th	37·0	4·7	8·3	3·1
September	47·0	1st	51·0	19th	39·0	5·0	8·0	3·0
October	46·7	12th	51·3	20th	41·4	5·0	6·4	3·3
November	43·0	7th	49·0	21st	37·2	7·1	14·2	4·0
December	40·4	19th	50·2	22nd	28·5	6·5	9·0	3·8
Year		—	?	..	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	51·9	13th	58·0	2nd	41·0	1·3	3·5	0
February	47·7	5th	56·0	—	40·0	2·7	9·5	0
March	49·4	—	55·0	—	45·0	2·7	6·0	0·5
April	50·9	18th	57·0	4th	44·0	2·7	7·5	0
May	55·5	—	58·0	2nd	51·0	2·2	5·0	0
June	55·3	1st	58·0	—	52·0	2·5	4·0	1·0
July	53·5	—	55·0	—	51·0	3·1	5·5	1·0
August	52·8	3rd	57·0	—	49·0	3·4	7·0	0
September	51·6	6th	54·0	19th	47·0	4·7	6·0	1·0
October	50·6	—	53·0	—	48·0	5·4	7·0	0
November	48·6	—	52·0	25th	39·5	5·7	10·0	2·0
December	49·1	19th	56·0	25th	38·0	3·8	7·0	0
Year	51·4	—	58·0	December 25th	38·0	3·4	10·0	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	55·8	—	45·5	—	6·5	0·5
14.—BADULLA.								
January	61·4	13th	66·5	30th	49·2	3·5	6·3	2·0
February	54·8	22nd	62·0	—	46·5	6·2	8·5	2·5
March	57·1	10th	63·0	1st	45·0	6.5	10·0	3·0
April	57·8	17th	63·0	—	55·0	6·5	10·0	2·0
May	57·7		62·0	22nd	50·0	8·0	15·0	4·0
June	55·2	—	58·0	22nd	52·0	8·8	12·0	6·0
July	57·1	—	60·0	3rd	53·0	7·1	11·0	4·0
August	57·7	16th	64·0	21st	49·5	6·4	9·0	0
September	56·9	30th	66·0	—	52·0	6·7	10·5	0
October	56·2	2nd	60·0	—	52·0	6·8	12·0	4·0
November	55·9	5th	64·0	9th	55·2	7·0	14·0	3·5
December	55·1	—	58·0	8th	50·0	7·1	10·0	3·0
Year	56·9	January 13th	66·5	March 1st	45·0	6·7	15·0	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	62·2	—	50·8	—	10·7	2·8
15.—VAVUNIYA-VILANKULAM.								
January (not recorded) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	53·8	5th	62·0	14th	48·0	11·9	17·0	3·3
March	53·2	21st	60·0	17th	45·0	15·9	19·0	7·2
April	57·3	17th	61·4	12th	51·0	14·8	16·0	5·9
May	60·3	23rd	63·0	1st	56·4	7·2	8·9	4·3
June	60·9	17th	62·4	—	59·0	7·0	9·9	6·3
July	58·5	13th	61·0	29th	56·4	7·4	9·5	5·9
August	58·0	3rd	60·4	1st	55·0	7·2	8·1	5·3
September	58·0	27th	59·4	6th	56·0	7·1	8·0	5·9
October	57·7	—	61·0	21st	53·0	7·6	8·9	4·9
November	51·6	7th	58·0	17th	46·0	9·4	14·9	4·9
December	50·9	1st	57·4	22nd	43·0	8·3	9·5	6·0
16.—KURUNEGALA.								
January, April (not recorded) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	71·4	23rd	75·0	24th	69·0	5·0	7·0	2·0
June	71·6	—	73·0	16th	69·5	4·2	7·8	0·5
July	70·7	—	73·0	23rd	68·0	4·2	5·9	1·5
August	70·2	29th	71·5	24th	65·0	4·6	11·5	2·5
September	69·5	—	72·0	6th	61·0	5·0	10·0	2·0
October	67·0	—	71·0	—	61·0	6·6	13·5	4·0
November (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	62·5	19th	68·5	26th	54·5	7·2	11·5	4·0

TABLE IX.—Mean of Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade, for 1886.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·5	81·1	84·3	86·6	13·6	73·0	7th	90·2	21·2	3rd	69·0
February ...	81·0	83·8	86·8	89·7	17·4	72·3	24th	93·0	26·0	3rd	67·0
March ...	83·4	86·0	88·9	90·7	15·4	75·3	14th	94·8	22·0	22nd	72·8
April ...	82·5	85·2	86·6	89·0	13·3	75·7	—	91·0	18·2	25th	72·8
May ...	82·0	83·3	84·4	87·0	8·6	78·4	13th	90·8	16·0	—	74·8
June ...	81·8	83·2	83·8	85·8	7·5	78·3	22nd	88·4	15·1	16th	73·3
July ...	80·5	82·2	82·6	84·9	8·1	76·8	5th	87·2	14·4	23rd	72·8
August ...	79·7	81·5	81·4	83·6	7·5	76·1	24th	85·7	12·6	—	73·1
September ..	79·8	81·9	81·3	84·7	8·5	76·2	21st	86·8	15·5	6th	71·3
October ...	80·4	82·8	82·3	85·5	9·4	76·1	19th	87·7	15·9	26th	71·8
November ...	80·1	82·8	83·8	86·6	12·8	73·8	—	92·0	20·4	26th	71·6
December ...	78·8	81·4	83·3	86·0	14·2	71·8	26th	90·8	22·0	27th	68·0
Year ...	80·8	82·9	84·1	86·7	11·4	75·3	March 14th	94·8	27·8	Feb. 3rd	67·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89·8	18·2	—	71·5
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	78·3	80·8	83·1	87·8	16·7	71·1	29th	90·3	23·5	28th	66·8
February ...	79·6	81·6	88·6	91·2	22·6	68·6	27th	94·3	30·2	14th	64·1
March ...	81·2	83·3	89·3	93·9	23·0	70·9	6th	96·6	28·3	—	68·3
April ...	80·1	83·0	85·9	92·4	20·9	71·5	20th	95·6	27·2	10th	68·7
May ...	79·9	82·6	83·8	88·6	15·3	73·3	2nd	93·3	22·2	23rd	71·1
June ...	79·5	82·4	83·6	87·2	14·6	72·6	5th	89·9	20·4	2nd	69·5
July ...	78·5	80·7	83·0	86·9	15·2	71·7	3rd	89·9	19·9	12th	70·0
August ...	77·6	80·0	81·7	84·7	13·5	71·2	24th	89·7	21·1	24th	68·6
September ...	78·2	80·9	82·7	86·5	15·6	70·9	20th	91·5	24·4	5th	67·1
October ...	77·8	80·6	82·1	86·4	15·7	70·7	—	89·6	20·8	26th	68·8
November ...	77·3	79·9	82·6	88·4	19·1	69·3	26th	93·1	27·0	21st	66·1
December ...	76·7	79·0	82·5	86·9	18·2	68·7	27th	92·9	29·1	9th	63·8
Year ...	78·7	81·2	84·1	88·4	17·5	70·9	March 6th	96·6	32·8	Dec. 9th	63·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·2	24·5	—	67·7
3.—PUTTALAM.											
Jan. (incomplete)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	80·9	78·7	82·2	88·7	16·8	71·9	27th	94·0	30·0	8th	64·0
March ...	80·2	82·8	86·0	91·8	20·0	71·8	—	96·0	26·7	—	69·3
April ...	81·0	83·3	86·1	90·7	17·0	73·7	—	96·0	25·2	12th	70·8
May ...	81·6	83·9	84·3	89·1	12·6	76·5	12th	92·7	18·9	1st	73·8
June ...	80·5	82·0	82·9	86·9	10·4	76·5	29th	91·5	18·7	16th	72·8
July ...	79·7	81·6	81·6	87·4	11·6	75·8	1st	92·5	19·8	6th	72·7
August ...	77·9	79·1	79·7	84·7	9·8	74·9	29th	88·9	18·6	8th	70·3
September ...	78·8	80·6	80·7	85·5	10·4	75·1	19th	89·2	18·2	28th	71·0
October ...	78·9	80·8	81·2	86·0	11·2	74·8	24th	92·9	23·1	25th	69·8
November ...	77·1	79·9	80·8	85·6	14·9	70·7	24th	88·7	22·4	20th	66·3
December ...	74·7	77·4	78·7	83·3	15·2	68·1	—	87·9	25·6	22nd	62·3
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	?
4.—ANURADHAPURA.											
Jan. Feb. Mar. April (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	81·9	85·2	85·9	90·2	15·7	74·5	12th	98·4	28·5	16th	69·9
June ...	81·8	84·7	85·3	?	?	75·4	?	?	?	30th	72·0
July ...	81·0	83·8	85·2	?	?	73·9	?	?	?	6th	71·0
August ...	79·5	82·1	83·2	?	?	73·1	?	?	?	12th	69·0
September ...	80·9	83·6	85·5	?	?	73·5	?	?	?	29th	70·3
October ...	80·9	84·1	85·5	91·3	18·2	73·1	—	95·0	26·1	22nd	68·9
November ...	77·5	81·2	81·6	88·0	18·2	69·8	12th	91·3	28·0	20th	63·3
December ...	75·6	79·0	80·5	85·2	17·9	67·3	14th	90·2	29·0	22nd	61·2
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	?
5.—MANNAR.											
January ...	77·5	78·7	79·7	82·9	8·7	74·2	29th	87·0	16·0	2nd	71·0
February ...	79·3	80·3	83·4	85·5	11·4	74·1	24th	89·0	19·0	1st	70·0
March ...	82·3	84·5	88·0	90·5	16·0	74·5	30th	94·0	22·5	—	71·5
April ...	85·1	88·1	90·9	94·5	18·2	76·3	20th	97·0	25·0	8th	72·0
May ...	85·5	87·5	88·6	91·7	11·4	80·3	20th	94·0	18·0	3rd	76·0
June ...	84·3	86·5	86·3	90·2	10·1	80·1	28th	93·5	16·5	23rd	77·0
July ...	82·8	85·0	85·4	89·3	11·4	77·9	—	95·0	22·0	9th	73·0
August ...	80·8	82·6	83·2	86·3	9·7	76·6	1st	91·5	17·5	9th	74·0
September ...	82·2	83·9	85·7	88·4	11·3	77·1	21st	92·5	18·5	6th	74·0
October ...	82·1	84·8	84·5	89·2	12·2	77·0	26th	95·0	21·5	25th	73·5
November ...	79·5	81·9	82·0	86·0	11·5	74·5	14th	89·0	18·0	24th	71·0
December ...	77·6	79·0	80·3	83·4	10·0	73·4	12th	87·0	18·0	9th	69·0
Year ...	81·6	83·6	84·8	88·1	11·8	76·3	April 20th	97·0	28·0	Dec 9th	69·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·1	19·4	—	72·7

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Dry.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Maximum. Dry.	Lowest Maximum. °
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	77·8	80·8	80·7	83·9	11·9	72·0	28th	88·5	21·5	2nd	67·0
February ...	79·7	84·0	84·1	87·6	16·5	71·1	—	90·5	23·9	2nd	66·6
March ...	84·4	87·9	89·9	92·7	17·4	75·3	31st	96·3	27·0	17th	69·3
April ...	87·3	89·9	92·5	94·8	15·3	79·5	6th	98·0	25·2	8th	72·8
May ...	85·6	87·9	88·3	91·9	11·4	80·5	3rd	97·4	22·9	31st	74·5
June ...	83·7	85·1	85·9	88·8	8·8	80·0	28th	94·0	18·7	21st	75·3
July ...	82·6	84·1	85·2	88·5	10·0	78·5	—	92·0	18·4	1st	73·6
August ...	81·1	82·4	83·6	86·7	9·4	77·3	28th	92·0	19·0	4th	73·0
September ...	80·6	78·9	84·8	88·0	9·9	78·1	2nd	93·4	20·4	28th	73·0
October ...	81·6	83·3	83·8	87·7	9·9	77·8	19th	93·3	20·8	—	72·5
November ...	78·9	81·8	81·7	85·6	12·3	73·3	—	88·3	21·3	19th	67·0
December ...	76·8	79·6	79·8	83·1	12·1	71·0	—	85·7	22·2	9th	63·5
Year ...	81·7	83·8	85·0	88·3	12·1	76·2	April 6th	98·0	34·5	Dec. 9th	63·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·5	21·8	—	70·7
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	77·6	78·9	79·5	83·7	9·2	74·5	30th	88·3	17·7	3rd	70·6
February ...	79·1	80·5	80·8	85·8	9·9	75·9	27th	92·1	23·8	3rd	68·3
March ...	82·2	84·8	85·6	91·8	15·5	76·3	25th	98·5	27·0	1st	71·5
April ...	84·1	87·0	88·5	95·0	18·3	76·7	19th	97·7	24·7	17th	73·0
May ...	84·0	86·3	88·2	95·8	18·2	77·6	10th	101·7	29·9	24th	71·8
June ...	84·2	86·2	88·9	95·6	18·2	77·4	26th	99·7	25·5	29th	74·2
July ...	82·9	84·5	88·0	93·6	17·3	76·3	26th	97·4	24·6	3rd	72·8
August ...	81·5	82·8	86·6	91·9	16·8	75·1	24th	98·5	27·1	8th	71·4
September ...	81·9	83·8	86·5	93·0	17·6	75·4	17th	98·7	25·8	6th	72·9
October ...	82·7	84·9	87·5	93·6	18·0	75·6	18th	98·0	26·1	31st	71·9
November ...	78·7	80·5	81·1	86·4	12·0	74·4	10th	93·0	21·9	19th	71·1
December ...	76·7	77·9	78·6	83·2	9·5	73·7	10th	89·9	24·3	9th	65·6
Year ...	81·3	83·2	85·0	90·8	15·1	75·7	May 10th	101·7	36·1	Dec. 9th	65·6
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96·1	24·8	—	71·3
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	77·5	78·9	80·1	83·9	10·3	73·6	4th	86·0	15·4	—	70·6
February ...	77·9	79·9	80·6	84·9	11·9	73·0	27th	86·7	21·5	3rd	65·2
March ...	80·9	84·3	83·8	88·9	14·2	74·7	27th	94·0	22·2	19th	71·8
April ..	82·6	86·5	85·6	92·0	16·4	75·6	—	95·0	21·8	17th	73·2
May ...	83·3	86·9	86·2	92·7	16·0	76·7	—	95·0	23·0	24th	72·0
June ...	82·7	86·2	86·3	91·9	16·2	75·7	20th	96·0	23·3	30th	72·7
July ...	82·3	85·5	86·2	92·4	17·3	75·1	19th	95·6	23·0	6th	72·6
August ...	80·8	83·8	84·1	91·0	16·4	74·6	20th	96·0	24·8	—	71·2
September ...	81·2	83·9	84·7	90·5	15·6	74·9	—	94·0	22·8	5th	71·2
October ...	80·8	84·1	83·7	90·7	16·2	74·5	9th	96·6	25·2	27th	71·4
November ...	77·8	79·9	81·8	86·7	14·4	72·3	9th	90·0	20·8	10th	69·2
December ...	75·5	77·4	78·2	82·4	11·6	70·8	13th	85·2	20·0	9th	65·2
Year ...	80·3	83·1	83·4	89·0	14·6	74·3	Oct. 9th	96·6	31·4	—	65·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·5	22·3	—	70·5
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	78·9	81·1	82·6	82·2	9·2	73·0	—	86·0	16·9	31st	69·1
February ...	79·3	82·1	83·7	83·5	11·3	72·2	—	86·0	19·9	4th	66·1
March ...	81·7	85·1	85·9	86·0	12·0	74·0	26th	89·0	16·9	—	72·1
April ...	82·2	85·2	86·6	?	?	74·7	?	?	?	—	73·1
May ...	82·7	85·4	85·5	?	?	77·1	?	?	?	—	74·1
June ...	80·4	82·5	83·0	?	?	75·6	?	?	?	16th	73·1
July ...	80·4	82·5	84·3	?	?	74·5	?	?	?	—	72·1
August ...	78·7	81·2	81·1	?	?	73·7	?	?	?	8th	71·1
September ...	79·9	82·2	82·9	?	?	74·5	?	?	?	4th	72·1
October ...	79·9	82·3	83·4	?	?	74·1	?	?	?	—	72·1
November ...	78·6	80·8	82·0	?	?	73·1	?	?	?	—	71·1
December ...	78·3	81·1	81·5	?	?	72·2	?	?	?	—	70·1
Year ...	80·1	82·6	83·6	?	?	74·1	?	?	?	—	69·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	71·3
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	78·0	79·1	80·3	82·0	7·3	74·7	6th	84·8	12·2	2nd	72·6
February ...	79·6	81·0	82·8	84·7	9·6	75·1	24th	89·8	17·3	12th	72·5
March ...	82·1	83·5	85·2	87·0	9·5	77·5	19th	90·8	16·1	5th	74·7
April ...	81·5	82·6	84·2	85·6	8·0	77·6	9th	88·1	12·2	11th	75·9
May ...	80·8	81·7	82·0	83·9	5·2	78·7	12th	87·0	12·1	—	74·9
June ...	81·1	82·0	82·4	83·8	4·8	79·0	29th	85·1	9·2	16th	75·9
July ...	78·9	79·7	80·2	81·8	5·1	76·7	5th	84·3	10·5	28th	73·8
August ...	79·2	79·9	80·2	81·5	4·1	77·4	30th	83·9	9·9	8th	74·0
September ...	79·1	79·9	80·3	81·9	4·9	77·0	—	84·0	11·1	6th	72·9
October ...	79·2	80·2	80·6	82·3	5·4	76·9	19th	83·7	9·8	29th	73·9
November ...	78·7	79·9	80·5	82·2	6·4	75·8	25th	84·2	10·3	21st	73·9
December ..	77·4	78·4	79·7	81·3	7·3	74·0	27th	84·2	12·9	22nd	71·3
Year ...	79·6	80·6	81·5	83·2	6·5	76·7	March 19th	90·8	19·5	Dec. 22nd	71·3
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85·8	11·9	—	73·9

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	74·1	76·7	78 7	84·3	17·5	66·8	23rd	88·0	27·8	30th	60·2
February ...	75·0	77 4	83 2	86·8	22 4	64·4	27th	90 3	36·3	3rd	54·0
March ...	77·8	81·1	86·4	90·7	24·8	65·9	—	94·6	36·6	1st	58 0
April } (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May } (incorrect)											
June ...	75·8	79·2	79·4	85·3	16·3	68 7	24th*	91·5	26·3	24th	65·2
July (incorrect)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	73·4	75·2	77·1	82·1	14·2	67·9	24th	87·0	22·8	22nd	64·2
September ...	75·4	77·7	80·3	84·1	15·9	68·2	19th	89·4	25·4	19th	64·0
October ...	75 3	78·2	80 1	83 8	16·2	67·6	24th	88·6	27 6	16th	61·0
November ...	74·6	77·1	80·1	85 0	18·5	66·5	22nd	87·8	25·6	10th	62·2
December ...	72·8	75·5	77·7	83·0	17·7	65·3	—	87 4	26·9	—	60·5
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	56·6	60·2	60·2	67·3	17·9	49·4	28th	71·5	31·5	2nd	40·0
February ...	57·1	62·4	62·7	68·7	22 7	46·0	16th	72·7	37·2	11th	35 5
March ...	59·8	66·9	64·4	72·7	24·7	48 0	7th	76·6	36·6	1st	40·0
April ...	59·5	67·1	63·7	72·7	25·0	47·7	4th	75·4	35·4	8th	40·0
May ...	59·5	64·4	61·6	70 2	17·7	52·5	10th	76·4	29·2	14th	47·2
June ...	57·5	59·4	59 9	66·4	13·2	53·2	29th	73·6	24·4	27th	49·2
July ...	56·4	58·7	58·2	64·4	12·1	52·3	4th	72·8	24·2	6th	48·6
August ...	56·1	58·9	57·9	64·6	13·0	51·6	23rd	73·8	28·5	24th	45·3
September ...	56·8	59·5	59·0	62·7	10·7	52·0	20th	74 3	27·5	19th	46·8
October ...	56·5	59·8	58·0	65·8	14·1	51·7	19th	71·8	24·0	29th	47·8
November ...	56·5	60·0	59·4	66 4	16 3	50·1	—	69·7	28·7	25th	41·0
December ...	54 7	59·3	57·9	64·8	17·9	46·9	29th	68·8	34·0	22nd	34·8
Year ...	57·2	51·4	60·2	67·2	17·1	50·1	March 7th	76·6	41·8	Dec. 22nd	34·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73·1	30·1	—	43·0
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	58·4	60·3	61·7	64 3	11·1	53·2	—	69·0	26·5	2nd	42·5
February ...	58 9	62·4	64·0	65·9	15·5	50·4	2nd	70·5	28·0	14th	42·5
March ...	62·4	68·0	67·2	72·7	20·8	52·1	—	78 0	29 5	7th	48·5
April ...	63·4	69·3	67·4	72·9	19·3	53·6	4th	77·0	30·0	—	47·0
May ...	63·7	68·2	65 3	71·6	13·9	57·7	12th	77·5	24·5	—	53·0
June ...	63·0	66·9	64·2	69·5	11·7	57·8	27th	77·0	22·0	16th	55·0
July ...	61·4	64·8	62·9	69·0	12·4	56·6	26th	76·0	22·0		54·0
August ...	61·2	64·7	62·6	68·5	12·3	56·2	—	75·0	22·0	23rd	53·0
September ...	60·9	63·6	62·9	69·4	13 1	56·3	19th	76·5	24·5	19th	52·0
October ...	60·8	64·0	62·5	67·3	11·3	56·0	19th	75·0	21·0	—	54·0
November ...	59·7	62·4	62·5	66·4	12·1	54·3	24th	71·5	26·0	25th	45·5
December ...	58·0	60·5	60·6	62 7	9·8	52·9	—	67·0	25·0	25th	42·0
Year ...	60·9	64·6	63·7	68·4	13·6	54·8	—	78·0	36·0	Dec. 25th	42·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74·2	25·1	—	49·1
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	71·1	73·1	75·2	?	?	64·1	?	?	?	31st	55·0
February ...	70·6	72·7	78·1	?	?	61·0	?	?	?	3rd	53·0
March ...	74·7	78·2	82·4	?	?	63·6	?	?	?	1st	53·5
April ...	75·3	80·5	81·1	?	?	64·3	?	?	?	23rd	61 0
May ...	76·7	81·0	83·4	?	?	65·7	?	?	?	27th	63·7
June ...	76·2	80·7	83 8	?	?	64 0	?	?	?	23rd	61·2
July ...	76·1	80·4	83·7	?	?	64 2	?	?	?	2nd	62·5
August ...	74·4	78·6	80·5	?	?	64·1	?	?	?	31st	63 0
September ...	74·9	79·8	81·4	?	?	63·6	?	?	?	16th	57·5
October ...	73·8	79·5	79 0	?	?	63·0	?	?	?	19th	59·0
November ...	71·4	75·1	75·9	?	?	63 2	?	?	?	9th	55·2
December ...	70·1	72·9	75·2	?	?	62·2	?	?	?	9th	57·0
Year ...	73·8	77·7	80·0	?	?	63·6	?	?	?	Feb. 3rd	53·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	58·5
15.—V.-VILANKULAM.											
Jan. (not recorded)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	76·3	80·0	83·1	85·8	20·1	65·7	27th	91·0	32·1	3rd	58·9
March ...	81·1	84.9	89 3	91 9	22·8	69·1	—	96·0	24·1	17th	61·9
April ...	83·6	86·9	91·8	95 3	23·2	72·1	13th	97·6	39·1	12th	58 5
May ...	80·4	85·6	88·2	92·1	24 6	67·5	12th	98 0	34·1	1st	63·9
June ...	80·1	86·4	86·1	92·4	24·5	67·9	27th	98·0	31·7	—	66 3
July ...	78·9	84·7	86 0	90 7	23·8	65·9	—	94 0	32·0	6th	62 0
August ...	77·6	83·2	84·4	90·1	24·9	65·2	25th	97·0	35·7	8th	61·3
September ...	78 8	84·3	87·0	91·5	26·4	65·1	19th	97·4	34·1	5th	63·3
October ...	78·9	85·2	86·3	92·3	27·0	65·3	19th	98·4	36·6	21st	61·8
November ...	74 4	80·1	82 1	85·6	24·0	61·0	11th	90·0	37·1	20th	52·9
December ...	72·2	78·4	79·1	82·3	23·1	59·2	11th	88·4	36·0	22nd	52·4
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	?

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
16.—KURUNEGALA.											
Jan. Feb. Mar. (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	82·7	85·5	88·9	?	?	73·7	?	?	?	12th	69·5
May ...	82·4	85·2	85·5	?	?	76·4	?	?	?	24th	71·0
June ...	81·2	84·1	83·7	?	?	75·8	?	?	?	17th	71·1
July ...	80·1	82·3	83·0	?	?	74·9	?	?	?	—	72·5
August ...	79·3	80·6	82·4	?	?	74·8	?	?	?	1st	71·5
September ...	79·7	81·8	82·9	?	?	74·5	?	?	?	6th	71·0
October ...	79·8	82·9	82·8	?	?	73·6	?	?	?	28th	70·7
Nov. (incorrect)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	77·0	79·5	81·9	?	?	69·7	?	?	?	26th	62·5

TABLE XI.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature, for 1886.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	79·6	81·1	83·5	82·6	82·1	81·9	80·6	79·8	79·9	80·5	80·2	78·9	80·9
Ratnapura ...	78·5	79·8	81·4	80·3	80·1	79·7	78·7	77·8	78·4	78·0	77·5	76·9	78·9
Puttalam ...	?	80·9	80·2	81·0	81·6	80·5	79·7	77·9	78·8	78·1	77·1	74·7	?
Anurádhapura ...	?	?	?	?	82·6	82·5	81·7	80·2	81·6	81·6	78·2	76·3	?
Mannár ...	77·5	79·3	82·3	81·8	82·1	84·3	82·8	80·8	82·2	82·1	79·5	77·6	81·6
Jaffna ...	77·8	79·7	84·4	87·3	85·6	83·7	82·6	81·1	80·6	81·6	78·9	76·8	81·7
Trincomalee ...	77·8	79·3	82·4	84·3	84·2	84·4	83·1	81·7	82·1	82·9	78·9	76·9	81·5
Batticaloa ...	77·6	78·0	81·0	82·7	83·4	82·8	82·4	80·9	81·3	80·9	77·9	75·6	80·4
Hambantoṭa ...	79·0	79·4	81·8	82·3	82·8	80·5	80·5	78·8	80·0	80·0	78·7	78·4	80·2
Galle ...	78·1	79·7	82·2	81·6	80·9	81·2	79·0	79·3	79·2	79·3	78·8	77·5	79·7
V.-Viláṇkulam ...	?	77·0	81·8	84·3	81·1	80·8	79·6	78·3	79·5	79·6	75·1	72·9	?

TABLE XIII.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure, for 1886.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·869	·932	·806	·126	1·000	5th	·751	23rd	·249
February ...	·866	·931	·800	·131	1·000	9th	·741	5th	·259
March ...	·848	·911	·785	·126	·993	10th	·697	28th	·296
April ...	·819	·872	·765	·107	·940	23rd	·699	13th	·241
May ...	·768	·815	·721	·094	·882	17th	·628	24th	·254
June ...	·789	·832	·746	·086	·890	4th	·678	30th	·212
July ...	·793	·836	·750	·086	·890	30th	·686	1st	·204
August ...	·811	·859	·764	·095	·949	24th	·695	1st	·254
September ...	·834	·888	·781	·107	·954	6th	·686	2nd	·268
October ...	·838	·894	·782	·112	·978	7th	·684	26th	·294
November ...	·848	·907	·790	·117	1·011	13th	·703	8th	·308
December ...	·875	·936	·815	·121	·994	27th	·728	9th	·266
Year ...	·830	·884	·775	·109	1·011	November 13th	·628	May 24th	·383
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·957	—	·698	—	·259
2.—RATNAPURA.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January ...	·798	·866	·731	·135	·950	5th	·651	2 th	·299
February ...	·789	·863	·714	·149	·935	9th	·574	4th	·361
March ...	·775	·847	·702	·145	·937	3rd	·620	25th	·317
April ...	·750	·817	·683	·134	·912	7th	·615	14th	·297
May ...	·709	·759	·658	·101	·813	14th	·576	24th	·237
June ...	·724	·773	·675	·098	·861	21st	·574	19th	·287
July ...	·741	·790	·693	·097	·863	28th	·585	27th	·278
August ...	·765	·811	·720	·091	·856	14th	·656	30th	·200
September ...	·769	·825	·714	·111	·912	6th	·609	2nd	·303
October ...	·770	·820	·721	·099	·871	16th	·626	26th	·245
November ...	·775	·834	·716	·118	·925	13th	·711	10th	·214
December ...	·783	·838	·728	·110	·905	21st	·648	9th	·257
Year ...	·762	·820	·705	·115	·950	January 5th	·574	—	·376
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·895	—	·621	—	·274

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
3.—PUTTALAM.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January (incomplete)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	·869	·957	·834	·123	1·083	23rd	·755	1st	·328
March ...	·856	·918	·794	·124	1·000	4th	·672	20th	·328
April ...	·831	·897	·765	·132	·955	23rd	·702	14th	·253
May ...	·774	·826	·722	·104	·902	17th	·610	24th	·292
June ...	·781	·830	·733	·097	·881	25th	·622	13th	·259
July ...	·797	·841	·753	·088	·896	15th	·669	1st	·227
August ...	·794	·832	·756	076	·929	24th	·694	1st	·235
September ...	·831	·886	·776	·110	·947	7th	·675	2nd	·272
October ...	·836	·894	·779	·115	·974	7th	·695	26th	·279
November ...	·865	·928	·803	·125	1·045	13th	·701	8th	·344
December ...	·896	·957	·835	·122	1·031	27th	·716	9th	·315
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.	—	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·619	·691	·548	·143	·765	9th	·429	13th	·336
February ...	·606	·663	·548	·115	·786	9th	·446	3rd	·346
March ...	·563	·611	·514	·097	·740	4th	·380	26th	·360
April ...	·499	·539	·459	·080	·636	—	·326	29th	·310
May ...	·469	·492	·446	·046	·602	21st	·341	1st	·261
June ...	·482	·521	·444	·077	·601	11th	·382	14th	·219
July ...	·489	·514	·464	·050	·582	24th	·394	22nd	·188
August ...	·504	·552	·456	·096	·676	4th	·390	5th	·286
September ...	·531	·584	·478	·106	·646	6th	·419	—	·227
October ...	·544	·598	·491	·107	·725	5th	·418	26th	·307
November ...	·572	·624	·552	·103	·755	13th	·445	13th	·310
December ...	·609	·668	·551	·117	·764	21st	·509	7th	·255
Year ...	·541	·589	·493	·095	·786	February 9th	·326	April 29th	·460
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·690	—	·407	—	·283
5.—MANNÁR.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·904	·962	·847	·115	1·037	9th	·750	22nd	·267
February ...	·896	·952	·839	·113	1·031	9th	·750	2nd	·281
March ...	·859	·924	·793	·131	1·011	4th	·681	26th	·330
April ...	·802	·861	·742	·119	·911	23rd	·676	13th	·235
May ...	·728	781	·675	·106	·841	17th	·538	24th	·303
June ...	·739	·786	·692	·094	·839	12th	·634	19th	·205
July ...	·743	·791	·696	·095	·844	30th	·621	2nd	·223
August ...	·751	·802	·701	·101	·873	24th	·642	1st	·231
September ...	·776	·830	·722	·108	·891	6th	·639	2nd	·252
October ...	·791	·846	·736	·110	·925	7th	·658	—	·267
November ...	·846	·901	·791	·110	·999	13th	·663	9th	·336
December ...	·896	·952	·841	·111	1·026	19th	·711	9th	·315
Year ...	·811	·866	·757	·109	1·037	January 9th	·538	May 24th	·499
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·936	—	·665	—	·271
6.—JAFFNA.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·944	1·001	·888	·113	1·086	8th	·816	23rd	·270
February ...	·946	1·008	·884	·124	1·100	9th	·800	3rd	·300
March ...	·894	·957	·831	·126	1·035	4th	·726	26th	·309
April ...	·835	·898	·771	·127	956	23rd	·719	14th	·237
May ...	·744	·797	·690	·107	·880	17th	·552	23rd	·328
June ...	·744	·793	·696	·097	·863	11th	·617	4th	·246
July ...	753	·803	·703	·100	·862	6th	·645	18th	·217
August ...	·771	·825	·717	·108	·921	24th	·638	1st	·283
September ...	·801	·862	·741	·121	·901	7th	·648	2nd	·253
October ...	·822	·881	·763	·118	·959	7th	·681	26th	·278
November ...	·875	·935	·815	·120	1·029	14th	·649	9th	·380
December ...	·933	·989	·877	·112	1·073	26th	·733	9th	·340
Year ...	·839	·896	·781	·115	1·100	February 9th	·552	May 23rd	·548
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·972	—	·685	—	·287
7.—TRINCOMALEE.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·860	·911	·809	·102	1·025	8th	·729	22nd	·296
February ...	·860	·914	805	·109	·986	9th	·728	3rd	·258
March ...	·807	·871	·743	·128	·961	10th	·653	25th	·308
April ...	·762	·822	·701	·121	·876	23rd	·637	30th	·239
May ...	·670	·722	·617	·105	·790	17th	·534	24th	·256
June ...	·672	·719	·625	·094	·788	11th	·553	14th	·235
July ...	·675	·727	·624	·103	·789	30th	·561	18th	·228
August ...	·690	·742	·639	·103	·821	24th	·581	19th	·240
September ...	·717	·774	·660	·114	·832	6th	·600	30th	·232
October ...	·736	797	·676	·121	·865	28th	·617	26th	·248
November ...	·796	·852	·740	·112	·952	13th	·574	8th	·378
December ...	·852	·909	·795	·114	·989	27th	·661	8th	·328
Year ...	·758	·813	·703	·110	1·025	January 8th	·534	May 24th	·491
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·890	—	·619	—	·271

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
8.—BATTICALOA.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·914	·954	·874	·080	1·020	9th	·802	22nd	·218
February ...	·923	·965	880	·085	1·015	9th	·817	2nd	·198
March ...	·915	·961	·868	·093	1·013	10th	·808	26th	·205
April ...	·830	·872	·788	·084	·962	1st	·739	12th	·223
May ...	·746	·786	·705	·081	851	17th	·629	24th	·222
June ...	·745	·785	·706	·079	·841	11th	·637	14th	·204
July ...	·748	·786	·710	076	·842	7th	·654	9th	·188
August ...	·760	·801	·719	·082	·886	24th	·674	—	212
September ...	·790	·834	·746	·088	·910	6th	·671	2nd	·239
October ...	·804	·848	·761	·087	·912	6th	700	2nd	·212
November ...	·849	·894	·805	·089	·983	14th	·675	8th	·308
December ...	·892	·935	·849	086	1·015	27th	·737	9th	278
Year ...	·826	868	·784	·084	1·020	January 9th	·629	May 24th	·391
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	937	—	·712	—	·225
9.—HAMBANTOTA.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·846	·904	·787	·117	·952	2nd	717	23rd	·235
February ...	·847	·911	·782	·129	·960	9th	·732	3rd	·228
March ...	·828	·892	·763	·129	·974	10th	·687	25th	·287
April ...	·790	·849	·731	·118	·919	23rd	·670	—	·249
May ...	724	·779	·668	·111	833	17th	·602	24th	·231
June ...	·744	·795	·693	·102	·850	3rd	·635	20th	·215
July ...	·741	·795	·687	·108	·860	30th	·634	3rd	·226
August ...	·754	·812	·697	·115	·896	23rd	·631	19th	265
September ...	·778	·838	·719	·119	·937	6th	·602	2nd	·337
October ...	·790	·851	·730	·121	·925	7th	·645	26th	·280
November ...	·814	·875	·753	·122	1·007	13th	·668	6th	·339
December ...	·837	·894	·780	·214	·971	27th	·647	8th	·324
Year ...	·719	·850	·732	·126	1·007	November 13th	602	—	·405
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·924	—	·656	—	·268
10.—GALLE.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	-
January ...	·853	·907	·799	·108	965	—	·725	24th	·240
February ...	·849	·907	·790	·117	·980	9th	·724	28th	·256
March ...	·834	·888	780	·108	·979	10th	·698	21st	·281
April ...	·795	·847	·743	·104	·909	1st	·663	12th	·246
May ...	·746	·785	·707	078	·831	17th	·621	23rd	·210
June ...	·771	·807	·735	·072	·877	11th	·671	30th	·206
July ...	·772	·808	·737	071	867	30th	·682	1st	·185
August ...	·800	·844	·750	·094	·935	24th	·671	1st	·264
September ...	·824	·877	·772	105	·953	6th	·672	2nd	·281
October ...	·829	·877	·781	·096	·961	7th	·676	26th	285
November ...	·837	·888	·786	·102	1·009	13th	·684	8th	·325
December ...	·863	·917	·809	·108	·985	14th	·707	8th	·278
Year ...	·815	·863	·767	·097	1·009	November 13th	·621	May 23rd	·388
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·938	—	·683	—	,255
11.—KANDY.	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·212	·268	·156	·112	·343	9th	1·083	23rd	·260
February ...	·206	·264	·149	·115	·359	9th	1·088	3rd	·271
March ...	·190	·252	·128	·124	·324	10th	1·061	—	·263
April ...	·159	216	·102	·114	·275	23rd	1·044	14th	·231
May ...	·117	·161	·073	·088	·214	21st	975	24th	239
June ...	·124	·165	·083	·082	·230	11th	1·012	30th	·218
July (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	·150	·198	·107	·091	·294	24th	1·028	1st	·266
September ...	—	—	—	—	Barometer out of order		—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—
November ...	·180	·231	·130	·101	·342	13th	·029	8th	·313
December ...	211	·262	·160	·102	·321	20th	·075	9th	·246
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	23+	23+	23+	—	23+	—	23+	—	—
January ...	1·045	1·079	1·010	·069	1·136	29th	·983	29th	·153
February ...	1 043	1·074	1·010	063	1 132	20th	·973	7th	·159
March ...	1·044	1·084	1 004	·080	1·164	9th	·927	26th	·237
April ...	1·020	1 067	·972	·095	1·128	23rd	·894	14th	·234
May ...	·978	1 018	·937	·081	1 076	17th	·800	19th	·276
June ...	·977	1·009	·945	·064	1·076	11th	·854	30th	·222
July ...	·959	·991	·927	·063	1·063	25th	·892	2nd	·171
August ...	·968	1·000	·937	·063	1 082	23rd	·890	—	·192
September ...	·994	1 035	·953	·042	1 086	13th	·854	2nd	·232
October ...	·995	1·035	·956	·079	1 082	9th	·900	—	·182
November ...	1·002	1·037	·967	·070	1·122	16th	·842	8th	·280
December ...	1 014	1 049	·979	·070	1·127	27th	·867	8th	·260
Year ...	1·003	1·040	·966	·070	1·164	March 9th	·800	May 19th	·364
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	1·106	—	·890	—	·216

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range	Highest reading	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
13.—HAKGALA.	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	24+	—	—
January ...	·548	·591	·504	·087	·647	5th	·451	30th	·196
February ...	·557	·601	·512	·089	·659	9th	·426	2nd	·233
March ...	·560	601	·519	·082	·659	10th	·451	24th	·208
April ...	·541	·578	·504	·074	·628	23rd	·445	30th	·183
May ...	·482	·519	·445	·074	·570	17th	328	24th	·242
June ...	474	·508	·440	·068	·564	8th	·349	30th	·215
July ...	·464	·495	·434	·061	550	—	398	21st	·152
August ...	·475	·509	·442	067	·594	24th	·384	12th	·210
September ...	·504	·540	·469	·071	587	15th	·398	2nd	·189
October ...	·507	·543	·472	·071	·602	7th	·405	26th	·197
November ...	525	·567	484	083	·652	13th	·355	4th	297
December ...	·542	·586	·499	·087	·652	27th	·376	8th	·276
Year ...	·515	·553	·477	·076	·659	—	328	May 24th	331
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·614	—	·397	—	·217
14.—BADULLA.	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·720	·778	·663	·115	·849	10th	601	26th	·248
February ...	721	·784	·658	·126	·870	20th	553	2nd	·317
March ...	·709	·760	·640	·120	·850	9th	·563	26th	·287
April ...	·640	·690	·589	·101	·795	1st	·484	4th	·311
May ...	·563	·612	·514	·098	·684	7th	413	28th	·271
June ...	·569	·628	·511	·117	·695	23rd	·435	18th	·260
July ...	·579	·635	·524	·111	·691	22nd	·480	31st	·211
August ...	580	·632	·528	·104	·714	15th	·573	2nd	·141
September ...	610	·661	·559	·102	739	7th	·507	30th	·232
October ...	·646	·696	·596	·100	·736	1st	·463	19th	·273
November ...	·676	·730	·623	·107	·848	15th	·567	5th	281
December ...	·678	·735	622	·113	·812	23rd	·477	9th	·335
Year ...	·640	·695	·585	·102	870	February 20th	413	May 28th	457
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	774	—	·510	—	·264
15.—V. VILANKULAM.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January (not recorded)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	·651	·714	·587	·127	·823	9th	·485	3rd	·338
March ...	·610	·683	·536	·147	747	3rd	·473	26th	·274
April ...	565	·635	·495	·140	·705	23rd	·413	30th	·292
May ...	485	541	429	·112	·636	1st	335	24th	·301
June ..	·483	·526	·440	·086	·626	3rd	·395	14th	·231
July ...	·489	540	·439	·101	·621	6th	369	19th	·252
August ...	·503	·553	·453	100	·647	23rd	·396	30th	·151
September ...	·537	·594	·480	114	·646	7th	·397	1st	·249
October ..	·501	·605	·497	108	·693	7th	·407	19th	289
November ...	·597	·658	537	121	·735	22nd	·416	8th	319
December ..	·647	698	·596	·102	735	17th	·422	9th	·331
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	-	—	—	?	—	?	—	?
16.—KURUNEGALA (not recorded)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XV.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1886, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	92+
Colombo	·909	905	·888	·858	·808	·829	·833	·851	·874	·878	·888	·915	·870
Ratnapura ...	·911	·899	·884	·861	·820	·835	·853	·877	·881	·882	887	·895	·874
Puttalam	In emp	·906	·866	·842	·786	792	·808	·805	·842	·847	·877	·907	?
Anuradhapura ...	·930	·914	·866	·804	·772	·790	·797	·813	·849	·849	881	·930	·850
Mannár	·916	·907	·870	·814	·757	·751	·755	·763	·788	·803	858	·908	·824
Jaffna	·953	·955	·903	·843	·752	·753	·762	·780	·810	·831	·884	·942	·847
Trincomalee ...	·937	·935	·883	·836	·745	·749	·751	765	·793	·812	·873	·927	834
Batticaloa	·940	·948	·940	·856	771	·771	·774	·786	·816	·830	·875	·918	·852
Hambantota ...	·896	·896	·877	·840	·774	·792	·791	·804	828	·840	·864	·887	·841
Galle	·901	·896	·882	·843	·794	·819	·820	·848	·872	·877	·885	911	·862
Kandy	·909	·893	·865	·835	·796	·810	?	·850	?	·841	·872	·911	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	926	·892	·850	·825	,805	·852	·808	·868	·890	·895	·893	.922	·869
Badulla	940	·936	·891	·821	·734	·740	·751	·765	·794	·837	·886	·892	·832
Hakgala	·869	·854	·807	·776	·723	·726	·735	·751	·790	·794	·826	·869	·793
Vavuniya-Viláykulam	?	·955	·914	·869	·803	·801	·807	·821	·855	·902	·918	·968	?

TABLE XVI.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind, for 1886.

	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N.	3,438	819	15	54	34	—	23	—	—	37	226	2,030
NNE.	517	402	276	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	957	2,199
NE	290	648	345	0	—	—	—	—	—	31	386	448
ENE.	362	208	91	140	4	—	23	—	—	43	274	162
E.	53	16	522	420	100	—	—	—	—	88	139	97
ESE.	152	122	755	860	250	—	20	5	10	223	229	136
SE.	26	57	214	250	209	—	69	23	105	67	124	122
SSE.	12	9	46	202	195	—	8	68.	30	3	55	17
S.	—	6	28	102	176	46	55	—	22	40	219	—
SSW.	28	51	355	495	1,558	2,072	656	958	1,328	164	464	35
SW.	—	26	464	890	2,973	4,527	2,469	4,546	3,140	3,336	364	543
WSW.... ...	135	70	390	750	1,489	2,697	2,481	1,386	2,334	2,152	250	124
W.	12	81	264	325	597	360	776	132	258	281	146	75
WNW... ...	234	360	704	174	85	295	245	168	61	267	293	394
NW	74	295	254	14	113	—	4	—	—	14	415	85
NNW	1,642	1,663	160	83	—	—	23	—	—	36	1,017	697
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	48	15	145	177	196	—	18	—	—	74	37	—
Resultant { Miles ...	5,760	4,360	235	1,950	6,250	9,335	6,120	6,900	6,790	5,600	1,650	4,675
Resultant { Direction	N 2° W	N	S 40° W	S 12½° W	S 42½° W	S 49° W	S 57½° W	S 48° W	S 49° W	S 55° W	N 15° W	N 3½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	232·1	207·7	155·6	165·2	239·2	334·4	225·5	231·6	242·6	230·2	176·0	231·0
Average Resultant { Miles ...	6,367	2,759	713	1,683	5,973	6,139	6,750	6,840	7,082	4,000	1,658	5,109
Average Resultant { Direction	N 11° E	N 2½° W	S 66° W	S 20° W	S 36½° W	S 49½° W	S 48½° W	S 49° W	S 50° W	S 59° W	N 32° W	N 6° N
Average Diurnal Velocity	200	145	118	132	191	240	213	203	203	173	135	184
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	5	7	3	4	4	4	11	15	6	5	2	—
NE.	18	4	10	12	11	8	2	2	5	4	1	7
E.	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
SE.	5	15	24	12	4	—	2	—	1	2	8	9
S.	1	2	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
SW.	18	11	5	6	4	1	4	—	9	—	14	13
W	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	1
NW.	23	15	10	19	18	46	41	42	34	49	30	29
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	36	13	31	16	58	84	81	90	68	86	47	32
Resultant { Direction	N 72° W	S 89° W	S 53½° E	N 2° E	N 30° W	N 35° W	N 41½° W	N 34° W	N 49° W	N 38° W	N 80° W	N 67° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	?	?	20·7	25·5	34·1	?	29·8	33·0	21·5	35·3
Average Resultant { Percentage	4	12	16	20	44	72	69	77	71	45	27	12
Average Resultant { Direction	S 11° E	S 80° E	S 30½° E	N 63½° W	N 40½° W	N 39° W	N 35° W	N 31½° W	N 37° W	N 28° W	N 52° W	N 86° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	19	24	25	26	25	32	35	34	33	27	21	31
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	Incomplete	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
NE.		43	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	37
E		—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
SE.		2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
S.		—	1	4	11	3	9	3	3	4	5	1
SW.		—	19	39	47	57	52	58	57	52	14	6
W		—	10	7	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—
NW.		3	11	3	1	—		—	—	1	9	5
Calm		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	?	87	22	70	92	99	96	98	99	82	17	64
Resultant { Direction	?	N 37° E	N 63° W	S 50° W	S 37° W	S 44° W	S 39° W	S 44° W	S 43° W	S 41° W	N 5° W	N 36° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	67·9	62·6	62·1	115·3	168·2	169·4	153·4	194·4	?	68·1	76·9
Average Resultant { Percentage	72	56	9	71	95	96	95	93	97	79	11	63
Average Resultant { Direction	N 35° E	N 34½° E	S 69½° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 47° W	S 45½° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 50° W	N 8° W	N 40° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	140	145	137	140	265	342	342	305	298	214	116	110

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
4.—ANURADHAPURA.												
N.	12	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	27
NE.	31	25	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15
E.	7	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10
SE.	1	—	3	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	2
S	1	—	4	3	12	12	6	9	18	8	8	4
SW.	—	—	1	10	32	35	42	49	37	42	5	—
W.	—	—	—	—	7	8	8	2	1	4	7	—
NW.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Calm	8	12	30	43	11	4	3	1	2	5	13	4
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	71	68	30	15	76	83	87	92	83	79	18	63
Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 39° E	N 75° E	S 27° W	S 40° W	S 40° W	S 45° W	S 39° W	S 33° W	S 43° W	N 40° W	N 35° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	36.4	32·3	19·3	13·6	26·5	48·6	120·3	111·1	102·4	96·1	39·4	37·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	90	70	57	15	56	84	88	86	86	41	26	66
Average Resultant { Direction	N 19½° E	N 24½° E	N 34½° E	N 40° E	S 32½° W	S 30½° W	S 33° W	S 30° W	S 30° W	S 34° W	N 28° W	N 20° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	30	32	22	37	61	98	121	105	102	53	43	25
5.—MANNÁR.												
N. ...	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	5	7	5
NE.	47	44	19	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	33	46
E.	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
SE.	—	—	6	6	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	1
S.	—	—	5	10	8	1	1	6	13	4	7	1
SW.	—	—	4	20	49	59	59	51	47	47	6	3
W.	—	—	8	11	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
NW.	8	12	16	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	5
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	86	81	20	50	87	100	97	85	95	71	71	76
Resultant { Direction	N 33° E	N 28° E	N 2° W	S 43° W	S 39° W	S 44° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 36° W	S 46° W	N 43° E	N 38° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	175·1	137·1	188·2	233·3	194·3	?	140·9	?	101·0	189·3
Average Resultant { Percentage	86	75	16	52	92	87	93	91	94	58	45	76
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34° E	N 31° E	N 19° E	S 28½° W	S 31½° W	S 38° W	S 36½° W	S 37½° W	S 39° W	S 40° W	N 30° E	N 26½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	218	199	144	156	205	244	235	230	236	184	158	207
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
NE.	42	34	17	2	—	—	1	—	—	7	13	15
E.	7	15	12	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	3
SE	—	4	20	11	2	—	2	—	—	4	2	4
S	—	—	4	20	25	25	23	24	21	19	3	1
SW.	1	—	4	17	23	34	27	29	32	21	4	—
W.	—	1	—	2	4	—	7	7	6	5	6	1
NW.	1	1	—	2	5	—	1	2	1	2	5	4
Calm	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Variable ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	33
Resultant { Percentage	78	82	58	62	70	91	78	84	86	52	19	27
Resultant { Direction	N 47° E	N 62° E	S 78½° E	S	S 29° W	S 26° W	S 33° W	S 34° W	S 33° W	S 20° W	N 4° W	N 51° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	76·9	77·0	135·8	214·4	332·5	418·0	313·1	332·0	353·7	291·9	104·9	78·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	83	72	44	49	83	94	93	92	93	55	34	66
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 53° E	S 73½° E	S 1° W	S 33½° W	S 38½° W	S 37½° W	S 35½° W	S 38° W	S 39° W	N 26° E	N 35° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	81	78	99	156	277	318	300	292	286	177	74	148
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	27	8	1	1	4	—	—	1	2	7	12	14
NE.	18	30	13	5	—	1	2	1	2	5	17	26
E	7	11	17	18	1	3	3	1	—	3	4	9
SE.	5	5	25	17	5	—	2	3	5	2	3	1
S	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	—	—	2	7	33	46	41	32	37	24	8	1
W.	1	—	—	8	15	9	10	9	11	18	10	1
NW.	2	—	—	1	3	1	2	5	3	2	4	4
Calm	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Resultant { Percentage	69	78	71	41	68	83	73	76	72	48	32	56
Resultant { Direction	N 30° E	N 50° E	S 74° E	S 51° E	S 59° W	S 51° W	S 51° W	S 56° W	S 62° W	S 77° W	N	N 13° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	263·7	282·9	203·8	120·7	1427	177·3	170·8	164·5	185·5	173·8	205·1	269·0
Average Resultant { Percentage	83	72	67	59	57	85	80	64	64	26	33	61
Average Resultant { Direction	N 43° E	N 59½° E	S 80½° E	S 58° E	S 32° W	S 52½° W	S 51° W	S 50° W	S 51° W	S 53° W	N 29° E	N 31° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	263	215	191	197	320	469	448	380	360	243	163	222

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
8.—Batticaloa.												
N.	18	11	16	10	10	4	3	8	4	12	15	16
NE.	7	8	14	10	8	2	2	3	3	8	10	7
E.	11	10	15	16	11	11	7	4	5	19	15	16
SE.	1	2	6	7	7	11	12	15	10	5	3	4
S.	1	1	3	3	5	8	6	12	12	11	9	2
SW.	—	2	—	—	3	5	3	3	1	—	1	—
W.	16	19	3	3	2	4	9	3	5	3	2	9
NW.	8	3	—	2	3	4	8	2	9	4	5	8
Calm	—	—	5	9	13	11	12	12	11	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	44	29	52	43	26	25	20	34	16	37	38	38
Resultant { Direction	N 10° W	N 19° W	N 55° E	N 66° E	N 68° E	S 41° E	S 15° E	S 37° E	S 17° E	N 75° E	N 53° E	N 23° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	247·4	258·8	265·1	282·2	245·1	273·4	?	?	?	?
Average Resultant { Percentage	74	65	62	56	42	18	9	28	29	29	38	54
Average Resultant { Direction	N 24½° E	N 35½° E	N 66½° E	N 80° E	S 88° E	S 44° E	S 46° E	S 73° E	S 72½° E	N 79° E	N 32° E	N 23° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	221	191	153	156	144	138	144	150	125	131	148	182
9.—Hambantota.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE.	42	30	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	33
E.	6	15	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
SE.	11	9	37	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
S.	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
SW.	—	—	6	38	48	55	36	51	47	42	14	5
W.	—	—	—	—	12	5	14	9	12	7	4	1
NW.	—	—	—	1	2	—	8	1	—	4	—	2
Calm	3	1	—	3	—	—	4	1	1	9	16	10
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	78	80	77	64	93	98	86	93	93	92	26	50
Resultant { Direction	N 64° E	N 72° E	S 50½° E	S 25° W	S 55° W	S 49° W	S 67° W	S 52° W	S 54° W	S 56° W	S	N 57° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	121·7	141·5	92·1	136·5	238·1	178·8	195·0	190·8	239·9	170·2	105·5	93·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	86	79	55	44	89	96	94	95	96	82	19	54
Average Resultant { Direction	N 56° E	N 66° E	N 85° E	S 28° W	S 45° W	S 49° W	S 53° W	S 49° W	S 48° W	S 48° W	S 4° W	N 60° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	226	225	177	184	269	266	279	284	276	323	142	173
10.—Galle.												
N.	2	5	—	3	1	—	4	3	1	1	4	7
NE.	2	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
E.	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
SE.	11	4	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
S.	5	3	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
SW.	5	2	17	8	3	8	1	—	3	1	9	3
W.	5	10	3	7	18	12	5	7	17	19	8	10
NW.	21	14	10	24	37	40	51	51	37	38	28	14
Calm	10	8	6	6	2	—	1	1	1	3	6	22
Variabl ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	21	25	29	40	85	85	93	93	85	87	66	33
Resultant { Direction	N 81° W	N 43° W	S 26½° W	N 74° W	N 60° W	N 64° W	N 47° W	N 48° W	N 61½° W	N 60° W	N 63° W	N 55° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	75·3	72·5	85·5	93·9	223·9	270·7	246·6	242·0	227·1	218·5	133·1	100·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	23	6	11	26	63	82	84	84	75	64	33	24
Average Resultant { Direction	N 43° W	N 51½° W	S 36° E	S 85° W	N 86½° W	N 59½° W	N 59° W	N 59° W	N 55° W	N 55° W	N 51° W	N 30° W
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	62	56	70	91	183	230	203	206	190	178	90	74
11.—Kandy.												
N.	1	—	—	—	—	—	Incorrect	1	—	—	—	—
NE.	9	9	7	2	2	2		—	—	3	3	—
E.	7	8	7	4	3	2		2	2	3	4	3
SE.	30	34	33	23	7	8		5	—	4	12	46
S.	2	—	—	—	1	—		—	2	—	1	—
SW.	—	—	1	16	20	9		29	30	33	21	5
W.	1	—	—	5	9	18		12	17	15	8	—
NW.	6	5	12	5	14	12		10	7	3	1	6
Calm	6	—	2	5	6	9		3	2	1	10	2
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	51	67	46	37	41	40	?	61	75	64	39	68
Resultant { Direction	S 68° E	S 68° E	S 68° E	S 5° E	S 69° W	S 85° W	?	S 65° W	S 66° W	S 56° W	S 22½° W	S 41° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	40·2	149·2	38·3	21·0	30·4	30·5	?	27·2	28·0	24·9	18·1	34·2
Average Resultant { Percentage	49	54	44	36	70	66	81	76	78	63	26	38
Average Resultant { Direction	S 71° E	S 65° E	S 51° E	S 35° W	S 56° W	S 67½° W	S 66° W	S 58° W	S 67½ W	S 61° W	S 34° W	S 1° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	79	81	46	35	53	73	73	61	56	40	33	51

	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	2
NE.	9	3	3	5	5	1	2	2	1	4	7	7
E.	3	2	5	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
SE.	35	35	38	24	5	1	2	—	1	7	10	31
S.	—	1	3	5	2	3	1	7	2	—	4	1
SW.	5	4	3	7	12	7	15	17	10	14	13	6
W.	2	5	3	4	12	17	18	33	21	13	15	4
NW.	8	4	7	8	22	29	22	—	25	23	10	6
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	45	53	56	35	45	73	68	76	77	52	33	40
Resultant { Direction	S 54° E	S 38° E	S 43½° E	S 35° E	N 75° W	N 70° W	N 82° W	N 65° W	N 79° W	N 81° W	S 66° W	S 50° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	89·7	106·9	68·6	29·5	29·7	112·7	?	63·5	33·8	?	58·8	58·2
Average Resultant { Percentage	31	27	28	14	26	65	75	64	61	38	9	37
Average Resultant { Direction	S 58° E	S 49° E	S 50° E	S 28° E	N 88° W	N 66½° W	N 66° W	N 63° W	N 63° W	N 64° W	S 60° E	S 59° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	78	80	68	62	86	159	140	111	108	82	72	72
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
NE.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
E.	—	—	—	8	4	1	1	2	—	—	5	1
SE.	58	53	59	47	15	4	5	—	9	9	25	49
S.	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
SW.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W.	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NW.	—	3	1	4	37	53	54	57	46	44	17	6
Calm	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	4	9	11	6
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	93	89	92	80	33	79	82	93	66	67	22	70
Resultant { Direction	S 45° E	S 45° E	S 45° E	S 52° E	N 46° W	N 45° W	N 44° W	N 42° W	N 43° W	N 45° W	S 69° E	S 46° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	103·2	106·2	105·7	102·8	243·2	346·3	349·3	332·2	291·2	265·8	131·2	114·3
Average Resultant { Percentage	90	90	92	90	10	67	87	82	72	36	22	43
Average Resultant { Direction	S 47½° E	S 49° E	S 48° E	S 53° E	N 53½° E	N 54° W	N 58½° W	N 62° W	N 52° W	N 34° W	S 77½° E	S 56° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	94	106	110	107	184	357	368	340	295	207	125	108
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE.	39	42	33	27	35	40	50	48	33	45	39	38
E	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
SE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	11	—	1	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NW.	5	1	5	6	4	13	8	14	11	13	9	15
Calm	18	13	21	25	15	6	3	—	3	3	11	8
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	48	75	55	48	86	69	82	80	41	76	63	65
Resultant { Direction	N 35° E	N 42° E	N 36½° E	N 33° E	N 36° E	N 27½° E	N 36° E	N 29° E	N 23° E	N 28° E	N 30° E	N 24½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	23·8	34·6	32·5	?	27·0	32·6	36·1	37·6	41·8	41·9	39·9	43·4
Average Resultant { Percentage	71	79	64	51	53	53	60	50	52	56	68	74
Average Resultant { Direction	N 31° E	N 32½° E	N 30° E	N 34½ E	N 27½° E	N 28½° E	N 33° E	N 26½° E	N 34° E	N 35½° E	N 35½° E	N 39½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
15.—V.-VILANKULAM.												
N.	Not recorded.	5	5	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	14	8
NE.		40	29	10	—	1	—	—	—	5	13	44
E.		8	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
SE.		1	2	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
S.		—	4	10	11	5	[illegible]	8	8	1	2	—
SW.		—	3	11	40	48	41	44	45	38	12	5
W.		—	2	6	8	4	10	6	3	8	7	1
NW.		1	—	—	1	—	3	4	2	6	10	3
Calm		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	?	88	63	29	85	87	83	87	88	62	40	72
Resultant { Direction	?	N 47½° E	N 63° E	S 50° E	S 44° W	S 45° W	S 54° W	S 49° W	S 43° W	S 59° W	N 34° W	N 34° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	107·6	61·3	52·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	83	84	44	9	77	90	91	71	84	40	63	80
Average Resultant { Direction	N 44½° E	N 47° E	N 51° E	N 85° E	S 41° W	S 43° W	S 47° W	S 56° W	S 45° W	S 49° W	N 47° E	N 41° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	108	61	53

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
16.—Kurunegala.												
N.	10	10	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
NE.	38	29	17	12	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	14
E.	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
SE.	1	2	6	2	6	5	8	7	6	5	1	5
S.	—	1	3	10	37	22	34	38	30	17	9	2
SW.	1	1	4	7	1	6	3	4	11	13	—	1
W.	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
NW.	12	7	12	16	1	1	2	6	1	5	16	8
Calm	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Variable ...	—	5	7	—	15	24	15	7	11	19	9	29
Resultant { Percentage	76	65	35	21	67	48	66	67	84	67	34	24
Resultant { Direction	N 23° E	N 28½° E	N 22° E	N 63° W	S 4° E	S 3° W	S 3° W	S 3° W	S 8° W	S 19° W	N 4° E	N 30° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	51·9	55·9	44·0	23·4	35·5	56·6	45·6	42·8	47·7	37·8	26·6	43·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	76	65	35	21	67	48	73	74	35	59	25	37
Average Resultant { Direction	N 23° E	N 28½° E	N 22° E	N 33° W	S 4° E	S 3° W	S 1° E	S 6½° W	S 17½ W	S 9° W	N 7½° W	N 22½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	52	56	44	23	36	57	47	42	42	32	23	42

TABLE XVII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1886.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—Colombo.									
January	73·7	70·3	74·9	75·8	5·5	5·8	2·7	6·2	8·5
February	73·5	69·2	74·6	76·8	7·6	7·4	3·1	9·2	10·0
March	75·7	72·0	77·1	77·9	5·9	7·7	3·3	8·9	11·0
April	76·2	72·7	78·0	77·9	5·3	6·3	3·0	7·2	8·7
May	76·4	74·5	77·3	77·5	3·0	5·6	3·9	6·0	6·9
June	75·5	73·5	76·4	76·5	3·0	6·3	4·8	6·8	7·3
July	74·7	72·6	75·7	75·9	3·3	5·8	4·2	6·5	6·7
August	74·1	72·3	75·2	74·8	2·9	5·6	3·8	6·3	6·6
September	74·6	72·7	75·8	75·3	3·1	5·2	3·5	6·1	6·0
October	74·6	72·4	76·1	75·4	3·7	5·8	3·7	6·7	6·9
November	73·3	70·1	75·0	74·7	4·9	6·9	3·7	7·8	9·1
December	71·7	68·1	73·2	73·9	5·8	7·1	3·7	8·2	9·4
Year	74·5	71·7	75·8	76·0	4·5	6·3	3·6	7·2	8·1
2.—Ratnapura.									
January	74·4	70·3	75·8	77·1	6·8	3·9	0·8	5·0	6·0
February	73·1	67·2	75·4	76·7	9·5	6·5	1·4	6·2	11·9
March	74·6	69·7	76·8	77·4	7·7	6·5	1·2	6·5	11·9
April	75·8	70·3	78·1	79·0	8·7	4·3	1·2	4·9	6·9
May	76·8	72·8	79·0	78·6	6·2	3·1	0·5	3·6	5·2
June	76·0	72·1	78·1	77·9	6·0	3·5	0·5	4·3	5·7
July	75·2	71·0	76·9	77·6	5·6	3·3	0·7	3·8	5·4
August	74·3	70·2	76·6	76·2	6·0	3·3	1·0	3·4	5·5
September	74·6	70·1	76·9	76·7	6·6	3·6	0·8	4·0	6·0
October	73·9	68·5	76·6	76·7	8·2	3·9	2·2	4·0	5·4
November	73·0	66·8	75·8	76·3	9·5	4·3	2·5	4·1	6·3
December	72·5	67·7	74·5	75·3	7·6	4·2	1·0	4·5	7·2
Year	74·5	69·7	76·7	77·1	7·4	4·2	1·2	[illegible]	7·0
3.—Puttalam.									
January (incomplete)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	75·3	70·9	76·7	78·2	7·3	2·3	1·0	2·0	4·0
March	77·2	70·9	79·7	81·1	10·2	3·0	0·9	3·1	4·9
April	76·9	72·4	78·9	79·4	7·0	4·1	1·3	4·4	6·7
May	78·2	75·4	79·5	79·2	4·5	3·4	1·1	4·0	5·1
June	77·7	75·5	78·7	78·9	3·4	2·8	1·0	3·3	4·0
July	76·3	73·8	77·7	76·3	3·9	3·4	2·0	3·9	4·3
August	75·1	73·4	75·8	76·4	2·7	2·8	1·5	3·3	3·6
September	75·3	73·3	76·4	76·8	3·1	3·5	1·8	4·2	4·4
October	75·7	73·3	76·9	76·9	3·6	3·2	1·5	3·9	4·3
November	73·7	69·6	75·7	75·9	6·3	3·4	1·1	4·2	4·9
December	72·0	66·9	74·7	74·4	7·8	2·7	1·2	2·7	4·3
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
4.—ANURADHAPURA.									
January	71·6	67·3	73·7	73·8	6·5	4·8	2·2	5·2	7·1
February	70·6	64·4	73·6	73·8	9·4	6·8	2·8	7·6	10·1
March	71·9	66·5	74·8	74·5	8·3	9·7	2·9	10·4	15·9
April	73·6	68·9	75·8	76·2	7·3	9·5	3·7	10·0	14·7
May	74·5	70·9	76·5	76·1	5·6	7·4	3·6	8·7	9·8
June	73·8	71·4	75·2	74·8	3·8	8·0	4·0	9·5	10·5
July	73·1	70·0	74·6	74·6	4·6	7·9	3·9	9·2	10·6
August	71·9	69·0	73·2	73·5	4·5	7·6	4·1	8·9	9·7
September	71·8	68·9	73·0	73·4	4·5	9·1	4·6	10·6	12·1
October	71·4	68·1	72·8	73·4	5·3	9·5	5·0	11·3	12·1
November	70·1	64·6	71·6	74·1	9·5	7·4	5·2	9·6	7·5
December	68·7	62·3	71·4	72·5	10·2	6·9	5·0	7·6	8·0
Year	71·9	67·7	73·8	74·1	6·3	7·9	3·9	9·1	10·7
5.—MANNAR.									
January	74·8	72·2	75·9	76·3	4·1	2·7	2·0	2·8	3·4
February	75·1	71·8	76·2	77·2	5·4	4·2	2·3	4·1	6·2
March	78·5	73·9	79·8	81·9	8·0	3·8	0·6	4·7	6·1
April	80·6	75·5	82·3	83·9	8·4	4·5	0·8	5·8	7·0
May	80·9	77·6	82·4	82·7	5·1	4·6	2·7	5·1	5·9
June	80·2	77·8	81·5	81·4	3·7	4·1	2·3	5·0	4·9
July	78·9	76·0	80·1	80·5	4·5	3·9	1·9	4·9	4·9
August	77·8	75·1	79·0	79·4	4·3	3·0	1·5	3·6	3·8
September	79·2	75·7	80·3	81·5	5·8	3·1	1·4	3·6	4·2
October	79·1	75·7	80·8	80·8	5·1	3·0	1·3	4·0	3·7
November	76·5	73·0	78·0	78·6	5·6	3·0	1·5	3·9	3·4
December	74·6	71·1	75·9	76·8	5·7	3·0	2·3	3·1	3·5
Year	78·0	74·6	79·3	80·1	5·5	3·6	1·7	4·2	4·7
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	73·2	70·2	74·9	74·5	4·7	4·6	1·8	5·9	6·2
February	73·5	69·6	75·6	75·4	6·0	6·2	1·5	8·4	8·7
March	77·3	73·4	79·3	79·2	5·9	7·1	1·9	8·6	10·7
April	80·4	77·2	82·1	81·9	4·9	6·9	2·3	7·8	10·6
May	81·3	78·3	82·9	82·7	4·6	4·3	2·2	5·0	5·6
June	80·7	78·5	81·7	82·0	3·5	2·9	1·5	3·4	3·9
July	79·4	76·8	80·5	80·8	4·0	3·2	1·7	3·6	4·4
August	77·6	75·3	78·5	78·8	3·5	3·5	2·0	3·8	4·8
September	77·0	75·7	75·9	79·4	3·7	3·6	2·4	3·0	5·4
October	77·7	75·7	78·8	78·7	3·1	3·9	2·1	4·5	5·1
November	75·0	72·1	76·9	75·9	3·8	4·0	4·9	5·8	1·2
December	72·6	69·4	74·2	74·1	4·8	4·2	1·6	5·4	5·7
Year	77·1	74·3	78·4	78·6	4·4	4·5	2·2	5·4	6·0
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	74·3	72·7	75·2	75·1	2·5	3·3	1·8	3·7	4·4
February	75·6	73·6	76·5	76·8	3·2	3·4	2·3	4·0	4·0
March	77·4	74·5	78·6	79·2	4·7	4·8	1·8	6·2	6·4
April	78·4	75·2	79·4	80·6	5·4	5·7	1·5	7·6	7·9
May	78·0	75·6	78·9	79·6	3·3	6·0	2·0	7·4	8·6
June	77·8	75·6	78·5	79·3	3·7	6·4	1·8	7·7	9·6
July	76·9	74·0	77·6	79·1	5·1	6·0	2·3	6·9	8·9
August	75·2	72·0	76·1	77·6	5·6	6·3	3·1	6·7	9·0
September	76·3	73·0	77·2	78·8	5·8	5·6	2·4	6·6	7·7
October	76·2	73·6	77·1	78·0	4·4	6·4	2·0	7·8	9·5
November	74·4	72·3	75·4	75·4	3·1	4·3	2·1	5·1	5·7
December	73·0	71·2	74·1	73·7	2·9	3·7	2·5	3·8	4·9
Year	76·1	73·6	77·0	77·7	4·1	5·2	2·1	6·1	7·2
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	75·0	72·4	76·3	76·2	3·9	2·6	1·2	2·6	3·9
February	74·4	71·4	75·9	76·0	4·6	3·4	1·6	4·0	4·6
March	76·8	72·9	79·0	78·4	6·1	4·2	1·8	5·3	5·4
April	77·8	73·5	80·3	79·7	6·8	4·7	2·1	6·2	5·9
May	78·7	74·5	80·7	81·0	6·5	4·2	2·2	6·2	4·2
June	77·7	73·8	79·2	80·1	6·3	5·0	1·9	7·0	6·2
July	77·3	73·2	78·9	79·8	6·6	5·0	1·9	6·6	6·4
August	76·1	72·5	77·3	78·4	5·9	4·8	2·1	6·5	5·7
September	76·5	72·8	77·9	78·7	5·9	4·7	2·1	6·0	6·0
October	75·9	72·2	77·4	78·2	6·0	4·8	2·3	6·7	5·5
November	74·1	70·5	75·8	75·9	5·4	3·8	1·8	4·1	5·4
December	72·5	68·5	74·6	74·3	6·0	3·0	2·2	2·8	3·9
Year	76·1	72·4	77·8	78·1	5·8	4·2	1·9	5·3	5·3

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	74·7	71·7	75·8	76·5	4·8	4·2	1·3	5·3	6·1
February	73·7	70·3	74·8	76·0	5·7	5·6	1·9	7·3	7·7
March	75·8	72·5	77·2	77·6	5·1	5·9	1·5	7·9	8·3
April	77·1	73·3	78 6	79·4	6·1	5·1	1·4	6·6	7·2
May	77·7	75·6	79·0	78·4	3·4	5·0	1·5	6·4	7·1
June	76·7	74·5	78·0	77·5	3·5	3·7	2·1	4·5	5·5
July	74·9	72·5	76·2	76·0	3·7	5·5	1·0	6·3	8·3
August	74·1	71·9	75·2	75·2	3·3	4·6	1·8	6·0	5·9
September	75·3	72·4	76·6	76·8	4·4	4·6	2·1	5·6	6·1
October	75·2	71·9	76·6	77·1	5·2	4·7	2·2	5·7	6·3
November	74 5	71·0	76·0	76·5	5·5	4·1	2·1	4·8	5·5
December	73·7	70·1	75·5	75·6	5·5	4·5	2·1	5·6	5·9
Year	75·3	72·3	76·6	76·9	4·7	4·8	1·7	6·0	6·7
10.—GALLE.									
January	76·2	73·7	77·1	77·8	4·1	1·8	1·0	2·0	2·5
February	75·9	72·9	76·6	78·1	5·2	3·8	2·2	4·4	4·7
March	78·2	75·5	78·8	80·4	4·9	3·8	2·0	4·7	4·8
April	79·3	76·4	80·3	81·3	4·9	2·1	1·2	2·3	2·9
May	79·0	77·1	80·0	80·0	2·9	1·8	1·6	1·7	2·0
June	79·3	77·7	80·0	80·2	2·5	1·8	1·3	2·0	2·2
July	77·6	75·9	78·4	78 5	2·6	1·3	0·8	1·3	1·7
August	76·8	75·4	77·6	77·5	2·2	2·3	2·0	2·3	2·7
September	77·1	75·5	78 0	77·9	2·5	1·9	1·5	1·9	2·4
October	77·0	75·1	78·0	78·0	2·9	2 2	1·8	2·2	2·6
November	76·4	74 1	77·4	77·6	3·5	2·4	1·7	2·5	2·9
December	74·9	72·1	75·9	76·8	4·7	2·4	1·9	2·5	2·9
Year	77·3	75·1	78·2	78·7	3·6	2·3	1·6	2·5	2·9
11.—KANDY.									
January	69·1	65·5	70·7	71·2	5·7	4·9	1·3	6·0	7·5
February	68·4	63·3	70·0	71·8	8·5	6·6	1·1	7·4	11·4
March	69·7	65·1	71·8	72·3	7·2	8·1	0 8	9·3	14·1
April, May (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	71·3	67·2	73·4	73·4	6·2	4·4	1·5	5·8	6·0
July (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	69·7	66·4	70·8	71·9	5·5	3·7	1·5	4·4	5·2
September	70·6	66·9	72·0	73·0	6·1	4·8	1 3	5·7	7·3
October	70·6	66·4	72·3	73·2	6·8	4·7	1·2	5·9	6·9
November	69·4	65·3	70·7	72·3	7·0	5·1	1·2	6·4	7·8
December	67·9	63 9	69·0	70·7	6·8	5·0	1·4	6·5	7·0
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	54·6	47·9	57·5	58·4	10·5	2 0	1·5	2·7	1·8
February	53·0	44·1	56·5	58·3	14·2	4·1	1·9	5·9	4·4
March	54·2	45·5	58·0	59·0	13·5	5·6	2·5	8 9	5·4
April	55·7	46·3	60·4	60·3	14·1	3·8	1·4	6 7	3·4
May	57·5	51·8	61·0	59·8	9·2	2·0	0·7	3·4	1·8
June	56·5	52·7	58·1	58·8	10·5	1·0	0 5	1·3	1·1
July	55·9	51·9	57·9	57·8	6·0	0·5	0·4	0·8	0·4
August	55·6	51·4	57·9	57·4	6·5	0·6	0·2	1·0	0·5
September	56·0	51·9	57·8	58·2	6·3	0·9	0·1	1·7	0·8
October	55·7	51·4	58·5	57·2	7·1	0·8	1·3	1·3	0·8
November	54·7	49·0	57·3	57·7	8·7	1·8	1·1	2·7	1·7
December	53·2	46·1	56·8	56·7	10·7	1·5	0·8	2·5	1·2
Year	55·2	49·2	58·1	58·4	9·8	2·0	0·9	3·2	9·1
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	56·7	52·1	58·2	59·9	7·8	1·7	1·1	2·1	1·8
February	55·2	48·4	57·4	59·7	11·3	3·8	2·0	5·0	4·3
March	56·4	49·6	58·3	61·2	11·6	6·1	2·5	9·7	6·0
April	59·6	52·3	62·1	64·5	12·2	3·8	1·3	7·2	2·9
May	62·6	57·1	66·1	64·7	8·0	1·1	0·6	2·1	0·6
June	61·3	57·0	64·4	62·4	5·4	1·7	0·8	2·5	1·8
July	59 3	55·7	61·3	60·8	5·6	2·2	0·9	3·5	2·1
August	58·5	54·9	60·6	59·9	5 7	2·7	1·3	4·1	2·7
September	59·7	55·5	61·9	61·7	6·4	1·2	0·8	1·7	1·2
October	60·3	55·7	63·4	61·7	7·7	0·6	0·3	0·6	0·8
November	58·9	53·8	61·5	61·4	7·7	0·8	0·5	0·9	1·1
December	56·0	51·5	58·0	58·6	7·1	2·0	1·4	2·5	2·0
Year	58·7	53·6	61·1	61·4	8·1	2·3	1·1	3·5	2·3

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
14.—BADULLA.									
January	68·3	64·1	69 4	71·3	7·2	2·8	0·8	3·7	3·9
February	67·0	60·2	68·8	71·9	11·7	3·6	0·8	3·9	6·2
March	69·9	62·6	72·1	75·1	12·5	4·8	1·0	6 1	7·3
April	70·8	63 4	74·2	74·9	11·5	4·5	0·9	6·3	6·2
May	71·7	64·6	74·5	75·9	11·3	5·0	1·1	6·5	7·5
June	71·1	63·1	74·4	75·9	12·8	5·0	0·9	6 3	7·9
July	70·9	63·3	73·6	75·7	12·4	5·2	0·9	6·8	8·0
August	69 7	63·1	72·0	73·9	10·8	4·7	1·0	6·6	6·6
September	69·2	62·7	71·6	73·2	10·5	5·8	0·9	8·2	8·2
October	68·6	62·0	72·0	71·8	10·0	5·2	1·0	7·5	7·2
November	67 6	62·2	69·8	70·8	8·6	3·8	1·0	5·3	5·1
December	66·6	61·2	68·2	70·3	9·1	3·5	1·0	4·7	4·9
Year	69·3	62·7	71 7	73·4	10·7	4·5	0·9	6·0	6·5
15.—VAVUNIYA-VILANKULAM.									
January (not recorded)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	70·7	64·3	73·7	74·1	9·8	5·6	1·4	6·3	9·0
March	73·4	67·4	76·3	76·4	9 0	7·7	1·7	8·6	12·9
April	75·1	70·0	77·2	78·1	8·1	8·5	2·1	9·7	13·7
May	74·2	66·2	78·4	78·0	12·2	6·2	1·3	7·2	10·2
June	73·3	66·3	77·1	76·6	10·8	6·8	1·6	9·3	9·5
July	72·5	64·6	76 5	76 4	11·8	6·4	1·3	8·2	9·6
August	71·6	63·7	75·6	75·5	11·8	6·0	1·5	7·7	8·9
September	72·5	64·3	76·5	76·8	12·5	6·3	0·8	7·8	10·2
October	72·1	62·7	77·1	76·6	14·4	6·8	2·6	8·1	9·7
November	69·9	60·0	74·4	75·2	15·2	4 5	1·0	5·7	6·9
December	68 0	58·3	72·9	72·7	14·6	4·3	0·9	5·5	6·4
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
16.—KURUNEGALA.									
January, February, March (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	76·8	72·6	78·9	79·0	6·4	4·9	1·1	6·6	9·9
May	77·6	74·2	79·7	79 0	5 5	4·7	2·2	5·5	6·5
June	76 6	73·5	78·7	77·7	5·2	4·6	2·3	5·4	6·0
July	75 1	70·7	77·3	77·2	6·5	5·0	4 2	5·0	5·8
August	74·9	72·3	76·1	76·4	4·1	4·3	2·5	4·5	6·0
September	75·2	72·1	77 0	76·4	4·9	4 6	2 4	4·8	6·5
October	75·2	72·1	77 2	76·4	5·1	4·5	1·5	5·7	6·4
November (incorrect)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	71·8	67 7	73·7	73·9	6·2	5·3	2·0	5·8	8·0
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE XVIII.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour, for 1886.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	·755	·782	·778	·705
February ...	·732	·734	·788	·674
March ...	·787	·811	·807	·742
April ...	822	·863	·839	·765
May ...	·837	·857	·851	·803
June ...	·799	·819	·815	·763
July ...	·784	·802	·805	·746
August ...	·770	·791	·775	·744
September ...	·789	·811	·798	·758
October ...	·782	·811	·788	·747
November ...	·729	·764	·743	·683
December ...	·686	·708	·711	·640
Year ...	·773	·796	·792	·731
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·803	·825	·851	·732
February ...	·736	·798	·759	·651
March ...	·775	·835	·780	·711
April ...	·836	·897	·899	·726
May ...	·885	·944	·910	·800
June ...	·856	·904	·881	·783
July ...	·834	·875	·875	·751
August ...	·810	·872	·831	·726
September ...	·813	·872	·839	·727
October ...	·794	·863	·847	·673
November ...	·762	·839	·823	·625
December ...	·747	·794	·781	·666
Year ...	·804	·860	·840	·714
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January (incomplete)	—	—	—	—
February ...	·850	·893	·912	·744
March ...	·905	·974	·997	·745
April ...	·875	·931	·914	·781
May ...	·922	·968	·931	·867
June ...	·917	·944	·935	·871
July ...	·862	·898	·881	·808
August ...	·835	·848	·854	·804
September ...	·833	·854	·848	·798
October ...	·847	·873	·868	·801
November ...	·786	·818	·829	·710
December ...	·755	·824	·795	·645
Year ...	?	?	?	?
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	·714	·763	·740	·640
February ...	·662	·718	·699	·569
March ...	·659	·723	·640	·613
April ...	·707	·758	·706	·658
May ...	·749	·767	·770	·710
June ...	·726	·747	·715	·716
July ...	·710	·734	·715	·682
August ...	·683	·699	·696	·655
September ...	·660	·671	·661	·647
October ...	·646	·656	·661	·621
November ...	·644	·647	·743	·542
December ...	·619	·668	·692	·497
Year ...	·681	·713	·703	·629

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	·828	·858	·862	·764
February ...	·817	·856	·851	·751
March ...	·931	·955	1·009	·831
April ...	·990	1.028	1·068	·875
May ...	·997	1·040	1·039	·911
June ...	·980	1·009	1·007	·923
July ...	·937	·962	·976	·873
August ...	·917	·944	·956	·852
September ...	·959	·987	1·020	·871
October ...	·968	·998	1·002	·903
November ...	·877	·907	·931	·793
December ...	·821	·854	·876	·732
Year ...	·919	·948	·966	·840
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·758	·787	·772	·716
February ...	·747	·773	·764	·705
March ...	·846	·886	·854	·798
April ...	·945	·994	·938	·904
May ...	1·015	1·060	1·044	·940
June ...	1·011	1·037	1·041	·956
July ...	·962	·994	·992	·900
August ...	·901	·928	·922	·852
September ...	·879	·855	·802	·849
October ...	·900	·925	·914	·862
November ...	·817	·860	·818	·773
December ...	·747	·774	·767	·699
Year ...	·877	·906	·896	·829
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	·806	·825	·813	·781
February ...	·843	·860	·869	·800
March ...	·880	·895	·912	·832
April ...	·899	·903	·938	·855
May ...	·882	·889	·896	·860
June ...	·869	·872	·873	·862
July ...	·846	·854	·875	·810
August ...	·794	·811	·826	·745
September ...	·836	·846	·882	·781
October ...	·821	·827	·832	·803
November ...	·794	·813	·804	·766
December ...	·764	·793	·768	·732
Year ...	·836	·849	·857	·802
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	·835	·873	·852	·781
February ...	·809	·842	·837	·749
March ...	·870	·925	·900	·786
April ...	·895	·951	·954	·799
May ...	·930	964	1·002	·826
June ...	·886	·905	·944	·810
July ...	·876	·900	·934	·793
August ...	·839	·850	·896	·771
September ...	·852	·876	·901	·780
October ...	·841	·850	·892	·780
November ...	·795	·838	·823	·723
December ...	·763	·821	·797	·671
Year ...	·849	·833	·893	·772
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	·803	·822	·832	·761
February ...	·759	·765	·795	·719
March ...	·815	·828	·837	·780
April ...	·870	·890	·909	·802
May ...	·886	·908	·884	·867
June ...	·870	·899	·870	·841
July ...	·795	·820	·787	·777
August ...	·783	·795	·796	·758
September ...	·818	·842	·841	·770
October ...	·814	·840	·847	·754
November ...	·802	·834	·840	·732
December ...	·775	·809	·807	·710
Year ...	·816	·388	·837	·773

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	·882	·905	·921	·820
February ...	·845	·857	·899	·780
March ...	·918	·922	·975	·858
April ...	·977	1·005	1·031	·895
May ...	·970	·911	1·002	·998
June ...	·978	·998	1·003	·934
July ...	·932	·956	·953	·886
August ...	·893	·916	·909	·855
September ...	·908	·934	·925	·864
October ...	·902	·930	·926	·849
November ...	·879	·908	·909	·821
December ...	·836	·862	·884	·736
Year ...	·910	·925	·945	·858
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	·650	·672	·664	·613
February ...	·617	·642	·638	·570
March ...	·631	·664	·617	·612
April, May, June, July (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	·683	·700	·718	·631
September ...	·693	·715	·721	·644
October ...	·696	·720	·732	·635
November ...	·660	·672	·696	·611
December ...	·624	·629	·664	·578
Year ...	?	?	?	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	·413	·447	·472	·319
February ...	·370	·397	·442	·270
March ...	·371	·390	·444	·280
April ...	·415	·456	·489	·301
May ...	·460	·502	·497	·381
June ...	·451	·472	·486	·394
July ...	·444	·473	·476	·383
August ...	·439	·471	·468	·379
September ...	·443	·463	·479	·368
October ...	·438	·478	·461	·376
November ...	·413	·443	·460	·337
December ...	·397	·437	·449	·304
Year ...	·421	·452	·469	·343
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	·447	·465	·499	·379
February ...	·403	·421	·469	·320
March ...	·400	·387	·481	·331
April ...	·477	·475	·575	·380
May ...	·559	·618	·519	·462
June ...	·528	·579	·546	·458
July ...	·485	·507	·512	·436
August ...	·465	·487	·489	·418
September ...	·503	·537	·539	·434
October ...	·523	·583	·543	·442
November ...	·492	·533	·534	·410
December ...	·433	·457	·473	·368
Year ...	·476	·504	·517	·403
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	·661	·673	·719	·590
February ...	·625	·656	·705	·514
March ...	·683	·713	·781	·557
April ...	·710	·768	·788	·574
May ...	·724	·774	·801	·597
June ...	·713	·773	·796	·569
July ...	·702	·744	·789	·572
August ...	·675	·704	·755	·567
September ...	·649	·673	·715	·560
October ...	·642	·692	·690	·545
November ...	·635	·665	·693	·574
December ...	·614	·632	·680	·530
Year ...	·669	·706	·743	·562

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
15.—V.-VILANKULAM.				
January (not received)	—	—	—	—
February ...	·687	·749	·723	·585
March ...	·726	·792	·726	·649
April ...	·763	·803	·778	·707
May ...	·776	·876	·822	·629
June ...	·741	·806	·789	·627
July ...	·726	·803	·782	·593
August ...	·705	·781	·764	·571
September ...	·730	·808	·786	·595
October ...	·715	·823	·786	·537
November ...	·689	·775	·785	·506
December ...	·644	·736	·719	·476
Year ...	—	—	—	—

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
16.—KURUNEGALA.				
January, February, March (incorrect)	—	—	—	—
April ...	·848	·901	·858	·786
May ...	·888	·941	·904	·818
June ...	·858	·909	·869	·796
July ...	·808	·871	·857	·696
August ...	·810	·841	·830	·761
September ...	·815	·864	·823	·757
October ...	·817	·858	·824	·769
November (incorrect)	—	—	—	—
December ...	·713	755	·730	·653
Year ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1886.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	76	74	66	87
February ...	70	63	62	85
March ...	70	65	59	85
April ...	75	71	66	86
May ...	76	75	72	82
June ...	74	72	70	79
July ...	75	73	72	81
August ...	76	73	73	83
September ...	78	75	74	84
October ...	75	72	71	83
November ...	71	68	64	82
December ...	70	66	62	82
Year ...	74	71	68	83
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	83	78	75	96
February ...	74	74	56	92
March ...	74	73	56	94
April ...	82	79	72	94
May ...	86	83	78	98
June ...	85	82	76	98
July ...	86	84	77	96
August ...	86	85	77	95
September ...	85	83	75	96
October ...	83	83	77	89
November ...	81	82	74	87
December ..	82	80	70	95
Year ...	82	80	72	94
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January (incomplete)	—	—	—	—
February ...	90	91	83	95
March ...	87	80	87	95
April ...	83	81	73	94
May ...	86	83	79	95
June ...	88	85	83	95
July ...	85	83	82	91
August ...	88	86	85	93
September ...	84	81	80	91
October ...	86	83	82	93
November ...	85	81	78	95
December ...	88	88	81	94
Year ...	?	?	?	?
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	79	77	71	89
February ...	71	69	60	85
March ...	63	59	45	85
April ...	64	61	49	82
May ...	70	65	62	84
June ...	67	62	59	81
July ...	68	63	59	81
August ...	68	63	61	81
September ...	64	59	54	79
October ...	62	56	54	76
November ...	68	61	69	74
December ...	69	68	66	74
Year ...	68	64	59	81

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	88	88	85	90
February ...	82	82	75	89
March ...	85	80	76	98
April ...	82	77	74	96
May ...	82	80	77	88
June ...	83	80	80	89
July ...	83	79	80	91
August ...	87	85	84	93
September ...	87	85	82	93
October ...	87	83	84	94
November ...	87	83	85	93
December ...	87	87	85	89
Year ...	85	82	81	92
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	79	74	73	91
February ...	74	66	64	93
March ...	73	67	61	90
April ...	74	70	62	90
May ...	83	80	78	90
June ...	87	85	84	93
July ...	86	85	81	92
August ...	85	84	80	91
September ...	84	87	77	89
October ...	84	81	79	91
November ...	82	79	75	94
December ...	81	76	75	92
Year ...	81	78	74	91
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	85	83	80	91
February ...	85	83	83	89
March ...	80	75	74	92
April ...	77	70	69	93
May ...	76	70	67	91
June ...	75	69	64	92
July ...	76	72	66	89
August ...	74	72	65	86
September ...	77	73	70	88
October ...	75	69	64	91
November ...	81	78	75	89
December ...	83	83	78	88
Year ...	79	75	71	90
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	88	89	82	94
February ...	85	82	80	93
March ...	82	78	77	92
April ...	80	75	76	90
May ...	82	75	82	90
June ...	79	72	75	91
July ...	79	74	74	90
August ...	80	73	76	90
September ...	80	75	76	90
October ...	80	73	77	89
November ...	83	82	77	91
December ...	86	87	82	89
Year ...	82	78	78	91

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	82	77	75	94
February ...	76	70	69	90
March ...	76	68	67	93
April ...	79	74	71	93
May ...	80	74	72	93
June ...	84	81	77	95
July ...	77	74	67	90
August ...	80	74	74	91
September ...	81	77	75	90
October ...	80	76	74	89
November ...	82	79	77	89
December ...	80	76	75	90
Year ...	80	75	74	91
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	92	91	89	95
February ...	83	80	80	89
March ...	84	80	80	91
April ...	90	90	87	94
May ...	92	93	92	91
June ...	92	91	90	94
July ...	94	94	92	96
August ...	90	90	88	91
September ...	91	91	89	93
October ...	90	80	89	92
November ...	89	89	87	92
December ...	88	89	87	90
Year ...	89	89	87	91
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	78	73	68	73
February ...	73	68	56	94
March ...	69	62	49	96
April, May (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—
June ...	80	75	74	92
July (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	83	80	77	92
September ...	79	75	70	92
October ...	80	74	71	94
November ...	78	72	68	94
December ...	78	71	70	92
Year ...	?	?	?	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	88	85	90	90
February ...	78	70	77	86
March ...	72	59	73	83
April ...	80	68	82	90
May ...	89	82	90	96
June ...	95	93	94	97
July ...	97	95	98	98
August ...	97	94	97	99
September ...	95	91	95	99
October ...	95	93	95	98
November ...	89	85	91	92
December ...	91	86	93	84
Year ...	89	83	90	93
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	91	89	90	94
February ...	80	74	78	87
March ...	71	56	71	85
April ...	81	65	85	92
May ...	95	90	97	97
June ...	91	88	90	95
July ...	89	82	89	95
August ...	86	80	86	92
September ...	93	91	94	95
October ...	97	97	96	98
November ...	96	95	95	97
December ...	89	86	89	92
Year ...	98	83	87	93
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	87	82	82	96
February ...	83	81	73	95
March ...	79	74	70	94
April ...	81	74	74	95
May ...	79	73	70	95
June ...	78	73	68	94
July ...	78	72	68	94
August ...	80	72	73	94
September ...	76	66	67	94
October ...	77	69	69	84
November ...	83	76	78	74
December ...	83	78	77	94
Year ...	80	74	72	94
15.—V. VILANKULAM.				
Jan. (not recorded) ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	76	73	63	92
March ...	70	66	53	91
April ...	68	63	52	90
May ...	76	72	62	93
June ...	73	64	63	92
July ...	74	67	63	93
August ...	75	68	64	92
September ...	75	68	61	96
October ...	66	68	62	89
November ...	80	75	71	94
December ...	81	76	72	95
Year ...	?	?	?	?
16.—KURUNEGALA.				
Jan., Feb., March (incorrect) ...	—	—	—	—
April ...	77	74	63	95
May ...	81	78	74	90
June ...	80	77	75	89
July ...	78	79	76	80
August ...	81	80	75	88
September ...	80	80	73	88
October ...	81	76	73	93
November (incorrect)	—	—	—	—
December ...	77	75	67	90
Year ...	?	?	?	?

TABLE XXV.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1886.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.			
January	5·6	5·1	6·0
February	2·2	1·5	2·8
March	2·6	2·4	2·8
April	6·1	5·7	6·5
May	8·1	8·3	7·9
June	7·2	7·2	7·2
July	6·2	6·1	6·4
August	6·7	6·4	7·0
September	6·8	6·6	7·0
October	6·9	6·7	7·1
November	6·6	6·2	7·0
December	5·1	5·0	5·2
Year	5·8	5·6	6·1
2.—RATNAPURA.			
January	6·5	5·5	7·5
February	4·8	3·6	6·0
March	5·6	3·4	7·7
April	6·7	4·7	8·6
May	7·9	7·8	8·0
June	7·2	7·0	7·4
July	6·8	6·6	7·0
August	8·1	8·1	8·2
September	7·7	8·0	7·4
October	7·5	7·0	8·0
November	7·4	6·9	7·9
December	6·4	5·7	7·1
Year	6·9	6·2	7·6
3.—PUTTALAM.			
January (incomplete) ...	—	—	—
February	6·9	7·0	6·7
March	6·8	6·5	7·0
April	8·1	7·9	8·2
May	8·4	8·4	8·3
June	7·7	7·7	7·8
July	7·4	7·0	7·7
August	8·1	8·2	8·0
September	8·0	8·0	8·1
October	8·0	8·0	8·0
November	7·6	7·1	8·1
December	7·7	7·5	8·0
Year	?	?	?
4.—ANURADHAPURA.			
January	4·4	4·4	4·4
February	3·6	3·6	3·6
March	3·6	3·7	3·4
April	3·0	3·1	2·9
May	3·1	3·3	2·9
June	3·1	3·2	3·0
July	2·9	2·8	3·0
August	3·5	3·6	3·4
September	3·2	3·2	3·3
October	3·5	3·7	3·3
November	4·1	4·4	3·8
December	4·0	4·1	4·0
Year	5·5	3·6	3·4
5.—MANNAR.			
January	5·6	5·4	5·8
February	3·1	2·7	3·5
March	2·3	1·8	2·8
April	4·2	3·8	4·6
May	6·0	5·7	6·3
June	6·0	5·5	6·5
July	6·1	6·0	6·2
August	6·5	6·8	6·3
September	6·3	6·2	6·3
October	6·0	5·0	7·0
November	6·5	6·0	7·0
December	5·6	5·6	5·7
Year	5·3	5·0	5·7
6.—JAFFNA.			
January	5·9	5·8	6·0
February	3·3	3·8	2·7
March	3·2	2·7	3·6
April	4·0	3·0	4·9
May	5·5	5·3	5·7
June	5·5	5·5	5·5
July (incorrect) ...	7·0	6·8	7·3
August	6·7	6·4	6·9
September	4·9	5·3	4·5
October	5·2	4·6	5·8
November	7·5	8·0	7·1
December	8·1	8·2	8·0
Year	5·6	5·4	5·7
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	6·4	5·7	7·0
February	4·4	4·6	4·2
March	3·6	3·6	3·6
April	4·7	4·7	4·7
May	6·7	6·3	7·1
June	5·5	4·6	6·3
July	5·2	4·4	6·0
August	5·8	5·0	6·7
September	5·2	4·4	5·9
October	4·8	4·8	4·9
November	6·5	6·5	6·5
December	6·3	6·2	6·4
Year	5·4	5·1	5·8
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	9·1	9·2	9·0
February	9·0	9·2	8·8
March	9·0	9·2	8·8
April	9·1	9·0	9·1
May	9·4	9·4	9·3
June	7·0	6·9	7·2
July	7·0	7·0	6·9
August	7·3	7·4	7·2
September	6·9	6·9	7·0
October	7·0	7·2	6·7
November	7·3	7·8	6·8
December	7·3	7·2	7·5
Year	8·0	8·0	7·9
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	7·0	6·7	7·2
February	5·0	4·7	5·2
March	5·5	5·3	5·6
April	7·2	6·7	7·6
May	6·8	6·7	6·9
June	6·4	6·4	6·5
July	7·2	7·4	6·9
August	7·6	7·7	7·6
September	7·2	7·1	7·2
October	7·4	7·2	7·6
November	8·2	8·0	8·4
December	6·5	6·3	6·8
Year	6·8	6·6	7·0
10.—GALLE.			
January	5·5	4·9	6·2
February	3·7	3·2	4·2
March	4·0	3·9	4·1
April	5·7	5·6	5·7
May	5·0	3·3	6·7
June	5·3	5·3	5·3
July	6·2	6·2	6·3
August	5·2	4·8	5·6
September	5·3	5·2	5·4
October	5·5	5·4	5·7
November	6·1	5·8	6·5
December	5·6	4·7	6·4
Year	5·3	4·9	5·7

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
11.—KANDY.			
January	5·5	5·3	5·7
February	3·9	3·5	4·3
March	3 7	2 8	4·6
April	4·9	3·7	6·1
May	6 4	5·5	7·2
June	6·0	5·8	6·3
July	—	—	—
August	7·1	6·8	7·3
September	6·4	6·3	6·6
October	6·4	5·8	6·9
November	6·2	5·5	6·9
December	5·8	5·2	6·4
Year	?	?	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	3·9	3 2	4·5
February	1·9	1·6	4·0
March	3·0	1·6	4·3
April	4·5	3·4	5·6
May	6 0	5·5	6·5
June	6·2	6·2	6 3
July	6·4	6 2	6 6
August	7·1	6·5	7·6
September	6·9	6·2	7·6
October	7·2	6·4	8·0
November	6·0	5·5	6·5
December	5·4	4·6	6·3
Year	5·4	4·7	6·1
13.—HAKGALA.			
January	8·1	7 0	9·2
February	5·3	4·6	6·1
March	4·8	3 4	6·1
April	5·6	3 8	7·3
May	7·2	6·4	8·0
June	7·1	6·1	8·1
July	8·0	7·5	8·5
August	7·6	6·7	8·6
September	7·7	6·9	8·5
October	7·6	6·8	8·4
November	8·1	7·1	9·2
December	7 4	6 5	8·3
Year	7·0	6·1	8·0

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
14.—BADULLA.			
January	5·9	5·8	6·0
February	4·6	4·4	4·7
March	3·3	1·9	4·7
April	5·0	3·3	6·6
May	3 5	1·9	5·0
June	4·4	3·3	5·5
July	5·5	4·6	6·5
August	6 6	5·4	7·7
September	4·8	3·5	6·1
October	4 7	3 4	6·0
November	4·6	4·7	4 5
December	6·2	5·3	7·1
Year	4·9	4·0	5·9
15.—VAVUNIYA-VILANKULAM.			
January (not recorded) ...	—	—	—
February	5 8	6·8	4·7
March	5·5	6·0	5·0
April	5·6	6·4	4·8
May	6·8	7·2	6·4
June	5·7	5·9	5·5
July	5·5	6·0	5·0
August	5·6	6·0	5·3
September	5·5	5 6	5·4
October	5·6	6 2	5·0
November	5·5	5·8	5·2
December	5·6	6·2	5 0
Year	?	?	?
16.—KURUNEGALA.			
January	7·1	7·1	7·0
February	5·0	4·7	5·2
March	6·2	5·4	6 9
April	7·5	6·8	8·1
May	8·5	8 4	8 6
June	6·6	6 3	7·0
July	7·5	7·0	8 0
August	7·3	7·5	7·1
September	7·8	7·8	7·7
October	7·5	7·0	8 0
November	7·6	7·3	7·9
December	6·2	6·0	6·4
Year	7·1	6·8	7 3

TABLE XXIX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1886.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	2·43	0·29	3·88	7·26	22·28	8 32	7·87	1·74	8·07	16·07	6·45	2·35	87·01
Do. ...	Ratnapura ...	9·11	1·67	4·48	10·83	25·53	16·30	17·64	16·39	21·43	10 59	8·87	2 12	144·96
North-Western	Puttalam ...	2·54	2·50	0·20	3 81	4·69	2 56	0·95	0·48	4·32	7 68	5 04	4·12	38 89
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	0·58	1·08	1·24	6·85	4·46	3·04	3·66	5 87	6·00	6 88	6·33	2 52	48·51
Northern ...	Mannár ...	5·31	2·01	0	2 80	1 69	0	2·44	4·68	2 57	5·44	11·48	3·57	41·99
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	5·42	4·45	0	0 02	4 67	1·28	3·14	1·37	3·02	5 74	8 48	5·10	42 69
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	9·36	2·02	0 07	1·13	3 65	2·18	4·49	6·69	2 85	4·05	11·74	12·47	60·70
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	9·34	2 01	0·13	0 15	4 75	1·06	1·71	4·29	5·39	5·85	14·58	12 86	62 12
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	2·21	0·91	1·89	1·71	9·10	1·86	1·43	1 57	2·63	2 66	9·59	5·68	41 24
Do. ...	Galle ...	6·19	1·04	2·02	9·47	20·01	6·29	11·50	3 34	7·71	11·86	8·66	12 86	100·95
Central ...	Kandy ...	9·28	1·33	3·84	5·54	11·20	10·23	11·11	12 70	10·11	8 86	6·69	3 39	94·08
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6·70	1·39	2·82	4 45	11 36	12·37	12 09	13·64	11 27	11 09	5·73	5·39	98·30
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7 60	8 18	8 60	6·64	9·61	6·97	9 03	86·43
Do. ...	Badulla ...	10·60	3·05	2·86	9.04	4 66	2·88	5 24	5·17	6·13	4·72	8 02	11 98	74·35
Northern ...	V.-Vilánkulam ...	4·14	0·73	1·04	4 52	3·44	1·05	5·04	3·25	2·82	9 22	7·56	5·78	48·59
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	6·93	0·83	2·23	5·53	7·16	9·34	5·87	6 12	4·07	12·23	7·47	2 07	69 85

TABLE XXX.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was Measured in 1886.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	10	5	8	19	21	19	15	11	14	20	14	13	169
Do. ...	Ratnapura ...	11	3	9	14	24	20	17	20	20	18	9	5	170
North Western	Puttalam ...	6	2	1	10	12	12	6	2	7	11	11	12	92
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	11	4	5	10	9	9	5	5	7	8	9	11	93
Northern ...	Mannár ...	9	3	0	6	5	0	4	5	5	7	9	6	59
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9	3	0	1	7	3	8	6	6	13	13	16	85
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	13	6	1	2	11	7	9	10	7	11	20	19	116
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	13	6	1	1	9	6	9	9	3	11	18	16	102
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	4	3	3	5	9	7	9	4	6	9	14	12	85
Do. ...	Galle ...	19	8	7	15	25	20	20	21	23	22	16	22	218
Central ...	Kandy ...	15	6	5	14	15	21	24	23	19	23	12	17	194
Do ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	15	6	8	15	22	25	24	26	22	24	17	18	222
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	20	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	210
Do. ...	Badulla ...	17	6	6	14	10	6	9	8	10	9	15	12	122
Northern ...	V.-Vilánkulam ...	14	4	2	8	10	6	7	8	7	10	15	14	105
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	6	4	5	16	13	18	15	11	9	19	10	8	134

PART III.

JUDICIAL.

LETTER FORWARDING REPORT ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1886.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Attorney-General's Office,
Colombo, August 10, 1887.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 664, of August 4, 1887, and the previous correspondence therein referred to, I have the honour to refer you to my letter No. 605, of August 2, which gave cover to a Report which has already been put in type by the Government Printer, and which deals with the Criminal Statistics for both the years 1885 and 1886.

2. I desire to invite your special attention to the information supplied by the various Crown Counsel in charge of the Prosecuting Department, which, as you are aware, is under the immediate supervision and control of the Solicitor-General.

3. I may add, that as the Codes did not come into force until the beginning of 1885, it was impossible to form a fair estimate of the practical results of their operation until the great bulk of cases triable under the old procedure had been disposed of. Hence the delay in specially dealing with the figures for 1885, which, however, are included in my present Report.

I am, &c.,

S. GRENIER,
Attorney-General.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

STATISTICS.

I.—Offences.—Table showing Number of Offences reported to the Police or Magistrates* during 1886.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle-stealing.	Offences against Property.†	Other Offences.
Police Courts	48,349	12,154	2,288	12,004	21,903
Municipal Bench of Magistrates	4,466	3	—	—	44,63

* Include also the Municipal Bench of Magistrates. † Include both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses.—Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts* by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number Discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining, or for want of Evidence.	Number of Cases Dismissed on the Merits.	Number of Persons Summarily Convicted.	Number of Persons Convicted in the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	22,883	10,169	1,810	408
Offences against property	20,421	9,399	3,389	322
Cattle-stealing	5,509	1,940	437	103
Offences against the Labour Ordinance (Masters and Servants Act) ...	3,720	2,245	353	—
Other offences	20,436	14,164	14,802	123
Total number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1886——94,236.	72,969	37,917	20,791	956

Note.—Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or the following Table III. Include also the Municipal Bench of Magistrates.

III.—Summary Convictions.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kind of Punishments inflicted.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle-stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	8,829	853	525	16	3,159	165	4,111
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	59	—	—	—	2	2	55
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	176	17	51	25	24	2	57
Simple imprisonment only ...	129	5	22	—	20	1	81
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,918	222	1,860	185	91	112	448
Bound over	88	31	7	1	11	1	37
Whipping Juvenile Offenders ...	217	—	—	6	—	—	211
Total...	12,416	1,128	2,465	233	3,307	283	5,000

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, &c.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.	Attempt at Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Abduction.	Causing Death by rash and negligent act.	Unnatural Crimes.	Abortion.	Other Offences against the Person	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence and attempting to Rob.	Cattle-stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgment for the Crown ...	954	65*	21	1	5	9	3	2	—	—	331	251	41	103	122
Judgment for the prisoner ...	760	46	13	1	1	7	7	5	—	—	179	234	49	101	117
Persons found insane ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	1,715	111	34	3	6	16	10	7	—	—	510	485	90	204	239

* Of these, 29 persons were sentenced to be hanged.

V.—COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
The number of offences reported to the Police or to the Magistrates* ...	54,344	57,995	62,845	71,177	50,406	52,815
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before Magistrates*	109,266	115,902	123,672	128,381	87,597	94,236
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	1,986	2,179	2,396	1,936	1,377	1,128
2. For offences against property ...	1,326	1,360	1,437	1,424	2,323	2,465
3. For cattle-stealing ...	—	—	—	—	155	233
4. For other offences... ...	6,791	6,928	8,201	8,779	9,106	8,590
Total...	10,103	10,467	12,034	12,139	12,961	12,416
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	604	586	545	606	536	478
2. For offences against property ...	441	535	465	414	457	251
3. For cattle-stealing ...	389	319	233	241	190	103
4. For other offences	121	116	134	153	147	122
Total...	1,555	1,556	1,377	1,414	1,330	954
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the superior courts ...	1,339	1,413	1,026	1,109	942	760
2. In the inferior courts ...	85,563	89,150	101,521	99,463	66,922	71,423

* Include also the Municipal Bench of Magistrates.

VI.—RETURN showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for 1886.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Eastern Province.	Province of Uva.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1886 ..	Civil ..	288	569	467	1,641	93	647	13	3,718
	Criminal	300	424	309	2,178	51	175	13	3,450
Instituted during the year ...	Civil ...	6,185	5,731	7,160	8,127	1,966	8,322	356	37,847
	Criminal	7,296	7,435	4,809	5,753	2,007	2,630	384	30,314
Amicable settlements under § 23 ...	Civil ...	495	932	1,421	836	582	3,282	67	7,615
	Criminal	1,234	2,271	1,232	647	935	832	132	7,283
Breach of Village Communities Rules, Criminal		2,166	1,754	1,135	2,195	479	793	78	8,600
Irrigation		32	316	32	—	120	—	—	500
Decisions :—									
Civil ..	Money	5,633	4,678	5,810	7,716	1,369	4,825	289	30,320
	Land	137	304	283	187	55	16	6	988
Criminal	Assault	1,439	1,152	1,062	802	87	475	118	5,135
	Theft	1,822	663	1,228	1,021	23	270	18	5,045
	Malicious Injury ...	149	309	123	47	13	30	7	678
	Cattle Trespass ...	469	634	137	1,601	171	38	19	3,069
	Maintenance	77	217	88	97	20	187	18	704
Appeals :—									
To Government Agents :—									
Civil ...	Confirmed	141	87	274	140	63	18	1	724
	Set aside	26	36	46	39	22	5	1	175
Criminal	Confirmed	127	95	175	77	77	26	—	577
	Set aside	27	18	20	18	24	2	—	109
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—									
Civil ...	Confirmed	5	4	17	4	—	1	—	31
	Set aside	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
Criminal	Confirmed	3	5	9	5	4	1	—	27
	Set aside	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Pending on December 31, 1886 ...	Civil ...	208	386	113	1,029	53	846	7	2,642
	Criminal	208	543	81	1,521	210	180	7	2,750

VII.—CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of Charges Instituted and Disposed of in the Courts of the Municipal Bench of Magistrates, during 1886.

	Assault.		Vagrant.		Malicious Injury.		Butchers.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Tolls.		Carriages Let to Hire.		Contagious Diseases.		Weights and Measures		Miscellaneous.*		TOTAL.	
			ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																											
			No. 4 of 1841.		No. 16 of 1846.		No. 14 of 1859.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 14 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 17 of 1867.		No. 8 of 1876.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Instituted.																														
Colombo	—	—	8	28	—	—	2	2	54	59	6	7	666	893	11	13	536	725	—	—	97	105	—	—	—	—	1,217	1,326	2,597	3,158
Kandy	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	280	550	14	16	117	118	—	—	61	61	—	—	—	—	638	685	1,113	1,434
Galle	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	80	86	3	3	66	70	4	7	8	10	1	1	1	2	583	621	756	811
Total .	3	4	9	30	—	—	2	2	63	68	6	7	1026	1,529	28	32	719	913	4	7	166	176	1	1	1	2	2,438	2,632	4,466	5,403
Convicted.																														
Colombo	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	43	44	6	7	446	627	6	8	420	579	—	—	34	38	—	—	—	—	854	925	1,816	2,255
Kandy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	320	11	12	67	67	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	339	364	603	793
Galle	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	19	23	1	1	42	42	—	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	123	125	193	202
Total...	3	4	7	27	—	—	—	—	44	45	6	7	621	970	18	21	529	688	—	—	67	73	1	1	—	—	1,316	1,414	2,612	3,250
Acquitted.																														
Colombo	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	10	14	—	—	159	195	4	4	97	121	—	—	45	49	—	—	—	—	275	306	593	692
Kandy	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	72	135	3	4	24	25	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	202	224	320	408
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	58	60	2	2	23	25	4	7	3	3	—	—	1	2	325	341	422	446
Total ..	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	2	17	21	—	—	289	390	9	10	144	171	4	7	65	69	—	—	1	2	862	871	1,335	1,546

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the Bye-laws of the Municipal Councils Ordinances, Nos. 13 of 1864, 17 of 1865, and 13 of 1877.

VIII.—STATEMENT showing the Number and the Nature of the Cases Tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1886, and the results of the Trials.

Offences.	Western Province.				Central and North-Central Provinces.				Southern Province.				North-Western Province.				Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder, § 296	31	45	30	15	6	10	6	4	10	18	8	10	2	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	5	2	3	54	82	48	34
Murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, §§ 296, 297 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Murder and robbery, §§ 296, 380 ...	1	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	9
Murder and criminal force, §§ 296, 343 ...	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Murder, house-breaking, causing grievous hurt, and theft, §§ 296, 445, 446, 443 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	—
Murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, §§ 296, 316	3	4	2	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	5	2
Murder, and concealing evidence, §§ 296, 98	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Attempt at murder, § 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Attempt to murder, and voluntarily causing hurt, §§ 300 and 317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	6	9	4	5	3	3	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	15	20	10	10
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing hurt, §§ 297; 314, 315, 316, or 317	3	4	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	—	10	14	11	3
Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	2	2	—	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	6	7	2	5
Abduction, § 357	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	7
Abduction and rape, §§ 364, 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Rape, § 364	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	3
Rape, and using criminal force, §§ 364, 345...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Rape, and voluntarily causing hurt, §§ 364, 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Rape, and aiding and abetting the commission of the same, §§ 364, 102 ...	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	3	6	2	4
Attempting to commit rape, §§ 364, 490 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Aggravated assault	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Highway robbery	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Robbery, § 380	6	11	8	3	3	10	2	8	2	8	7	1	5	18	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	47	24	23
Robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt, §§ 380, 382	5	11	3	8	3	9	4	5	1	1	1	—	4	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	14	31	11	20
Attempting to rob, § 381... ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
Attempting to rob, and voluntarily causing hurt, §§ 381, 382	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
House-breaking by night, § 443 ...	5	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	6	13	6	7
House-breaking and theft from a dwelling-house, §§ 443, 369	15	32	17	15	7	25	19	6	10	22	7	15	4	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	90	44	46
House-breaking and theft, and receiving stolen property, §§ 443, 367, 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
House-breaking, and attempting to commit theft, §§ 443, 490	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
House-breaking, and attempting to cause death, §§ 443, 446	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
House trespass, § 437	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft from a dwelling house, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt, §§ 369, 380, 382, and 443	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	2
Theft, in breach of § 367 ...	4	4	3	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	5	4
Theft, in breach of § 369 ...	22	36	28	8	1	6	—	6	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	47	30	17
Theft, in breach of § 370 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft and criminal breach of trust, §§ 367, 389, 392	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft, causing hurt, and receiving stolen property, §§ 367, 368, 371, 394 ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Theft, and receiving stolen property, §§ 369, 395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Theft, and voluntarily causing hurt, &c., §§ 369, 382, 315, 316 ...	1	1	1	—	3	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	10	2
Theft, house breaking by night, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, §§ 369, 446, and 443	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	6	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	5	8
Abetting, by offering a gratification to a public servant, &c.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Forgery, § 456	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	1	2	2	—	6	10	8	2
Forgery, and fraudulently using as genuine a forged document, §§ 454, 459 ...	3	3	2	1	7	10	6	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	15	19	13	6
Forgery, and fraudulently using as genuine a forged document, and cheating, §§ 454, 459, 403	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Forgery and false personation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4
Fraudulently using as genuine a forged cheque, § 459	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	1

Offences.	Western Province.				Central and North-Central Provinces.				Southern Province.				North-Western Province.				Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Fraudulently using as genuine a forged document, and abetting the commission of the same, §§ 102, 459 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Unlawfully forging a receipt to an order for the payment of money ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Unlawfully and falsely forging and counterfeiting a certain paper writing, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Cheating, § 403	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Receiving gratification other than legal remuneration, § 158	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Mischief by fire, § 419	6	6	2	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	5
Attempting to commit mischief by using an explosive substance, &c., §§ 490, 442...	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Criminal breach of trust, §§ 390, 391, 392...	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, §§ 315, 316, 317	18	20	13	7	3	10	5	5	8	10	7	3	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	43	27	16
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by administering poison, §§ 317, 319 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Being fraudulently in possession of counterfeit coins, § 238	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Counterfeiting Queen's coin, and being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting, §§ 227, 230	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Wilfully inserting a false entry in the register of marriages, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Making false statements on oath, § 190 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	1
Unlawful and riotous assembly, and assault.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	8	21	—	—	—	—	2	29	8	21
Total...	161	246	149	97	60	138	74	64	55	99	48	51	26	60	31	29	13	44	16	28	15	25	12	13	330	612	330	282

IX.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits Instituted and Disposed of in the District Courts of the Island, during 1886.

District Courts.	Depending on January 1, 1886.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Depending on December 31, 1886.
				Suits decided on the Merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anurádhapura	20	42	62	6	34	40	22
Badulla	351	231	582	30	400	430	152
Batticaloa	307	361	668	63	347	410	258
Chilaw	653	294	947	58	549	607	340
Colombo	7,125	1,851	8,976	249	1,473	1,722	7,254
Galle	1,635	596	2,231	162	978	1,140	1,091
Jaffna	795	1,042	1,837	62	1,089	1,151	686
Kalutara	395	382	777	84	402	486	291
Kandy	737	1,039	1,776	270	912	1,182	594
Kégalla	105	120	225	37	65	102	123
Kurunégala	205*	204	409	39	199	238	171
Mannár	23	56	79	5	40	45	34
Matara	541	277	818	65	330	395	423
Mullaittívu	18	20	38	3	14	17	21
Negombo	677	514	1,191	96	647	743	448
Ratnapura	196	129	325	31	99	130	195
Tangalla	89	69	158	17	61	78	80
Trincomalee	111†	106	217	26	131	157	60
Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam	14	9	23	1	12	13	10
Total...	13,997	7,342	21,339	1,304	7,782	9,086	12,253

* The District Judge reports that on verification it was found that 45 cases were over and above the actual number of pending cases on January 1, 1886. The surplus (45 cases), therefore, was deducted from the 250 cases shown as pending on December 31, 1885.

† The District Judge reports that on verification it was found that the number of cases pending on January 1, 1886, was 111, and not 143 as shown in those pending on December 31, 1885.

X.—TABLE showing the Operations on the Trial Roll in the District Courts of the Island, during 1886.

DISTRICT COURTS.	Pending on January 1, 1886.	Cases entered on the Roll during the year.	Total Cases for adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1886.
Anurádhapura	7	6	13	6	3	4
Badulla	8	46	54	30	14	10
Batticaloa	39	63	102	63	30	9
Chilaw	33	52	85	58	22	5
Colombo	95	571	666	249	313	104
Galle	240	206	446	162	193	91
Jaffna	16	143	159	62	81	16
Kalutara	15	76	91	84	5	2
Kandy	40	315	355	270	59	26
Kégalla	7	63	70	37	13	20
Kurunégala	17	86	103	39	27	37
Mannár	1	8	9	5	4	—
Mátara	56	117	173	65	41	67
Mullaittívu	1	7	8	3	4	1
Negombo	57	97	154	96	46	12
Ratnapura	8	43	51	22	9	20
Tangalla	6	20	26	17	1	8
Trincomalee*	8	28	36	26	6	4
Vavúniya-Vilankulam	2	1	3	1	2	—
Total...	656	1,948	2,604	1,295	873	436

* The District Judge reports that on verification it was found that the number of cases pending on January 1, 1886, was 8 and not 7 as shown in those pending on December 31, 1885.

XII.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits Instituted and Disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island, during 1886.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.	Pending on January 1, 1886.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of			Depending on December 31, 1886.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i. e.*, by Admission or by Default, &c.	Total.	
Anurádhapura	54	381	435	63	319	382	53
Avisáwélla and Pasyálla	57	892	949	103	738	841	108
Badulla	58	415	473	64	371	435	38
Batticaloa	231	816	1,047	60	864	924	123
Balapitiya	57	460	517	32	416	448	69
Chávakachchéri	84	596	680	77	494	571	109
Chilaw and Máráwila	275	841	1,116	140	892	1,032	84
Colombo	263	3,251	3,514	505	2,788	3,293	221
Galle	120	830	950	130	726	856	94
Galagedara	42	213	255	61	169	230	25
Gampola	84	618	702	105	511	616	86
Hatton ...	81	283	364	160	179	339	25
Haldumulla	17	265	282	79	194	273	9
Hambantota	29	109	138	24	94	118	20
Jaffna and Mallákam	179	1,211	1,390	98	1,139	1237	153
Kalpitiya	28	245	273	37	188	225	48
Kalutara	53	692	745	116	571	687	58
Kandy	173	979	1,152	210	818	1,028	124
Kayts	56	474	530	147	359	506	24
Kégalla	81	441	522	115	362	477	45*
Kurunégala	116	760	876	101	545	646	230
Mannár	15	204	219	27	171	198	21
Mátalé	94	452	546	120	312	432	114
Mátara	115	895	1,010	150	688	838	172
Mullaittívu	36	141	177	19	119	138	39
Negombo	175	1,317	1,492	108	1,262	1,370	122
Nuwara Eliya	38	245	283	52	212	264	19
Pánaduré	64	730	794	107	631	738	56
Point Pedro	73	603	676	42	570	612	64
Puttalam	63	307	370	42	273	315	55
Panwilla and Urugalla	26	148	174	49	87	136	38
Ratnapura	179	632	811	145	455	600	211
Tangalla	102	517	619	109	377	486	133
Trincomalee	26	444	470	73	373	446	24
Vavúniya-Vilankulam	42	123	165	21	102	123	42
Total...	3,186	21,530	24,716	3,491	18,369	21,860	2,856

* The Commissioner reports that though this return shows 45 as pending on December 31, 1886, on verification it was found to be really 51. The excess was owing to the re-opened cases not having been included.

XI.—CLASSIFIED STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases Tried and Convicted by the District Courts of the Island, during 1886.

	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mullaittívu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	V.-Vilákulam.	Total.
Relating to the Army and Navy.—Nil.																				
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																				
Unlawful Assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	41
Assaults on Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.—Nil.																				
False Evidence, and Offences against Public Justice.																				
Giving or fabricating False Evidence ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Issuing False Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
False Statements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Secreting or destroying Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Personation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulent dealing with Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Claim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbouring Offenders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Defaults of Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escapes and connected Offences	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																				
Counterfeiting Coin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
Counterfeiting Queen's Coin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Having or using Instruments for Counterfeiting...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Counterfeiting Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having or using Instruments for Counterfeiting Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the Public Health and Morality.																				
Acts dangerous to Life or Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping Lotteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Relating to Religion.—Nil.																				
Against the Human Body.																				
Causing Miscarriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hurt	—	—	—	2	17	—	4	5	6	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	43
Grievous Hurt	2	—	15	—	24	7	2	5	—	25	12	1	2	—	7	6	10	2	—	120
Causing Hurt or Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	—	—	4	—	2	8	—	15	21	—	—	—	24	—	16	—	—	1	—	91
Wrongful Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault and Criminal Force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Kidnapping	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dealing in Slaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft, other than of Cattle or Prædial Products	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	41
Theft of Cattle	—	—	3	—	4	3	—	49	3	—	31	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	103
Offences against Property.																				
Theft of Prædial Products	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8
Theft by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robbery	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	23
Criminal Misappropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Receiving Stolen Property	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Cheating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
Fraudulent dealing with Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
House-trespass	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
House-breaking, &c.	—	7	1	—	5	12	—	13	27	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	69
House-trespass, and House-breaking to commit Offence	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Offences	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	6
Relating to Trade and Property.																				
Using False Trade-marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administering Unlawful Oaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conspiracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total...	5	16	34	3	66	85	39	99	90	39	58	2	39	1	52	16	18	10	3	625

XIII.—RETURN of Cases Instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island, during 1886.

COURTS OF REQUESTS	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond	For Damages	For Goods Sold.	On Bills	On Account.	Unlawful detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	For Assault.	For Cattle Trespass.	For opposing Fiscals' Sales.	Government Tythe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Service.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anurádhapura	24	12	8	20	166	—	20	—	13	14	10	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	41	—	1	1	381
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	73	26	259	55	123	—	3	14	29	18	4	—	9	—	—	130	—	42	10	1	7	89	892
Badulla	10	27	45	14	83	—	—	12	24	7	16	—	12	1	1	126	4	4	7	—	—	22	415
Balapitiya	22	27	297	13	39	3	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	3	—	—	—	—	460
Batticaloa	7	156	151	10	104	—	—	19	1	10	—	—	—	—	36	152	—	2	164	1	—	3	816
Chávakachchéri	27	57	207	6	78	—	7	32	1	7	10	—	—	—	8	112	9	5	29	—	—	1	596
Chilaw and Maráwila ...	22	28	178	55	65	—	1	52	6	9	10	—	—	—	—	379	—	35	—	—	—	1	841
Colombo	26	113	292	42	800	—	2	—	905	127	29	—	5	—	—	812	—	58	—	—	—	40	3,251
Galle	30	29	268	57	85	10	—	7	35	4	—	—	—	—	9	150	5	19	2	—	84	36	830
Galagedara	43	8	88	21	3	1	—	28	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	213
Gampola	6	54	48	30	161	—	5	2	86	22	14	—	8	—	9	123	2	—	17	—	13	18	618
Hatton	—	47	1	2	129	—	2	2	27	34	1	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	2	283
Haldummulla	8	14	15	26	33	2	—	4	14	5	3	—	2	—	—	87	15	3	—	—	—	34	265
Hambántota	—	11	1	5	20	1	—	7	4	2	5	—	1	—	—	45	—	—	7	—	—	—	109
Jaffna and Mallákam ...	25	188	449	4	156	24	22	—	15	14	34	—	—	1	8	198	5	6	18	—	—	44	1,211
Kalpitiya	1	9	101	11	53	6	17	21	2	2	13	—	3	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	245
Kalutara	20	28	234	80	46	—	8	1	21	42	16	1	17	3	—	159	8	8	—	—	—	—	692
Kandy	22	104	81	36	240	—	1	—	170	36	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	3	8	—	42	—	979
Kayts	48	97	64	14	56	—	4	68	—	5	5	—	—	—	6	91	3	1	—	—	—	12	474
Kégalla	53	14	130	7	30	—	—	32	10	15	—	—	7	—	1	70	—	8	22	—	11	31	441
Kurunégala	76	33	201	22	101	6	12	21	36	12	28	—	3	2	40	138	5	14	4	4	2	—	760
Mannár	13	16	51	7	9	—	37	22	1	12	5	—	—	—	—	11	1	2	13	—	—	4	204
Matara	33	27	508	66	52	5	—	44	10	10	—	1	1	—	12	87	1	8	27	—	1	2	895
Mátalé	27	17	51	28	62	1	2	36	38	27	25	—	23	—	1	95	—	13	—	3	—	3	452
Mullaittívu	4	24	30	4	5	—	7	15	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	1	5	1	—	7	141
Negombo	24	54	393	30	226	2	12	2	7	11	14	—	13	—	—	417	9	20	1	—	9	73	1,317
Nuwara Eliya	10	17	18	16	58	3	2	11	23	17	2	—	—	—	—	54	—	1	—	—	—	13	245
Pánaduré	28	41	303	24	45	—	—	50	16	21	4	—	8	—	—	161	—	9	5	—	—	15	730
Panwila and Urugala ...	12	15	26	18	8	—	8	26	4	9	—	—	2	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	148
Point Pedro	21	84	310	3	34	—	8	28	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	88	1	2	—	—	1	2	603
Puttalam	2	30	71	13	38	8	10	29	6	24	12	—	10	—	1	31	10	9	—	1	2	—	307
Ratnapura	53	13	124	25	28	3	15	5	10	22	—	—	9	—	—	152	—	15	28	—	17	113	632
Tangalla	12	18	197	75	4	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	95	64	—	—	—	—	—	517
Trincomalee	1	46	51	7	102	17	57	1	30	12	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	24	1	—	33	444
Vavúniya-Vilankulam ...	8	17	18	1	15	—	—	3	—	11	3	—	3	—	1	21	—	—	10	1	—	11	123
Total...	791	1,501	5,269	847	3,257	102	263	617	1,555	594	282	2	137	7	151	4,456	147	294	442	14	190	612	21,530

XIV.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Charges instituted Summarily, and disposed of Summarily, in the Police Courts of the Island, during 1886.

POLICE COURTS.	Cases pending on January 1, 1886.	Instituted.		Total Number of Cases.	Disposals on Evidence and not on Evidence—*i.e.*, on Admission.						Complainants fined for Frivolous or Vexatious Complaints.		Total disposed of.	
					Convictions.		Acquittals, Discharges, or Withdrawals.		Bound over with or without Sureties.					
		Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anurádhapura ...	98	475	1,404	573	130	235	369	1,383	8	26	5	9	507	1,644
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	109	1,046	2,435	1,155	255	382	777	2,034	11	18	45	45	1,043	2,434
Badulla	65	982	1,658	1,047	344	430	631	1,200	1	1	21	21	976	1,631
Balapitiya	659	1,396	3,258	2,055	233	364	1,651	4,165	3	11	—	—	1,887	4,540
Batticaloa	47	637	1,104	684	211	258	429	853	4	5	4	7	644	1,116
Chávákachchéri ...	71	1,521	2,209	1,592	155	214	1,388	2,030	—	—	66	130	1,543	2,244
Chilaw and Máráwila ...	64	1,390	2,524	1,454	315	462	974	1,951	9	9	12	12	1,298	2,422
Colombo	55	5,821	8,578	5,876	3,838	4,958	1,970	3,584	4	7	47	47	5,812	8,549
Colombo (Additional Police Magistrate) ...	56	464	1,082	520	89	189	414	963	—	—	—	—	503	1,152
Galle	554	2,156	4,108	2,710	667	964	1,916	3,542	5	9	124	287	2,588	4,515
Galagedara	61	418	762	479	117	185	313	559	—	—	12	12	430	744
Gampola	123	1,688	2,654	1,811	377	513	1,308	2,099	5	7	6	17	1,690	2,619
Hatton	137	1,272	1,737	1,409	323	457	962	1,314	1	1	7	11	1,286	1,772
Haldummulla ...	20	346	702	366	138	193	213	504	—	—	1	2	351	697
Hambantota	10	116	199	126	56	78	57	127	—	—	—	—	113	205
Jaffna	143	3,028	4,835	3,171	327	446	2,715	4,269	1	1	159	396	3,043	4,716
Kalpitiya	20	132	264	152	25	42	105	209	—	—	2	2	130	251
Kalutara	96	1,108	1,861	1,204	490	680	657	1,252	9	9	102	102	1,156	1,941
Kandy	170	1,491	2,380	1,661	592	887	988	1,641	5	6	20	20	1,585	2,534
Kayts	56	1,748	2,962	1,804	180	216	1,589	2,808	1	3	36	69	1,770	3,026
Kégalla	99	959	1,820	1,058	425	625	616	1,391	—	—	21	35	1,041	2,016
Kurunégala	566	942	1,507	1,508	310	363	1,068	1,653	—	—	9	24	1,378	2,016
Mallákam	181	2,922	3,580	3,103	74	111	2,890	3,476	—	—	47	145	2,964	3,587
Mannár	9	209	441	218	50	82	155	308	—	—	9	18	205	390
Mátalé	94	839	1,815	933	151	322	595	1,255	—	—	9	9	746	1,577
Mátara	415	1,806	4,220	2,221	419	648	1,510	3,704	—	—	11	11	1,929	4,352
Mullaittívu	22	135	315	157	22	44	101	229	—	—	2	2	123	273
Negombo	151	1,773	3,136	1,924	324	402	1,413	2,705	1	2	42	88	1,738	3,109
Nuwara Eliya ...	84	865	1,356	949	322	459	559	867	—	4	6	9	881	1,330
Pánaduré	219	1,610	3,300	1,829	467	683	1,300	2,825	12	26	27	27	1,779	3,534
Paṇwila and U'rugala ...	39	502	1,248	541	87	179	384	960	7	11	12	12	478	1,150
Point Pedro	117	1,303	1,941	1,420	100	143	1,256	1,851	2	2	41	109	1,358	1,996
Puttalam	43	469	913	512	145	213	321	736	1	7	9	9	467	956
Ratnapura	333	1,121	2,089	1,454	338	585	751	1,650	-	—	22	22	1,089	2,235
Taṇgalla	102	996	1,890	1,098	187	322	794	1,772	—	—	28	28	981	2,094
Trincomalee	8	257	489	265	62	100	185	364	3	6	—	—	250	470
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam ...	50	97	281	147	41	71	65	178	—	—	1	2	106	249
Total...	5,146	44,040	77,057	49,186	12,386	17,505	33,389	62,411	93	170	965	1,739	45,868	80,086

XV.—CASES not triable Summarily, or tried by Consent, in the Police Courts of the Island, during 1886.

POLICE COURTS.	Cases pending on January 1, 1886.		Instituted during the year.		Total number of cases.	Dismissed for want of evidence.		Dismissed for other reasons or withdrawn.		Committed before the Supreme Court.		Committed before the District Court.		Tried by consent.		Total disposed of.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anurádhapura	19	68	29	60	48	30	96	2	6	1	3	7	11	—	—	40	116
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	11	28	124	277	135	67	168	27	68	15	29	7	10	—	—	116	275
Badulla	3	9	87	181	90	23	37	31	83	4	11	11	21	18	19	68	152
Balapitiya	7	19	19	33	26	9	10	1	1	3	13	3	7	4	6	16	31
Batticalon	3	9	68	199	71	15	45	17	73	6	9	23	60	16	23	61	187
Chávakachchéri	1	3	8	29	9	2	5	3	15	—	—	2	5	1	2	7	25
Chilaw and Máráwila ...	20	28	72	170	92	33	98	18	34	4	4	6	8	6	7	61	144
Colombo	33	69	437	859	470	18	48	348	689	51	109	40	60	15	15	457	906
Colombo (Additional Police Magistrate)	14	26	197	413	211	102	200	64	150	20	36	14	27	—	—	200	413
Galle	2	4	55	100	57	9	30	1	1	16	23	31	50	—	—	57	104
Galagodara	39	82	237	691	276	66	198	143	378	8	11	14	35	14	25	245	647
Gampola	3	6	21	42	24	12	23	3	4	2	7	3	8	—	—	20	42
Hatton	4	11	74	157	78	17	53	45	90	2	2	12	17	3	3	76	162
Haldummulla	—	—	39	99	39	17	58	7	14	7	10	3	7	4	7	38	96
Hambantota	2	4	7	18	9	3	10	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	13
Jaffna	3	10	66	298	69	22	102	29	114	4	5	10	61	7	18	65	292
Kalpitiya	—	—	5	13	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	5
Kalutara	19	45	238	602	257	66	168	81	244	13	22	44	108	36	63	240	605
Kandy	53	122	243	553	296	100	241	82	194	13	35	34	64	42	95	271	629
Kayts	2	8	25	44	27	4	7	18	28	1	2	—	—	3	8	26	45
Kégalla	4	11	87	208	91	24	61	28	65	9	24	21	55	7	12	89	217
Kurunégala	118	440	1006	3536	1124	233	747	568	2050	21	84	52	141	12	21	886	3043
Mullákam	4	21	14	40	18	5	12	8	27	—	—	3	15	—	—	16	54
Mánnár	1	3	10	16	11	3	7	5	9	1	1	2	2	—	—	11	19
Mátalé	2	9	37	119	39	11	28	4	10	8	32	7	15	—	—	30	85
Mátara	56	159	232	815	288	37	122	144	466	16	33	33	99	—	—	230	720
Mullaittivu	—	—	3	19	3	—	—	1	16	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	18
Negombo	45	142	199	486	244	58	120	97	311	8	10	38	64	7	8	208	513
Nuwara Eliya	7	18	72	179	79	18	50	43	110	4	8	5	8	—	—	70	176
Pánadurá	37	77	242	592	279	93	212	117	324	16	31	45	89	—	—	271	656
Panwila and Urugala ...	5	14	34	100	39	12	33	7	19	3	7	11	27	—	—	33	86
Point Pedro	3	7	8	34	11	—	3	9	30	—	—	1	7	—	—	10	40
Puttalam	9	16	25	61	34	12	30	18	38	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	69
Ratnapura	13	53	106	245	119	33	71	31	88	16	29	17	26	—	—	97	214
Tangalla	35	96	124	351	159	42	127	51	187	12	23	19	33	—	—	124	370
Trincomalee	5	6	12	18	17	2	3	6	8	1	1	8	12	—	—	17	24
Vavuniya-Világkulam ...	—	—	5	20	5	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	—	—	2	8
Total...	582	1623	4267	11677	4849	1199	3224	2058	5947	288	621	529	1160	190	332	4199	11191

XIX.—RETURN of Inquiries into Cases of Sudden Death, &c., held during 1886, by the Police Magistrates of the Island, showing the Number and Causes of Deaths.

	Anuradhapura.	Avisawella.	Badulla.	Batapitiya.	Batticaloa.	Chavakachchéri.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Colombo (outside Graveyards)	Galle.	Galagedara.	Gampola.	Hatton.	Hambantota.	Haldummulla.	Jaffna and Mallakam.	Kalpitiya.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mátalé.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Pánaduré.	Panwila and Urugala.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya-Villéykulam.	Total.
Execution under sentence of Supreme Court ...			1					5		5									2			4											1				18
Homicide.																																					
Murder ...		8	3		4		1	13	4	1	1		1		1	3		3	1					2	1	1	4	2	10			1	10	4			79
Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder ...	1	4							4		2		1		3	1		6				2		3			2							1		1	31
Suicide.																																					
Cutting the Throat ...		1																																1			2
Drowning ...					1			3								16				1				1													22
Hanging ...		1	1	1	2	1		7	3	1	2		2		2	2			2	1		1		6	2		1	6	3	2		2	4	1			56
Poison ...								5		1									1								1		1								9
Shooting ...		1	1					1							1																						4
Suicide whilst Temporarily Insane.																																					
Drowning in Wells or Streams ...								1		1								2												2	1		1				8
Gunshot ...																																		1			1
Hanging ...		1						1	4									4							1				2	2				3			18
Poison ...																														1							1
Cutting the Throat ...																								1													1
By throwing self from or under Railway Carriage or Precipice, &c. ...											1																										1
Accidental Deaths.																																					
Drowning in Rivers, Tanks, and Lakes ...	1	5	2	9	14	4		7	1	6	2	6	12		1	4		11	9	2				12	1	1	1	2	9	2	3	1	8	4			140
Drowning in Seas ...					7			7		1										2									2		2				2		23
Lightning ...								2								1													2		1		1				7
Explosion of Gunpowder								2			1								1												7	1	1				13
Falling into Wells		3	1	1	7	3		5	6	14	3		1			25	1	7	7	10				6	4	1	2		7	2	4		5	3		1	129
Fall from Buildings			1	1							3																										5
Fall from Trees ...		12	12	17	9	4		11	12	20	19	5			2	3		20	20					15	8		12	6	30	11		1	24	4			277
Fall of Trees ...			3		1			1	1	1		1	1		1													1				1					12
Fall from Carts ...		1	3		1	1		1		1	1																										9
Fall from Rocks ...			4					2					2		1				1														2				12
Fall of Buildings and Fruits		1	1					1	1	2						1				1				1			1		1	1				1			13
Railway and Landslips								3	2				2						1		3																11
Gunshot ...		5	5		2		1			1	3							3	3		1			1	1		2			2		2	6				38
Poisoning ...									1	2								1									2		1								7
Other causes ...		6						8		6	5	5	4			3		7	1			1		6	6		1	7	4	3			4				77
Sudden Deaths from Natural Causes.																																					
Apoplexy ...		1	1		1			3					1																								7
Disease ...	6	15	19	8	9	9	1	74	6	20	5	15	25		14	13		27	33			6		24	8	4	35	24	21	12	2	1	17	4		2	459
Insanity ...								1										1																			2
Deaths from effects of Violence not recent—Miscellaneous.																																					
Burning ...			1		1					1	1								6					4			1	2		1		2				20
Drinking ...																			1									1									2
Stung by Hornets ...																					1																1
Killed by Alligators					1					2																								3			6
Killed by Sharks ...																																					
Killed by Wild Animals			2		1				1	2									1														2				9
Snake-bites ...		1	8		19	8				1	6				1	1		1	1					1		1	3				2	1	2	9		2	68
Causes known.																																					
Found Buried ...																																					
Found Dead ...		6					1	4																	4								1	1			17
Found Drowned ...								1	1																		9							1			12
Causes unknown.																																					
Found Buried ...																																1					1
Found Dead ...		1	2			1		2								3									1							3					13
Found Drowned ...								3																			1							1			5
Total.																																					
In Prison ...	1				1			24		8						5			12			10		7	1		18										87
In Asylum ...	2							19																2				4									27
In other places ...	5	73	71	44	72	31	4	126	47	76	55	32	52		27	71	1	93	77	17	5	4		74	36	8	60	47	93	40	23	15	91	41	2	6	1518

REMARKS BY THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF 1886.

THE Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes have been in operation since January 1, 1885, and their practical effect has undoubtedly been that criminals have been more successfully prosecuted and punishment has been more promptly meted out to them than before; while frivolous, vexatious, and even false litigation, which had previously abounded chiefly in our Police Courts, has been to an appreciable extent checked and kept under judicial control.

2. There were brought up and charged before the Magistrates last year 94,236 persons, as against 87,597 in 1885. The figures for the last five years stand thus :—

		Persons.
1882	...	115,902
1883	...	123,672
1884	...	128,381
1885	...	87,597
1886	...	94,236

The marked decrease during the last two years is, I believe, owing partly to the extension of Village Tribunals in the Island and partly to the repression of a class of petty cases which were formerly instituted, not so much with the view of obtaining justice, as of harrassing and annoying the defendants. The provisions of the Procedure Code, under which compensation is now awarded to accused parties for frivolous or vexatious complaints, and under which complainants are made to pay Crown costs, have practically deterred litigants from rushing recklessly into Police Courts for selfish and improper purposes.

3. The cases reported to the Police or to the Magistrates in 1886 were 52,815, as against 50,406 in 1885; whereas the number in 1884 was 71,177. The number of institutions, however, was much less than the number of cases reported, and the reason for this I have already indicated in the preceding paragraph.

4. The summary convictions for the last five years have been :—

		Persons.
1882	...	15,034
1883	...	18,798
1884	...	19,864
1885	...	20,236
1886	...	20,791

It will be observed that with fewer cases to try there were more convictions,—a result which I attribute to the operation of the Codes.

5. The number of persons discharged for want of prosecution by the party complaining, or for want of evidence, during the last year was 72,969, as against—

		Persons.
In 1882	...	90,480
1883	...	101,521
1884	...	99,463
1885	...	68,135

6. The convictions in cattle-stealing cases stand as follows :—

Supreme and District Courts	1882	...	319
	1883	...	233
	1884	...	241
District and Police Courts ...	1885	...	496
	1886	...	540

Cattle-stealing cases are now tried in District and Police Courts. The jurisdiction extended to Police Courts for the summary trial of these cases has been attended with good results. The expense and risk attending prosecutions in the Supreme Court of theft of cattle of the average value of R50 and less have been avoided, whilst prompt trials and speedy punishments have been secured.

7. The number of cases tried in District Courts resulting in convictions was—

1885	...	640
1886	...	625

The number in 1884 was 748. The decrease during the last two years is owing to a large proportion of cases formerly triable by District Courts being now tried by Police Courts under their increased punitive jurisdiction.

8. From the following figures it will be seen that during the last two years the District Courts of Kalutara and Kurunégala have decided more criminal cases than the two principal District Courts in the Island :—

				1885.		1886.
Kalutara	...	...	...	70	...	99
Kurunégala	...	...	...	115	...	58
Kandy	...	...	...	57	...	90
Colombo	...	...	...	45	...	66

9. Table IV. of the statistics discloses a decided falling off in cases tried before the Supreme Court, the number of convictions and acquittals being less than the number for any of the preceding five years. There were—

		Convictions.		Acquittals.
In 1886	...	954	...	760
1885	...	1,330	...	942
1884	...	1,414	...	1,109
1883	...	1,377	...	1,026
1882	...	1,556	...	1,413

It should, however, be borne in mind that the Supreme Court has been relieved under the Codes of much of its criminal work by both the District and Police Courts.

10. As regards the graver offences, there appears to be no decrease whatever, and I fear that the Criminal Statistics for 1887 will point to still more discouraging results.

11. The law as it now stands provides that, if in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, the accused may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence. Hence, if a man in the course of a robbery commits murder and house-breaking, and causes grievous hurt to the inmates, he may be, and is now, put on his trial charged with all these offences. In Statement VIII., therefore, of the statistics the cases of murder are classified under seven heads; and as one indictment for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder is now allowable, it is difficult, from the form in which the returns have been compiled, to say whether the "convictions" apply to "murder" or the lesser offences charged in the same indictments.

12. As a matter of fact, however, there were 66 persons tried for murder alone in 1885, 24 of whom were convicted and 42 acquitted. In 1886, under the heading of "Murder, section 296" there were 82 persons tried, of whom 48 were convicted and 34 acquitted. The convictions in 1886, it will be noticed, were double those of 1885. The statistics relating to murder cases tried during the last five years show the following results:—

		Convicted.		Acquitted.
1882	...	24	...	42
1883	...	21	...	26
1884	...	19	...	44
1885	...	24	...	42
1886	...	48	...	34

13. The number of persons tried for culpable homicide not amounting to murder was in 1886, 34. Of these, 21 were convicted and 13 acquitted, as against 84 persons tried in 1885, 68 of whom were convicted and 16 acquitted.

14. The number of persons convicted and hanged for murder in 1886 was 18, as against 8 in 1885.

15. In seeking to account for the increase in murders and in crimes of violence generally, we should not lose sight of the practice, unhappily so common amongst natives of this country, of carrying knives about their person and of freely using these at any ordinary quarrel, and upon the slightest provocation, more especially when the parties are in a state of semi-drunkenness caused by indulgence in arrack so ready to hand at village taverns.

16. As distinguishing the state of crime within the various circuits of this Island, and at the same time embodying some useful suggestions for the general improvement of the administration of justice in criminal matters, the following special reports called for by me from the Crown Counsel in charge of the Prosecuting Department will be found to be of interest. The reports were intended to contain information under the following heads, which I prescribed:—

(1) How far the increased jurisdiction of District Courts had afforded relief to the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction during the year 1886;

(2) How far the practical working of the Ceylon Penal Code had increased the criminal work of the Supreme Court;

(3) The number of cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts within each circuit in 1886, and the number in each of the four previous years, distinguishing the number of cases under the old and new procedure;

(4) The views of each Crown Counsel as to the state of crime within his circuit during the past year as compared with previous years, and as to the causes which, in his opinion, had led to the increase or decrease of crime;

(5) Suggestions for improving the administration of criminal justice within each circuit, and for securing more effectually the prevention as well as the detection of crime.

Some of the suggestions which I have received have already engaged the attention of the Executive Government; and I shall be glad to render all the help I can in furthering such reforms as have been shown to be absolutely necessary.

S. GRENIER,
Attorney-General.

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1886.

I REGRET there has been some delay in sending this report; but it has been unavoidable. I had to get returns and information from the various District and Police Courts to assist me in furnishing a satisfactory report.

It would be more convenient to blend all the information required in the first and second paragraphs of your letter No. 598, of the 7th ultimo, as the subjects therein mentioned are intimately connected.

I annex two statements, A and B. These statements do not include the cases tried by the Supreme Court at the sessions held at Kurunégala and those tried by the District Court of that place, for the criminal work of the district of Kurunégala, though in the Midland Circuit, is, as you know, supervised by the Crown Counsel for the North-Western Province.

These statements (A and B) show the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court and the various District Courts in my circuit from 1882 to the first quarter of 1887, and I think go to establish satisfactorily that the increased jurisdiction of the District Courts has afforded considerable relief to the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction. I would say that the criminal work of the Supreme Court has diminished by nearly 70 per cent.

The number of cases tried in the Supreme Court in the Midland Circuit was as follows:—

1882	...	...	244
1883	...	...	219
1884	...	...	208
1885*	...	...	144
1886	...	...	65

The comparatively larger number tried in 1885, the year in which the Codes came into operation, over that tried in 1886 is easily explained. In January and February, 1885, fifty cases, which had been committed for trial during the previous year under the old procedure, were inserted in the calendar, and went to swell it; and it is probable, that the Codes having just come into operation, their working was not quite familiar to the judicial officers, and that many cases which ought to have been tried by the District Courts were sent before the Supreme Court. But as the provisions of the Code gradually came to be better understood and worked more smoothly, the number of cases sent before the Supreme Court diminished, as you will see from the number of cases tried under the Code during the second and third sessions of 1885, the three sessions of 1886, and the first session of 1887.

All ordinary cases of burglary and theft from dwelling-houses—whatever the value of the property stolen might have been—was, under the old procedure, as a rule, tried before the Supreme Court, and such cases usually went to swell the calendar; but since the Codes came into operation, cases of this description are triable, and are tried, by the District Courts. Only serious cases of burglary or theft, as when committed by a gang, or when combined with violence, or where the property stolen is of considerable value, are sent for trial before the Supreme Court.

Though the Supreme Court work has diminished so considerably, the criminal work of the district of *Kandy* has increased since the Codes came into operation. With the increased punitive powers of the District Courts this was naturally to be expected. This increase, however, is not very marked at present, but I believe the District Court work will go on increasing in the future.

The statement B shows an increase in 1885 over the numbers tried in 1882, 1883, and 1884 in the District Court of Kandy, if the cattle thefts tried during those years are excluded.

		Cases Tried.		Deduct Cattle Thefts.		Balance.
1882	...	103	...	43	...	60
1883	...	89	...	39	...	50
1884	...	89	...	29	...	40
1885	...	—	...	—	...	82
1886	...	—	...	—	...	75
1887 (first quarter)		—	...	—	...	35

It is to be remarked that practically cattle stealing cases have been since 1885 withdrawn from the District Courts; yet the number of criminal cases tried in the District Court of Kandy in 1885, 1886, and the first quarter of 1887 is in excess of those tried in previous years.

Formerly, *all* thefts of cattle were tried by the District Courts, but since the Codes such cases are disposed of by the Police Courts; for theft of cattle, where the property does not exceed R50 in value, is within the jurisdiction of Police Courts, and Sinhalese cattle generally are not worth more than R20 to R30 per head. I should also state that many cases of assault, which were before the Codes only triable by the District Courts, are now tried by the Police Courts; and under section 226 of the Procedure Code many cases beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of a Police Court are tried by the Magistrates with the consent of the party accused. Yet, with all this relief afforded to the District Courts by the increased punitive powers of Police Magistrates, the criminal work of the District Court of Kandy has increased, and will, I believe, still increase.

That the criminal work in respect of cattle thefts is by no means of a light nature, is apparent from the statement C herewith annexed. The number of cases tried by the Police Magistrates of the several minor courts, and which would formerly have been triable by the Kandy District Court, was in 1885, 124; 1886, 126; first quarter of 1887, 31.

From this state of facts we might be led to conclude that, though relief has been afforded to the District Courts by the withdrawal of cattle thefts from those courts, the work of the minor courts has been rendered heavier. But this I understand is not really so; for the Magistrates find it less laborious to dispose of such cases summarily in their own courts, than go through an inquiry in detail and through all the necessary forms, with the view of obtaining instructions from the Attorney-General's Department and committing the cases before a superior court.

Excepting perhaps cattle stealing, which has increased in some districts, I do not think crime in general has increased during 1886. It stands about the same as in previous years. What the causes were which brought about the increase of crime during the previous years is a problem difficult to solve. It is hardly possible to point to any one particular fact as the exciting cause. A combination of causes, I believe, had led to this; amongst others, the poverty prevailing in the country—the inefficiency of the detective force of the police—the ignorance and sometimes corruption of the petty local headmen—a want of systematic real hard work in our prisons (work irksome and distasteful to prisoners)—delay in bringing offenders to punishment.

The Codes, I believe, will gradually work a reformation. The increased punitive powers of the District and Police Courts will prove useful in checking crime, as a larger number of offenders is now more promptly punished. This has a better deterrent effect than a sentence of longer imprisonment passed long after the commission of the offence.

I am not much in favour of corporal punishment, but in districts where cases of violence of a dangerous character inflicted with the knife, and cases of cattle stealing, are prevalent, I think the lash, inflicted in the villages where the offence was committed, will have a very beneficial effect, and suppress such offences.

Further aid, I think, may be rendered to the Supreme Court, and will, I believe, conduce to the improvement of the administration of criminal justice, if the jurisdiction of the District and Police Courts is increased, and such courts empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment up to terms not exceeding four years and one year respectively. Though at present the jurisdiction of

* The year the Codes came into operation.

the District and Police Courts is by the 15th section of the Procedure Code restricted to two years and to six months respectively, yet under the 18th section of that Code practically such courts are empowered to inflict *twice* the amount of punishment which in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction it is competent for them to inflict. Many Judges, however, shrink from exercising the right conferred by the 18th section, save in exceptional instances.

Crown Counsel's Office,
Kandy, May 28, 1887.

OWEN MORGAN,
Crown Counsel.

A.—SUPREME COURT.

		First Session.	Second Session.	Third Session.	Total.
1882	Code ...	—	—	—	244
	Old Procedure	114	76	54	
1883	Code ...	—	—	—	219
	Old Procedure	91	65	63	
1884	Code ...	—	—	—	208
	Old Procedure	57	77	74	
1885	Code ...	20	29	38	138
	Old Procedure	50	1	—	
1886	Code ...	21	24	16	65
	Old Procedure	1	1	2	
1887	Code ...	17	—	—	19
	Old Procedure	2	—	—	

B.—DISTRICT COURTS.

	Old Procedure.		Code.		
	Ordinary Cases.	Cattle Thefts.	Ordinary Cases.	Cattle Thefts.	Total.
Kandy.					
1882 ...	60	43	—	—	103
1883 ...	50	39	—	—	89
1884 ...	40	29	—	—	69
1885 ...	19	5	48	10	82
1886 ...	1	—	72	2	75
1887 (first quarter) ...	—	—	32	3	35
Anurádhapura.					
1882 ...	2	5	—	—	7
1883 ...	5	3	—	—	8
1884 ...	2	4	—	—	6
1885 ...	2	—	10	2	14
1886 ...	—	—	4	2	6
1887 (first quarter) ...	—	—	5	2	7
Kégalla.					
1882 ...	30	29	—	—	59
1883 ...	44	21	—	—	65
1884 ...	23	17	—	—	40
1885 ...	—	—	22	15	37
1886 ...	—	—	24	—	24
1887 (first quarter) ...	—	—	9	1	10
Badulla.					
1882 ...	55	11	—	—	66
1883 ...	43	10	—	—	53
1884 ...	20	13	—	—	33
1885 ...	3		13	9	25
1886 ...	—		19	—	19
1887 (first quarter) ...	—	—	3	—	3

C.—CATTLE THEFT CASES TRIED IN POLICE COURTS.

	1885.	1886.	First Quarter, 1887.
Kandy District.			
Kandy ...	28	33	11
Galagedara ...	6	5	1
Mátalé ...	49	35	14
Paṇwila and Urugala	18	12	4
Gampola ...	3	13	1
Pussęlláwa ...	—	1	—
Maturaṭa and Nuwara Eliya	20	23	—
Hatton ...		4	—
Total ...	124	126	31
Badulla District.			
Badulla ...	23	38	9
Haldummulla ...	9	7	4
Total ...	32	45	13
Kégalla and Anurádhapura Districts.			
Kégalla ...	110	96	32
Anurádhapura ...	20	4	10
Total ...	130	100	42

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1886.

DURING the year 1886 the total number of cases tried in the Supreme Court was 64, against 74 in 1885 and 75 in 1884, but all these three years showed a great increase over the year 1883, when there were only 41 trials in that year, and also over 1882, in which year there were 65 trials. These figures for 1885 and 1886 should, however, be considered with the qualification, that in the former year there were 32 cases and in the latter 4 cases under the old procedure. If not for the continuance of the old procedure in 1885, represented by not less than 32 cases, the total of 74 would have been reduced accordingly. In 1886 there was an increase over 1885, taking only the new procedure cases.

The practical work of the Supreme Court has not, in my opinion, been *increased* by the new Code.

Comparing 1886 with 1882, including four old procedure cases, the total in 1886 was 64, against 65 in 1882 under the old procedure, so that there was no increase, but one less; and taking off the four old procedure cases from the total of 64 in 1886, there was a slight decrease. Comparing 1886 with 1884, there was a slight decrease—64 against 75; and taking off the four old procedure cases, 60 against 75. A comparison of the years after the new procedure with 1883 shows at first sight an increase as far as the Supreme Court is concerned.

The return of the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court and in the District Courts of this circuit shows that in the latter there has been a marked decrease in 1886. Adding together the Supreme Court and the District Court trials for the five years from 1882 to 1886, a decrease of trials is shown, as follows :—

1882 ...	... 279	1885 ...	... 210
1883 ...	... 201	1886 ...	... 165
1884 ...	... 201		

I would quote this as showing a decrease of crime if not that the increased jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates is an important factor, which cannot be left out of consideration. With a view to illustrate this, I called for on April 13 returns of cattle cases tried in the various Police Courts. These returns have all been received, except from Galle and Balapitiya, the Magistrate of the latter place stating that he cannot make such a return till May 15. As I have had occasion to remark in a previous report (No. 72 of March 24, 1886) the provision in the second schedule attached to the Criminal Procedure Code, that thefts of cattle under the value of R50 are triable in the Police Courts, has practically given them almost exclusive jurisdiction in ordinary cattle cases; and this provision has relieved the District Courts of an important part of their former jurisdiction, though by the relief given to the business of the Supreme Court by the increased criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts the numbers of trials in the latter have not been decreased to the extent it would have been otherwise. The following tabulated statement for the five years shows that, subject to the operation of the above decrease in cases of minor importance and increase in cases of more serious offences, there has been a marked decrease in the number of District Court trials :—

Criminal Trials in the District Courts from 1882 to 1886.

	Galle.	Mátara.	Tangalla.	Total.
1882	130	52	32	214
1883	102	29	29	160
1884	62	35	29	126
1885	83	24	29	136
1886	49	35	17	101

The above tabular statement shows at one view that, excepting an increase in 1885 over the preceding year, there has been a steady decrease, year by year, in the number of criminal trials in the District Courts, the total in 1886 being less than half in 1882. I consider this as a most satisfactory indication of a decrease in crime, because District Courts must be considered as courts of superior jurisdiction engaged in the trial of serious offences.

I append a short tabular statement distinguishing old from new procedure cases in the above District Courts for the two years of the new procedure :—

	Old Procedure.	New Procedure.	Total.
1885	51	85	136
1886	—	101	101

This comparison will show at one view a confirmation of the deduction drawn from the preceding tabular comparison, that a decrease of crime is observable throughout the circuit; but as statistics are often misleading, this opinion can only be confirmed by carefully examined statistics of Police Court trials.

My views with regard to the state of crime within my circuit are that several causes have operated to reduce crime. *First*, the removal of mail steamers and of the free circulation of the money formerly leading to thefts, and to offences provoked by the use of intoxicating drinks. This cause, operating directly in the town of Galle and its vicinity, also operated indirectly in adjacent localities. Many dishonest and idle touts and attendants upon steamer passengers have also gone to Colombo. *Secondly*, the great depression of trade by lessening the means of indulgence in arrack has indirectly decreased the number, not only of offences against persons, but of offences against property which follow meetings of drunkards and gamblers. *Thirdly*, the operation of the Stamp Ordinance, No. 43 of 1884, by levying a stamp duty of 25c. upon each complaint and of 15c. for every summons in "non-cognizable" cases, has checked much criminal litigation, by which complainants have falsely harassed defendants and provoked reprisals. This

is an important cause of a lawless state of society. *Fourthly*, the denial of appeals, there being now no appeal in criminal cases on acquittals except at the instance of the Attorney-General, appeals from convictions in Police Courts being altogether denied, except upon punishments above R25 and one month's imprisonment, and in the District Courts above R100 and three months' imprisonment. In the Police Court no doubt individual cases of hardship may arise, but taking the standard of "the greatest good of the greatest number," I have no hesitation in saying that, on the whole, these restrictions have done good, undoubtedly so in the District Court where so often the judge brings sufficient experience to bear in the decision of cases. *Fifthly*, the new fields of employment in some districts by the introduction of the tea cultivation and consequent employment of men who would otherwise find time for cattle stealing and thefts of prædial products. This in last year's report I noticed on what had been experienced in the Balapitiya district. With the denial of the old temptations and facilities for vexatious litigation, employment should be found for the male population.

With regard to suggestions for improving the administration of criminal justice, my first suggestion is a very large one, and one which embraces a subject too large to be included in a departmental report of this kind. The proper administration of justice largely depends upon a properly organised system of police officers and of officers of a superior grade, remunerated by adequate salaries, and carefully trained to discharge their duties. Such a system does not exist. The only checks upon the errors of police officers are severe admonitions from the bench or representations to the Agent of the province. In remote districts, such as belong to the judicial district of Tangalla, the former deputy coroners, now acting under a new descriptive title, are respectable old men, very ignorant and uneducated, whom it would be difficult to replace. All through the circuit a better class of police officers should be employed. *Secondly*, the Procedure Code which, on the whole, has worked so well, should be eased in its working when actual practice shows that its provisions are wanting in elasticity. One suggestion I have to make in connection with the amendment (under the 380th section of the Ceylon Penal Code) of the second schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code. By it a robbery, "if committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise," is beyond the jurisdiction of a District Court. In the first place, this is a very common form of a false charge, and where the property alleged to have been taken is of little value, it is not convenient to trouble a Supreme Court jury with it, simply because the locality may fall within the definition of a highway, and the time happen to be after sunset. If power is given to the Attorney-General, under special circumstances, to commit such cases before the *District Court*, there will be a practical gain. At present, any scuffle in which a comb or an umbrella is said to have been taken, if the time was after sunset, can only be sent before a jury. There is a class of cases in which the Magistrate may hesitate to dismiss at once, but which he may desire to submit to another decision; and if such cases occur under section 380 of the Ceylon Penal Code, it is not fair to Supreme Court jurors that they should solve this difficulty. Power ought to be given to the Attorney-General to grant a special *fiat* for the commitment of petty cases of highway robbery after sunset before the District Court.

A similar observation applies to thefts after preparation made for causing hurt. Where complainants are too ready to exaggerate their cases and add on the circumstance of a drawn knife, a Police Court or even District Court may be deprived of their just jurisdiction by the application of the second schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code to the 371st section of the Ceylon Penal Code.

I would also suggest that rules for the guidance of Police Magistrates and of police officers connected with the prosecution of offences should be prepared.

Crown Counsel's Office,
Galle, May 3, 1887.

LOUIS NELL,
Crown Counsel.

Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme Court and in the District Courts within the Southern Circuit, from 1882 to 1886.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886
Supreme Court.					
Number of Cases tried :—					
Under the Old Procedure ...	65	41	75	32	4
Under the New Procedure...	—	—	—	42	60
Total ...	65	41	75	74	64
District Court.					
Number of Cases tried :—					
Under the Old Procedure ...	214	160	126	51	—
Under the New Procedure...	—	—	—	85	101
Total ...	214	160	126	136	101

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT AND WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

As I happen to be holding the two offices of Crown Counsel for the Northern Circuit and of Officiating Crown Counsel for the Western Province, I will send you one report for the two circuits, as my remarks will to a great extent apply to both.

I have a better knowledge of the Northern Circuit than of the Western Province, as I have had the charge of the criminal work of the Eastern Province since January, 1868, and of the Northern Province since 1877, with slight intervals spent on furlough and in acting as District Judge

of Kandy; whereas I have only had the supervision of the Pánaduré and Kalutara work since the beginning of last year, though I had previously conducted prosecutions in the province.

You inquire how far the increased jurisdiction of District Courts has afforded relief to the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction during the year 1886. I am of opinion that the increased jurisdiction has not had much influence on the work of the judges on the original criminal side of the Supreme Court, as the returns C and E do not show an increase of cases tried in the District Courts, but the contrary; hence we must look to other causes for the falling off in criminal appeals and for the comparatively small number of cases on the calendars. These I will point out.

It is true that the introduction of the Codes has had a marked effect upon the administration of criminal justice in relieving the Supreme Court of a portion of the criminal work previously cast upon it. Table A shows the number of appeals from the District Courts (criminal) and from the Police Courts throughout the Island from 1882 to 1886. From this statement it appears that criminal appeals have fallen off,—in District Courts more than fifty per cent. and in Police Courts thirty per cent.

It has always seemed to me to be a doubtful policy refusing persons convicted of criminal offences the right of appeal; however, this was strongly and successfully advocated by the framer of the Code (Sir Bruce Burnside) in his letter to the Earl of Derby, of January 3, 1883. He wrote as follows:—

> It is absolutely necessary, if the appeal work is to be kept within the capacity of the Supreme Court to deal with it, that there should be some restriction upon the unlimited right of appeal which exists in every case; and it seems to me that any individual case of hardship which may be occasioned by the limit which this section imposes will be far out-balanced by the corresponding public good which will result in checking the frivolous appeals which now take place,—appeals which, for the most part, are made for the mere purpose of gaining time or prejudicing the adverse party. I propose, therefore, to take away the right of appeal from District Court sentences which do not exceed three months' imprisonment or a fine of R100, and from Police Court sentences which do not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of R25. I except the right of appeal on questions of law, and I reserve the right of the court to grant leave to appeal.
>
> With these restrictions, and with the further provision in section 409, whereby an appellant in every case is required to give security to prosecute his appeal and to abide the judgment of the Appellate Court, I anticipate that the labour of the Supreme Court will be reduced within a measurable compass, and that the present scandalous abuse of the right of appeal may be checked.

The Earl of Derby, in his reply of January 30, approved of the limitation of the right of appeal, but very properly disapproved of the suggestion that the appellant should give security to prosecute the appeal, as it might be oppressive. The further requirement introduced by the local Legislature, that appeals bear a stamp of R5, prevents some persons, who have been convicted, from appealing, though they may have good grounds of appeal. Table A shows that the modes adopted have reduced the number of criminal appeals to about one-third of the number before the Codes came into operation.

The criminal circuit work has also decreased, especially as regards the Northern Circuit, and to some extent in the sessional district of Colombo. I annex Table B, showing cases tried on the Northern Circuit during the years 1882 to 1886. Table C shows the cases tried at the criminal sessions held at Colombo and Ratnapura during the same period, to enable you to more fully compare the working of the various District Courts. Table B shows the cases committed by the Magistrates for the various divisions in the districts of Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittívu, Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa. Table C shows the cases committed by the Magistrates of the divisions of the districts of Colombo, Negombo, Ratnapura, and Kalutara. Table D shows the cases tried in the Northern Circuit in the District Courts of Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam in the Northern Province, and in those of Trincomalee and Batticaloa in the Eastern Province. Table E gives the number of the cases tried in the Colombo Circuit in the District Courts of Colombo, Negombo, Ratnapura, and Kalutara, in the Western Province.

These returns evidencing that the Codes have not increased the criminal work of the District Courts, the question remains, Has crime in the Island decreased? if not, what has become of the criminal charges?

I have no difficulty in replying to this question: the increased punitive jurisdiction of the Police Courts accounts for the diminution of cases tried in the superior courts.

When I first commenced to practise in 1865, many charges of cattle-stealing, nearly all charges of aggravated assault if a knife were used, all charges of house-breaking, robbery, and theft from a dwelling-house, were tried in the Supreme Court, some of them being now triable by Police Courts, as I will show below.

In 1885, the Codes came into operation. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Police Court was increased from three months' imprisonment and a fine of R50 to six months' imprisonment and a fine of R100 (section 16, Procedure Code); and further, Police Courts were empowered to convict a person at one trial of several offences with power to inflict for each the maximum punishment of six months.

A glance at Schedule II. of the Criminal Procedure Code shows how many cases can now be tried by Police Courts formerly beyond their jurisdiction. I may instance *cattle-stealing*, if the value of the animal or animals stolen does not exceed R50 (section 368).

Again, charges of theft even from a dwelling-house or by a clerk, if the property stolen does not exceed R100 (section 367) are now within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Police Courts; so are attempts to commit robbery (section 381).

As regards charges of misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant, and cheating, whatever may be the amount involved, they are cognizable by Police Courts (sections 386, 387, 389, 391, and 400).

Further, Police Courts have a special enlarged jurisdiction over all offences within the jurisdiction of a District Court, provided the accused will consent to be tried (section 226). In these cases a Police Court can inflict double the maximum punishment to which the jurisdiction of a Police Court in summary trial extends (section 228). A glance at Schedule II. to the Procedure Code will show what a vast number of cases can thus be tried by consent.

Thus, Police Courts, either in their ordinary jurisdiction or in trials by consent, can dispose of a vast number of cases formerly sent for trial to the Supreme Court.

If such be the case, it might be expected that the institutions in the Police Courts would be greatly in excess of those in former years. This is, however, not the case: the reason is obvious. At one time the number of cases instituted in Police Courts would have been alarming had the majority of the cases, or even a large percentage, been other than mere village or fish wives' squabbles. An old woman of an irascible temper, and with a foul tongue, questioned the chastity of her opponent or his or her mother; mutual abuse took place, both parties rushed to the nearest Police Court, the one party charged the other with pulling her hair. A cross case was brought for assault by pulling off her cloth. Both the charges were false, and neither came to trial:—"complainant absent," or "parties absent," or "case dismissed," was all the case-book showed. These cases are now usually instituted in village tribunal courts, where those courts exist; if not, persons hesitate to institute them in Police Courts lest they be fined for bringing false and vexatious cases. Thus the Codes have been useful in stopping the institution of false cases, which wasted the time of Magistrates, clerks, and process servers, so that Magistrates have now time to deal with more serious charges.

I must not fail to point out that I am afraid that the powers given to Police Magistrates to punish complainants are sometimes abused. If A charges B with assault, but is unable to establish his charge, *non constat* that the charge is not a true one. Witnesses may be bought over by the defendants, who on receiving the R10 as compensation under section 236 remunerate the witnesses. It would be well to call upon the Medical Department for a return of persons examined in the various districts for injuries, and thus to see how many of them were brought before the Police Magistrate of the district.

There are, I believe, a vast number of false cases still instituted, and convictions secured, owing to the inexperience of Magistrates. I refer to cases of cattle-stealing, arson, house-breaking, and highway robbery. I firmly believe that the vast majority of cattle-stealing cases are *proved* by false witnesses. A loses an animal: steps are taken to convict some known cattle-stealer; the stereotyped evidence is led of people seeing the animal driven away. In cases of arson, the house is fired; no one saw this done; so an enemy is charged and witnesses called to prove that they saw the accused running away, while the house was burning, from its vicinity, but no two witnesses in either case testify to seeing the accused at the same spot. House-breaking cases are useful to lock up a troublesome man. A small hole is made in the wall of mud; nothing is stolen, and the man to be incarcerated is charged: the necessary witnesses are forthcoming to show that he ran away from the direction of the house, or he is asked to come to the spot on some pretext, and is then seized; the end is gained in either case. Two persons have a row on the road: the one who is worsted charges his opponent with robbing him, a comb, a waist chain, or some such article being alleged to have been stolen.

Some persons are in favour of long terms of imprisonment; but I am not, except in the case of old offenders who are dangerous to the public weal when at large. I think that shorter periods at once following the commission of the offence have a far more deterrent effect than longer sentences not passed till after a lapse of some months, during which time the accused enjoys prison luxuries without being called upon to work. Further, after a time the convict gets used to prison life, and at last begins to enjoy the good food, clean cells, health-giving exercise, and other comforts, whereas the first few months of the penal stage are really a punishment.

The practical working of the Ceylon Penal Code has in no way increased the criminal work of the Supreme Court.

Tables B, C, D, and E show the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court and in the District Courts within the Northern Circuit and in the sessional district of Colombo from 1882 to 1886.

These returns show a large number of cases tried in the Supreme Court at Jaffna in 1884. This was owing to a number of riots which occurred in connection with a temple at Point Pedro.

In the Northern Circuit, I consider that the state of crime has not undergone any material alteration. There are but few cases of homicide, and using the knife is not nearly so common as in some parts of the Island, where a word is followed by a blow and a blow by a deadly wound, knives being plunged into the body of an assailant without the slightest hesitation.

I regret to find that in the Western Province the use of the knife is becoming more common than in years gone by, and hence there is an increase in the number of fatal assaults, and consequently of trials for homicide. I attribute this to the removal of flogging from the punishments which courts may inflict for the use of the knife. This I consider to have been an error, as, with the exception of indecent assaults upon women and children, no class of cases so much deserve the infliction of a punishment which can be felt.

In the Northern Circuit, the inhabitants are Tamils. Amongst them the classes of offences most prevalent are those of dishonesty, such as theft unaccompanied by violence, cheating, and forgeries. I am dealing merely with *mala in se*, not with artificial offences such as illicit making of salt and various breaches of the laws for the protection of the revenue. These of course are comparatively common, and the commission is only restrained by fear of punishment, as ordinary villagers do not look upon these offences in the same light as *mala in se*.

Theft.—There is one class of theft of which we find few examples in the Northern Circuit—*theft of cattle.* This I attribute to the fact that there are fewer vagabonds in the Northern Circuit than in the Western Province; and the facility for disposing of stolen cattle is not so great, as where two or three provinces touch each other in which large towns exist, and as the inhabitants consume large quantities of beef, stolen cattle are more easily got rid of.

Forgeries.—The people have very loose ideas of this crime: just as they would have no hesitation in calling witnesses to prove a payment really made, though unseen by the witnesses, so they will at once forge a receipt for money they have really paid; or if a land has been purchased and a great part of the consideration has been paid, it is considered clever to forge a conveyance for the land or a mortgage bond to secure the re-payment of the money. Of this I have had numerous instances.

During the cholera season of 1877 and 1878, I believe that unprincipled notaries were the means of leaving many widows and orphans penniless. A died: after his death B produced a transfer agreement purporting to have been executed the day before his death. Such deeds are agreements for the future transfer of lands, the consideration, or nearly the whole of it, being alleged to have been paid; there is usually a covenant that the intending purchaser shall enter into possession at once, and a time is fixed for giving the conveyance. These agreements were invented

to evade one of the requirements of the customary law of Jaffna, recognised by Ordinance No. 2 of 1842, by which the majority of conveyances require an uḍaiyár's schedule: that is to say, no lands entered in the old thómbu registry can legally be conveyed without publication being thrice made by the uḍaiyár a week apart, to the effect that a certain land, fully described, entered in the thómbu in the name of A or B, is to be sold for a sum named. This is to enable them who have the right of pre-emption to come forward and claim that right: that is to say, neighbouring landowners, mortgagees, and others. Should no claim be made, the uḍaiyár gives a certificate to that effect, called an "uḍaiyár's schedule;" but if a claim be made, the uḍaiyár gives what is known as an "objection schedule." For these schedules the uḍaiyár receives two per cent. on the value of land sold. This law does not apply to lands in the town of Jaffna or to titles having a Crown grant as their foundation—only to those entered in the thómbu register. The practice of publication is now very mythical, as schedules can be obtained from the uḍaiyár almost on demand. I have, when in practice in Jaffna, sought to set aside several schedules on the ground of want of publication, and I never knew a case in which due publication was proved.

I am inclined to think that the opening of railways has helped to increase the crime of the country, as such a large number of carters, boutique-keepers, cattle shed owners, and others, were deprived of means of livelihood, that they naturally took to thieving, house-breaking, and crimes *ejusdem generis*. Should a railway be extended to Jaffna, I fear that the same result will follow.

Homicide.—In Jaffna two very serious murders took place at the Nellúr temple. As the cases are still *sub judicii*, I will make no further remarks about them.

There were several convictions for murder from the Kalutara district in November, 1886. The carrying out of the sentence of death has, I think, had a beneficial result upón the state of crime in that part of the country, as I have since that time had very few cases disclosing violence sent up to me for instructions.

One case from Ratnapura resulted in a conviction in December. The murderer was hanged. Two men induced a gem merchant to go to the house of the man who has been hanged (Denis Naide). He was there brutally murdered—felled like an ox, and his throat was then cut. I have since that time prosecuted the second man, Kiribanda. He was convicted, and has been sentenced to death.

Improving the Administration of Justice.—First, it is necessary to make better provision for the detection of crime and arrest of offenders; and this can, I think, only be done by appointing a paid police vidáné in each village or for each group of villages. It may be said that this would be a heavy tax on the general revenue, but, as I will show, this need not be the case.

At present, if a crime has been committed in any village and a detective is sent to the spot, he has to rely upon information given to him by the local headmen. He knows nothing of the people, and is of course guided or misled, as the case may be, by information received; for how can Government expect unpaid headmen to exert themselves, when the doing so will not in any way directly benefit them, whereas by shutting their eyes and ears they may receive valuable consideration. Again, the trouble entailed upon them is very great: they may have to attend court on several occasions; they receive no batta; hence the parties obliged must pay it. By paying one police vidáné in each village or group of villages, and giving him a commuted allowance for batta, crime would be more surely detected. Of course care must be taken in the selection by the Agent of these men: they must not be called upon to do any revenue work; and being on the spot will be more able to trace offenders than detectives sent from a distance.

Were such men appointed, criminal processes might be sent to them for service or execution. Places to lock up criminals might be built; and as the Fiscal would be to some extent relieved of the duty of serving or executing criminal processes, the staff of servers might be reduced. I may mention, that by the orders of Government criminal processes are served and executed in Jaffna by the police and local headmen.

If it were possible thus to pay some of the headmen, we have another evil to combat when the offenders are produced before the courts. I mean the giving of false evidence. It is to me a very awful consideration that a great deal of the evidence upon which a man is convicted is false, that even when a fellow-villager's life depends upon oral testimony, the witnesses cannot speak the truth; and for this state of things we are directly responsible. A Christian is bound by the sanction of an oath, but a person not professing the Christian faith is not bound by any such sanction; hence, when untruthfulness forms a part of the nature of ordinary villagers, can we expect to hear the truth, or that witnesses will come to court merely to state what they have seen, rather than as partisans? The remedy is to a great extent in the hands of the Government by providing some sanctions binding upon witnesses. In some out-stations the truth is arrived at in cases of persons professing the Muhammedan faith by allowing them to swear on the Koran, or by allowing parties to go and swear at temples or in the churches. No record is of course made of this, but only a note—"case postponed for a settlement"—and after swearing or refusing to swear on the Koran, at temples, or in churches, the parties agree to a judgment being entered; and I believe that the truth is thus arrived at.

In 1865, I was investigating a charge of rape preferred by a woman against a young overseer of the Public Works Department. I was impressed with the falsity of the charge. I therefore adopted a form of oath binding upon the heathen woman. She at once declined to repeat her story. Of course this was not legal, but it was to my mind satisfactory. Possibly, if the Supreme Court would take steps in cases of perjury to have them tried at once under section 444 of the Procedure Code, some good might be done.

You will observe the distinction between sections 443 and 444: section 443 seems to refer to courts other than the Supreme Court; section 444 to the Supreme Court; thus, it seems to me, that if a witness perjures himself, the Supreme Court can at once charge the person, and, adding the case to the calendar, have him tried during the same session.

There is another course which would also tend to discovery of truth. I mean local investigations, as in India,—if every revenue officer when on circuit heard and decided charges in the villages through which he passed. This is quite possible for Magistrates under the Code, as His Excellency does not appoint "any convenient place" for the court as was the case under section 56 of Ordinance 11 of 1868; and if Magistrates visited the scenes of serious crime, and were allowed in cases of murder and serious outrages *to go to the expense of having plans made*, juries would be in a far better position to administer justice. In a late trial, without a rough sketch being made

by the Disáwa, I do not think Kiribanda would have been convicted of the murder of the gem Moorman at Ratnapura; but in few cases have we headmen as witnesses so intelligent as the Disáwa.

I consider that the Jury System requires revision. In years gone by the English panel consisted entirely of Europeans and Burghers, but now we find a large proportion of natives on each of these panels, so that if a European or Burgher be put upon their trial, they may possibly not be tried by their fellow-countrymen; whereas a Siṇhalese or Tamil has the privilege of being tried by a jury consisting entirely of Siṇhalese or Tamils. To meet this difficulty, I would have the special jury list in Colombo and Kandy prepared according to nationality of Europeans, Burghers, Siṇhalese, and Tamils. Then an accused could be tried by his fellow-countrymen of the greatest intelligence. It does seem to me a great waste of public money and of time for three panels to be in attendance throughout the service. I obviated this difficulty at the last Ratnapura session by on the second day calling over all the cases, taking the prisoners' pleas, and as none of them claimed to be tried by a Siṇhalese or Tamil jury, those panels were discharged. I would do this always if the presiding judge would allow me, and then, if in some cases the prisoners claim to be tried by native juries, I could go on with these cases on fixed days, on those days relieving the English-speaking panel, and *vice versa*.

I do not approve of the present requirements of the Code in cases of murder, that there must be a majority of *three* for a conviction or acquittal; the result is, that in many cases the jury have to be discharged, and the prisoner tried again. In view of the feeling amongst jurymen against capital punishment, I think that a majority should be sufficient to ensure a conviction or acquittal.

It seems to me that jurisdiction might well be given to District Courts in certain cases of forgery (section 454). The crime of forgery is usually considered to be of a most heinous nature, and deserving of severe punishment; and this is so in cases of judicial or other records, notarial documents, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, bank notes, bills of lading, and many others; but there is a class of cases which might be tried in the District Court: I mean forged orders for the delivery of goods. Such an offence ordinarily is in reality a case of obtaining goods by false pretences, the false pretence being the production of a forged order. Another class of cases would be forgeries of receipts for a small amount. The same would apply to charges of arson, setting fire to a hut worth R3, in which a man keeps his chattels worth possibly 50c., and hence a place for the custody of property. Surely two years' rigorous imprisonment would usually meet such cases. All that is required is to put "District Court" in the schedule opposite section 419, and inserting the same in the schedule opposite section 454, with a clause containing the exceptions which are not to be tried by a District Court.

I have by letter No. 11, of March 23, 1887, pointed out that Magistrates should have power to take bail from complainants and witnesses at any stage of the proceedings, and that the rights of prisoners as regards having the witnesses cited should be more clearly defined. I am, as directed by you, preparing some clauses to give effect to my opinion in the said letter expressed.

Crown Counsel's Office,
June 9, 1887.

CHAS. HAY,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Appeals to the Supreme Court from 1882 to 1886 from District Courts and Police Courts throughout the Island.

	District Courts	Police Courts.	Total.
1882	121	1,106	1,227
1883	106	1,152	1,258
1884	102	1,090	1,192
1885	56	366	422
1886	56	369	425

B.—Cases tried before the Supreme Court on the Northern Circuit from 1882 to 1886.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Jaffna :—*					
Old Procedure	22	17	33	9	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	11	7
Total	22	17	33	20	7
Mannár :—†					
Old Procedure	6	1	—	2	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	4	—
Total	6	1	—	6	—
Mullaittívu :—†					
Old Procedure	1	1	—	3	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	3	—
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam :—†					
Old Procedure	1	—	—	—	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1	—	—	1	—
Trincomalee :—†					
Old Procedure	2	2	2	—	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	1	1
Total	2	2	2	1	1

* Contains divisions of Jaffna, Mallákam, Chávakachchéri, Kayts, and Point Pedro. † Not divided.

Batticaloa :—					
Old Procedure	8	18	12	7	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	1	8
Total	8	18	12	8	8
Total :—					
Old Procedure	40	39	47	21	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	18	15
Total	40	39	47	39	15

C.—Cases tried before the Supreme Court in the Sessional District of Colombo, from 1882 to 1886.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Colombo :—†					
Old Procedure	92	130	138	80	3
New Procedure	—	—	—	62	74
Total	92	130	138	142	77
Negombo :—‡					
Old Procedure	16	13	10	10	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	11	12
Total	16	13	10	21	12
Ratnapura :—§					
Old Procedure	45	23	26	17	1
New Procedure	—	—	—	17	31
Total	45	23	26	34	32
Kalutara :—‖					
Old Procedure	56	40	64	16	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	17	40
Total	56	40	64	33	40
Total :—					
Old Procedure	209	206	238	123	4
New Procedure	—	—	—	117	157
Total	209	206	238	240	161

D.—Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit, from 1882 to 1886.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Jaffna :—¶					
Old Procedure	49	29	63	12	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	26	15
Total	49	29	63	38	15
Mannár :—**					
Old Procedure	1	2	2	—	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	1	2
Total	1	2	2	1	2
Mullaittívu :—**					
Old Procedure	—	—	1	1	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	—	1	1	1
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam :—**					
Old Procedure	—	1	1	—	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	1	1	—	1
Trincomalee :—**					
Old Procedure	8	1	6	—	—
New Procedure	—	—	—	3	8
Total	8	1	6	3	8

* Not divided.
† Includes the divisions of Colombo and Pasyála.
‡ Includes the division of Negombo.
§ Includes the divisions of Ratnapura, Avisáwélla, and Rakwána.
‖ Includes the divisions of Kalutara and Pánaduré.
¶ Contains divisions of Jaffna, Mallakam, Chávakachchéri, Kayts, and Point Pedro.
** Not divided.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Batticaloa :—					
Old Procedure ...	22	18	14	9	—
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	11	34
Total ...	22	18	14	20	34
Total :—					
Old Procedure ...	80	51	97	22	—
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	41	61
Total ...	80	51	97	63	61

E.—Cases tried in the District Courts within the Sessional District of Colombo, from 1882 to 1886.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Colombo :—†					
Old Procedure ...	82	68	65	16	—
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	54	80
Total ...	82	68	65	70	80
Negombo :—‡					
Old Procedure ...	58	69	60	4	—
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	35	50
Total ...	58	69	60	39	50
Ratnapura :—§					
Old Procedure ...	18	37	27	9	—
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	13	25
Total ..	18	37	27	22	25
Kalutara :—‖					
Old Procedure ...	92	93	125	18	2
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	52	75
Total ...	92	93	125	70	77*
Total :—					
Old Procedure ..	250	267	277	37	2
New Procedure ...	—	—	—	154	230
Total ...	250	267	277	191	232

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1886.

THE annexed tables will show that the average number of cases for trial in each of the years 1882, 1883, and 1884 before the Supreme Court in this circuit was 71; that in 1885 there were 29 cases under the old and 28 under the new procedure, giving a total of only 57: while in 1886, where there was only one case under the old procedure, the total is but 34. It would certainly seem, looking at these figures, that the Codes have operated on this circuit to lessen the labours of the Supreme Court. But it is not, in my opinion, safe to ascribe the whole of that reduction to this cause; for it will be seen that the period of three years is not large enough to take an average from, there having been 100 cases in 1882, 61 in 1883, and 52 in 1884, which shows a steady and large decrease before the Codes came into operation at all.

Turning to the returns of the two District Courts in my circuit—Chilaw and Kurunégala—an examination of their details does not go to show much increase in the work since the introduction of the new procedure, which would be the case if the relief to the Supreme Court is any consequence of their enlarged jurisdiction. From 1882 to 1884, both inclusive, the average number of cases tried in the Chilaw and Kurunégala District Courts is 5 and 65 respectively: while since the introduction of the new procedure it is respectively 7 and 66. It is clear, however, that the periods taken both before and after the introduction of the Codes are too short to get averages on which safely to institute a comparison founded on the basis of the working of the Codes; for, for some reason not apparent, there were only 49 cases in the Kurunégala District Court in 1883, as against 70 and 76 in 1882 and 1884; and in 1886 there were only 53 under the new procedure (in addition to six under the old), showing that both for 1882 and 1884 the average is greater than since the introduction of the Codes.

* Not divided.
† Includes the divisions of Colombo and Pasyála.
‡ Includes the division of Negombo.
§ Includes the divisions of Ratnapura, Avisáwélla, and Rakwána.
‖ Includes divisions of Kalutara and Pánaduré.

Allowance must of course be made for the number of cases formerly tried in District Courts which are now triable in Police Courts. But in this circuit the allowance will not be so large as in others, because it has been, I find, the custom that all cattle-stealing cases investigated by Magistrates within this circuit should go to the District Courts for trial, irrespective altogether of the value of the stolen beasts. This was done under instructions from my predecessor, on account of the frequency of this kind of crime in the district; but as I am of opinion that a speedy trial and punishment in the Police Court is preferable, both as an example and a deterrent, to a District Court trial, where the punishment will not be allotted for some weeks certainly after the commission of the offence, I should wish, with your sanction, to alter the arrangement by instructing Magistrates to try summarily all cases where the evidence as to the value of the animal shows the Police Court to have jurisdiction.

I regret that the shortness of the time during which I have been in charge of this circuit precludes my offering any remarks which could be of any value on the subjects of paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter.

W. W. FISHER,
Crown Counsel.

Crown Counsel's Office,
April 26, 1887.

A.—Return of Cases tried before the Supreme Court, during 1882 to 1886.

Sessions.	Kurunégala and Galagedara. Old.	Kurunégala and Galagedara. New.	Chilaw and Puttalam. Old.	Chilaw and Puttalam. New.	Total.	Remarks.
1882.						
First Sessions	35	—	17	—	52	4 cases withdrawn.
Second Sessions	32	—	16	—	48	1 case withdrawn.
1883.						
First Sessions	18	—	9	—	27	—
Second Sessions	23	—	11	—	34	—
1884.						
First Sessions	8	—	8	—	16	—
Second Sessions	23	—	13	—	36	2 cases withdrawn.
1885.						
First Sessions	15	13	10	—	38	1 case withdrawn.
Second Sessions	1	7	—	—	8	1 case transferred.
Third Sessions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth Sessions	—	—	3	8	11	—
1886.						
First Sessions	—	15	—	4	19	—
Second Sessions	1	11	—	1	13	1 case withdrawn.
Third Sessions	—	—	—	1	1	—
Fourth Sessions	—	—	—	1	1	—

B.—Number of Cases tried before the District Court of Kurunégala, during 1882 to 1886.

	Old Procedure.	New Procedure.	Total.		Old Procedure.	New Procedure.	Total.
1882	70	—	70	1885	25	48	73
1883	49	—	49	1886	6	53	59
1884	76	—	76				

C.—Number of Cases tried before the District Court of Chilaw, during 1882 to 1886.

	Old Procedure.	New Procedure.	Total.		Old Procedure.	New Procedure.	Total.
1882	4	—	4	1885	1	10	11
1883	6	—	6	1886	—	3	3
1884	6	—	6				

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, FOR 1886.

THIS report is as usual divided into three parts: I.—Crime. II.—Deaths from Violence and Accidents. III.—The Police Force.

2. The report is a short one, partly because the Inspector-General, who is the head of the Prisons as well as of the Police, has very little spare time, but principally because the Police Report for 1883 is so exhaustive as to leave little to be said, and is as appropriate now as when it was written.

PART I.—CRIME.

3. The following remarks are founded on two sets of statistics: one, the records of all the crime of the Island, sent by the courts to the Attorney-General, which with that officer's report will, as usual I presume, be found immediately before this in the volume of administration reports for the year; the other, the records of those offences which came before my own officers, who have not charge of nearly the whole Island, but who in emergent cases are occasionally sent to every part of it. The two sets of figures coming thus from different sources will not agree, but will not contradict each other.

4. In the immediately succeeding observations on the police statistics, I shall confine myself mainly to a comparison between the figures of the years 1885 and 1886. But here I ought to say that the comparison may mislead a little, because the figures for 1885 were those of the cases which more especially came before the police, whilst those for 1886 have, in addition, items carefully obtained from the records of a majority of the magistrates. I was absent from Ceylon when the figures for 1885 were collected, but not when those for 1886 were, and I insisted on the latter being as full as possible. For this reason these statistics of 1886 may compare in some instances unfavourably with those of 1885; but further on, when the Attorney-General's figures are dealt with, this will not appear to be so much the case.

POLICE STATISTICS.

5. This table gives a general view of all the criminal cases and accused persons brought to the notice of the police during the years 1885 and 1886:—

Nature of Offence.	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons.					
			1886.					1885.
	1885.	1886.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total.	Total.
Murder	63	71	78	16	31	29	154	166
Manslaughter	41	59	70	20	38	16	144	83
Rape	24	25	40	3	3	16	62	41
Drugging for the purpose of robbing...	—	5	2	3	2	1	8	—
Gang robbery	11	39	240	9	18	55	317	76
Highway robbery	86	120	321	25	18	65	429	293
Burglary	220	178	196	42	53	85	376	371
Causing grievous hurt ...	146	192	254	41	116	114	525	355
Cruelty to animals	532	337	32	28	346	—	406	554
Coffee-stealing	56	50	18	15	52	—	85	85
Cattle-stealing	443	871	2,154	132	161	250	2,697	1,571
Theft of over R300	41	45	88	50	18	67	223	172
Forgery and coining... ...	38	39	36	12	20	4	72	72
Perjury	17	18	5	8	3	7	23	40
All offences other than above ...	7,658	7,620	2,961	876	7,407	677	11,921	10,114
Total ...	9,376	9,669	6,495	1,280	8,281	1,386	17,442	13,993

6. Regarding each class of these offences, beginning at the top of the statement, I shall make such remarks as the figures seem to call for. It will be seen that the total number of cases brought to the notice of the police was 9,376 in 1885, and 9,669 in 1886, and the total accused persons 13,993 in 1885, and 17,442 in 1886. In 1884, however, the total of accused persons was 16,732.

MURDERS AND MANSLAUGHTERS.

7. To begin with the first items, murder and manslaughter, the following statement shows the number of those that came to the notice of the police in 1885 and 1886. It shows also the population of the island according to the census of 1881 :—

PROVINCE.	Population.	Police.	Murders and Culpable Homicide.			Persons convicted.		
			1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Western	897,329	764	39	39	75	29	38	46
Central	639,361	421	27	21	21	9	16	14
Southern	433,520	160	11	16	10	10	13	2
Northern	302,500	92	7	6	5	2	1	—
North-Western ...	293,327	42	13	17	13	6	19	4
Eastern	127,555	28	6	5	6	1	2	3
North-Central ...	66,146	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...	2,759,738	1,507	104	104	130	58	89	69

8. This table shows that in 1886 there were killed by culpable homicide 130 persons, whilst in the previous year the number was 104. For the reasons stated in paragraph 4, the figures for 1885 ought to have been larger. There was however an increase in these offences in the Western Province during 1886, which I am unable to account for. The charges of culpable homicide before the Justice of the Peace were 145, but of course some of these turned out to be unfounded. In the 130 cases of 1886, 300 persons were accused or were strongly suspected. Of these, up to the 31st of last March, 36 were acquitted, 148 discharged, 69 convicted, 13 sentenced to death, and 45 were still untried. The sentence of 3 had been commuted, and 10 had been hanged. The Attorney-General's statistics show 29 men sentenced to be hanged, and 18 actually executed. His larger figures are accounted for in paragraph 3 foregoing.

9. As usual the criminals and the victims were chiefly Sinhalese, who form the bulk of the population, as the following table shows :—

NATIONALITY.	Population in 1881.	Killers.			Killed.		
		1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Sinhalese	1,846,614	190	176	232	70	68	101
Tamils	687,248	47	62	46	32	25	22
Muhammedans... ...	184,542	22	9	18	2	8	5
Burghers	17,886	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malays	8,895	—	—	3	—	1	1
Europeans	4,789	—	—	—	—	1	—
Others	9,764	10	2	1	—	1	1
Total ...	2,750,738	269	249	300	104	104	130

10. It may be said that most of the murdered people were killed by persons of their own race—Sinhalese by Sinhalese, Tamils by Tamils, and so on. This fact is of course due very much to the circumstance that the Sinhalese associate principally with their own people, and the Tamils with theirs. It shows, however, that there is very little race animosity in Ceylon.

11. As is usually the case in this Island, many of the murders were cruel, and many had inadequate motives. Seventy-five of the cases were caused by rage, 29 by a desire for revenge.

12. Of the killed, 42 were beaten to death with clubs or other weapons, 43 were stabbed, 18 were killed by shooting, 6 by strangling, 1 by poisoning, and the remainder by various other means.

13. For general remarks and suggestions on murder in Ceylon, and on its repression, especially as regards stabbing, I would refer to my administration report for 1883, paragraphs 1 to 19.

14. Appendix I. at the end of this Report gives a brief account of each case of culpable homicide which came to the notice of the police during 1886. It will be found a strange and striking record. Its object is to show the nature of these cases in Ceylon, the motives which cause them, the classes to which both the murdered and the murderers belong, and the weapons used; but it is intended especially to show their great prevalence and the large proportion which escape punishment. Appendix II. is a similar précis for 1885, which was omitted by my *locum tenens* whilst I was in England, and which His Excellency the Governor has desired me to supply.

15. Many of the cases on the record referred to are stated to be outside police limits. The meaning of this is, that the small police force of Ceylon is stationed in a few towns and districts with charge of comparatively narrow limits. Outside these limits the country is in charge of the native headmen. As a fact, I do send some of the few detectives I possess to the scene of every very serious crime we can discover, but many murders are not reported to us until the available evidence has been so neglected or corrupted as to be valueless, and the criminals go unpunished, and are ready for fresh crime with less fear than before.

16. I live in hope that these annual records of Ceylon crime, and my continual appeals for a detective branch strong enough to gradually and effectually repress it, may yet produce the desired effect.

RAPE.

17. The alleged cases of rape which came to the knowledge of the police in 1886, were 25 against 24 in the previous year, and only 3 persons were convicted. The Attorney-General's returns give 14 cases before the Supreme Court and 10 convictions. But neither set of figures gives a true notion of the prevalence of this offence. There is a great deal of it, but there are also many false charges. Many true cases are condoned either before they come to the notice of the authorities or afterwards. The false charges are generally made from enmity, and in many instances made by women who, but that they had been detected, would never have made any charge at all. Comparatively few cases come to the police: the complainants and their relatives generally go straight to the magistrate.

DRUGGING.

18. Of drugging for purposes of robbery there is not much to say. There were 5 cases in 1886. The drugs are generally preparations of the datura or stramonium plant, which induce a sound sleep and enable the thief to do his work and to escape.

GANG ROBBERY.

19. The gang robberies, which were 11 in 1885, were 39 in 1886, and in these cases 13 persons were convicted. All the increase was in the North-Western Province. Gang robbery in Ceylon is not the same as it is in India, where it generally is "dacoity:" that is, robbery by a gang of 5 or more persons, generally robbers by caste and profession. Here also it means robbery by a gang of 5 or more persons, but these persons are generally a miscellaneous gathering of villagers, who by drinking and gambling and lawsuits have become paupers, and must still have their favourite indulgences at any cost. These gangs are in some few instances estate coolies (Tamils), but generally they are Sinhalese villagers, Buddhist and Christian. They often treat very brutally and murderously the persons whom they rob.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

20. There were 120 highway robberies in 1886, against 86 in 1885, and in these 120 cases, with 429 accused persons, 18 persons were convicted. A large proportion of these so-called robberies are false charges, arising out of drunken wayside fights. The North-Western Province,* which makes a very bad appearance this year, as well as in former years, in the items gang robbery, rape, highway robbery, aggravated assault, cattle stealing, and perjury, had 110 of these cases out of the total 120. Highway robberies are often confounded with gang robberies.

BURGLARY.

21. There were 178 burglaries in 1886, against 220 in the previous year. They were most numerous in the Western Province, where they numbered 90; next in the Central Province where they numbered 46; but in proportion to population they were worst in the North-Western Province, where they amounted to 28. In all these cases 53 persons were convicted up to the end of the year, and a good many since. Burglary was formerly the prominent crime of Colombo and the larger towns of Ceylon. Now the servants' registration and the police have, except for occasional epidemics, banished it to the country, where it is often accompanied by murder.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

22. These cases appearing in the police statistics are as follows:—

Province.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Western	28	49	73
Central	22	11	9
Southern	6	2	1
Northern	143	36	23
North-Western	129	44	62
Eastern	13	7	24

23. I cannot account for the fluctuation of the statistics of this offence, especially in the Western, Northern, and North-Western Provinces.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

24. The cases of cruelty to animals reported during 1886 were 337 against 532 in the previous year. We had 346 convictions (*i. e.*, persons convicted) under this head. The convictions are almost all in the Central and Western Provinces, where there is a good sprinkling of police. There were 150 convictions in the Central, and 188 in the Western Province.†

COFFEE STEALING.

25. In 1885 there were 56 cases and in 1886 50 cases. Of these 50 cases, 43 were in the Central Province and 7 in the Western. None were reported from the other provinces.

26. The cart registration on the Uva road is still a great success. It is now paid for by a toll which falls on the planters.

CATTLE STEALING.

27. Cattle-stealing goes on much the same in Ceylon from year to year, always however at a very high level. The statistics are not very trustworthy. The cases that came to the notice of the Police during the last four years were: 550 in 1883, 601 in 1884, 443 in 1885, and 871 in 1886. But cases of cattle-stealing are almost always in the charge of the native headmen.

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* Where there are very few police.

† On this subject I wrote as follows in a former report:—The cruelty of the Sinhalese is not wanton or depraved cruelty, such as the torture of cats and horses and other animals, so common in England. It is rather the callousness of people too little educated to sympathise with dumb animals. It is shown chiefly in the slow and cruel methods of emasculating cattle and of branding them—the latter most excessive and unnecessary—and in the carrying about of wounded wild animals day after day till either they are sold or they die of pain and exhaustion."

28. In 1885 and 1886 the distribution was as follows :—

Province.	Cattle Thefts. 1885.	1886.	Persons convicted. 1885.	1886.
Western ...	13 ...	32 ...	11 ...	26
Central ...	26 ...	37 ...	20 ...	41
Southern ...	Probably 300 to 400, but statistics untrustworthy.			
Northern ...	33 ...	18 ...	10 ...	1
Eastern ...	9 ...	4 ...	— ...	12
North-Western ...	362 ...	451 ...	— ...	23

29. The North-Western Province maintains its pre-eminence in these cases. I remarked fully on this in my administration report for 1883.

THEFT.

30. Of simple thefts of articles of greater value than R300, there were reported to the police, 45 in 1886 as against 41 in the previous year.

31. This table gives an account of all the property robbed or stolen, as reported to the police, and of the proportion recovered during 1885 and 1886 :—

PROVINCE.	Population.	1885. Robbed or stolen. R.	c.	Recovered. R.	c.	Percentage recovered.	1886. Robbed or stolen. R.	c.	Recovered. R.	c.	Percentage recovered.
Western	897,329	18,977	78	5,290	86	27·87	28,762	56	8,031	90	27·92
Central	639,361	34,527	19	6,540	18	18·94	24,225	85	6,150	53	25·39
Southern	433,520	18,831	29	1,693	60	8·99	6,654	19	931	89	14
Northern	302,500	959	44	402	57	41·95	2,273	90	324	79	14·45
North-Western ...	293,327	1,264	18	178	68	14·13	330	44	186	9	56·36
Eastern	127,555	1,434	0	260	6	18·13	3,378	30	321	9	8·49
North-Central ...	66,146	—		—		—	—		—		—
Total...	2,759,738	75,993	88	14,365	95	18·90	66,025	24	15,946	29	24·15

32. This shows a great improvement both as regards the amount taken and the percentage recovered. It refers of course to those communities near enough to the police to have recourse to their aid.

COINING, ETC.

33. For the last six years these offences have been as follows : 44 cases in 1881, 29 in 1882, 39 in 1883, 31 in 1884, 38 in 1885, and 39 in 1886. These cases are difficult of detection, being often managed by Buddhist priests, many of whom love money and are acquainted with working in metals from their practice of casting images of their founder. Coining when detected is generally severely punished.

34. The perjuries have been reported by the police as 33 in 1883, 20 in 1884, 17 in 1885, and 18 (with only 3 convictions) in 1886. I am disappointed that the new Criminal Codes have not shown better results in putting down this offence, which is most rampant in the colony.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATISTICS.

35. These statistics will, I presume, be found with his report as usual. They show what I have been reporting for 20 years—that, to use the words I used last year, "crime is inadequately "dealt with in Ceylon, and that it is very prevalent, but not increasing disproportionately if at all, "that an inordinate number of people are brought before the courts compared with the number con-"victed, and that the courts are much misused by the people themselves, greatly to their own hurt "and to the detriment of the country."

36. The following table shows some of the principal features of the crime brought before the Supreme and District Courts during the last thirteen years :—

Years.	Total cases in Superior Courts. (Each person is a case.)	Total convictions in Superior Courts.	Average daily strength of convicts in all Prisons.
1874 ...	1807 ...	1106 ...	1873
1875 ...	1860 ...	1161 ...	2188
1876 ...	1743 ...	984 ...	2073
1877 ...	1578 ...	950 ...	2006
1878 ...	1728 ...	878 ...	1976
1879 ...	2181 ...	1173 ...	1612
1880 ...	3538 ...	1747 ...	2057
1881 ...	2698 ...	1555 ...	2422
1882 ...	2976 ...	1556 ...	2603
1883 ...	2405 ...	1377 ...	2682
1884 ...	2524 ...	1414 ...	2673
1885 ...	2294 ...	1330 ...	3448
1886 ...	1715 ...	954 ...	3627

37. These figures taken with those for the Minor Courts of the Island, which I shall give presently, do not display any increase of crime, when we remember that the population has much increased, and that the judicial machinery, including the police, has year after year improved in detection and punishment. The most striking figures are those in the last column, which shows that the daily average of convicts has gone up during the last two years to a third more than it

has ever been before. The explanation is that the new Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes give far heavier sentences than the law previously allowed, and that now, with fewer prisoners than of old, the daily average is much greater than it was. That there really are fewer prisoners proportionately than of old, the second column in the table above and the fifth column in the following table clearly show :—

Year.	Total offences.	Total persons apprehended or summoned before courts.	Total summary convictions.	Total convictions in all courts.	Total property stolen or robbed, which came to the knowledge of the police.
1874	63,734	130,637	11,794	12,900	—
1875	64,324	130,121	13,608	14,769	—
1876	64,841	131,366	11,279	12,263	—
1877	83,177	133,515	13,217	14,170	—
1878	64,668	138,661	11,719	12,597	—
1879	59,388	122,802	9,721	10,894	101,774
1880	54,720	115,636	9,774	11,521	100,840
1881	54,344	109,266	10,103	11,658	70,214
1882	57,999	115,902	10,467	12,023	76,901
1883	62,845	123,672	12,034	13,411	86,273
1884	71,177	128,381	12,139	13,553	64,160
1885	50,406	87,597	12,961	14,291	75,994
1886	52,815	94,236	12,416	13,370	66,025

38. The other noteworthy features in this table are, that whilst there are far fewer charges than of old and far less property alleged to be stolen, there are many more convictions in proportion in both the higher and lower courts. The courts are thus more useful, and less misused by the people as engines for gratifying their revenge and cupidity. The number of offences charged, however, and of persons brought before the courts (with a perfect cloud of witnesses in addition), compared with the number of convictions (in the fifth column of the last table), discloses grave evils still. These evils used to be perfectly scandalous, as a glance at the third column will show.

39. I repeat now what I said in last year's report, that the causes of crime in Ceylon are hot temper, callousness to the suffering of others whether man or beast, drinking, gambling, licentiousness, love of pleasure, cupidity, inordinate litigation and perjury, the universal use of sheath-knives, and—above all—comparative immunity from punishment. Of these causes I stated the most remediable to be drinking, gambling, the habitual carrying at the waist of sharp-pointed knives which do not shut, and the defects in our Judicial System.

40. What the remedies would be so far as my experience and judgment go, I have been setting forth in every administration report, and in many other reports, for more than twenty years. To restate them here would not avail much. They are to be found in detail in my careful administration-report for 1883. Here I would say only, that one of the most pressing demands at the present time is for a greatly strengthened and improved detective branch, under a fully competent officer, to devote themselves entirely to the grave crime of the Colony—that is, to the numerous murders and robberies.

PART II.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

41. Formerly returns used to come to me from all the Coroners, which I duly classified and compared as regarded the different years. Now the Coroners furnish their returns to the Attorney-General in a different classification, which will be found in Appendix XIX. of his report. He may comment upon them himself, so that many words from me are not required, especially as I have written freely of them in previous administration reports.

42. The total for 1886 appears to be 1,646 deaths, but doubtless there were many which never came before a Coroner's jury—cases in which bodies disappeared for ever in the sea, in rivers, in wells or in pits, or secret graves.

43. Murders and manslaughters amount to 110, and the men hanged for committing murder to 18.* The suicides amount to 123, of whom 74 hanged themselves and 30 drowned themselves.

44. The accidental deaths were 773, of which 277 were caused by falling from trees, 140 by drowning in rivers, tanks and lakes, 129 by falling into wells, and 38 by gunshot.

45. Sixty-eight persons were killed by snakes, 20 died from burns, and a great variety of cause brought about the other deaths ; among others, hornets, falls of various kinds, poisoning, explosions of gunpowder, alligators, &c.

PART III.—THE POLICE FORCE.

46. Regarding this part also I have little to say that, with the change of a few figures, I have not said in former reports, especially in the report for 1879. Apppendix II. shows all the details of the constitution, strength, and cost of the force in 1885 and 1886. It shows that it cost (in round numbers) on December 31, 1886, R563,622 per annum, of which about R388,694 are paid from the general revenue, and R174,928 from the assessment of districts, towns, villages, &c. It shows that it is composed and paid as follows :—

		R.
1	Inspector-General	12,000†
4	Superintendents at from R4,000 to	5,000
5	Assistants at from R1,500 to	3,500
27	Inspectors at from R840 to	1,500
202	Sergeants at from R300 to	840
1289	Constables at from R180 to	270

* This probably includes men convicted for murders of the previous years.

† The Inspector-General receives also R3,000 per annum as Inspector-General of the Prisons Department.

47. Besides the salaries there are the allowances for rent, forage, travelling, &c., shown in Appendix III.

48. The following table shows the nationality of the force :—

Nationalities.	Inspector General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants	Constables.	Clerks.	Total.
British	1	4	5	2	2	8	—	20
European other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent	—	—	2	12	9	32	1	56
Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	—	8	21	67	5	97
Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	9	231	6	243
Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	23
Hindus belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	16	71	—	87
Hindus belonging to India ...	—	—	—	—	12	137	—	149
Malays	—	—	—	3	89	368	2	462
Muhammedans not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	10	65	3	77
Muhammedans not Malays, belonging to India or elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	3	87	—	90
Native Christians ...	—	—	—	2	16	121	7	144
Other than the above ...	—	—	—	—	7	67	1	74
	1	4	5	27	195	1,276	25	1,533

49. A description of the force and of its constitution and duties, and a comparison with other forces, are given in detail in paragraphs 119 to 124 of the report for 1883.

50. The crying want of the force is, as I have already stated, a Director of Public Prosecutions, and a larger detective branch,—a want which could easily be supplied were we allowed a little more money.

BUILDINGS.

51. These we are sorely in need of at many stations, where the men are widely scattered in poor lodgings at their own cost.

DRILL.

52. This has been kept up much as usual. Most of the men have been taught to use their rifles, and the best shots wear decorations on their sleeves to show their proficiency, and are very emulous and proud of them. The decorations are stars, a little larger than a shilling. The first class is silver gilt, the second class silver, and the third class red. These decorations render it easy to pick out quickly a party of good shots.

GENERAL.

53. The usual attention was paid during the year to sanitary matters, including vaccination, in all places where police are stationed, and sick immigrants and paupers found by the wayside were duly attended to. The butchers, and the weights and measures of dealers, were supervised as usual, and also the storage of gunpowder, dynamite, and kerosine.

54. The registration of women for the protection of soldiers in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, which was instituted in 1867, was worked as successfully in 1886 as circumstances would admit. These are the figures :—

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
Average number of women on the list per mensem ...	96	31	69	196
Average number of times per mensem they were examined ...	4	4	4	4
Average number examined per mensem ...	78	22	69	169
Average number sent to hospital per mensem ...	50	8	14	72
Total on list December 31, 1886	95	25	67	187

55. The nationalities of the women, who are nearly all of a very low and poor class, are as follows :—

	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Europeans.	Others.
Colombo	83	4	—	8
Kandy	23	2	—	—
Galle	67	—	—	—
Total...	173	6	—	8

56. A large proportion of these women go off the list every year, and others from the villages—chiefly the villages of the Southern Province—take their place. A considerable percentage of those who go off the list get married, or become concubines, or go into service. This of course is immensely against the suppression of the evil.

57. My servants' registration scheme, introduced in Colombo in 1871, and in Kandy at the end of 1879, has been most successful, and thoroughly adopted. It has done much to improve servants, and to put an end to their connivance with burglars, once so common.

The following are the statistics :—

	1886.		1885.		Previous to 1885.		Total.	
Number of pocket registers issued	872		879		18,886		20,637	
Do. registration of previous characters ...	18		31		1,211		1,260	
New engagements	2,867		2,785		39,119		44,771	
Number of duplicate pocket registers issued ...	158		180		2,190		2,528	
Do. registrations confirmed	4		—		264		268	
Do. registrations refused	—		—		8		8	
Do. discharges recorded	2,340		2,296		29,622		34,258	
Do. unregistered servants	—		—		128		128	
Do. previous prosecutions	9		5		105		119	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Amount received from sale of stamps	935	75	925	0	14,640	50	16,501	25
Do. from duplicate pocket registers	180	0	182	0	2,187	0	2,549	0
Do. of fines inflicted	137	0	41	50	438	25	616	75
Total ...	1,252	75	1,148	50	17,265	75	19,667	0

58. It would be no burthen to the public were the fees doubled or quadrupled, which would bring them back to what I put them at when I drafted the Ordinance. The Legislative Council reduced them to what they are now, the consequence of which is that the scheme repays only a quarter of its cost. It should be made to repay all its cost as the cart registration scheme does now.

59. I was in England greater part of the year under review, and the senior Superintendent in the Island, Major Tranchell, acted for me. For the portion of the year during which I was in Ceylon I was very well pleased with my officers' conduct.

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

PRECIS OF MURDERS AND MANSLAUGHTERS IN CEYLON, DURING 1886, WHICH CAME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE POLICE.

N.B.—See paragraphs 4 and 15 of the Report.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. Appu Singho, aged 35 years, a Siphalese labourer, in company with Singho Appu, aged 20 years, also a Siphalese cultivator, was returning home after drinking in a tavern, when a quarrel ensued between them, and Singho Appu, with the assistance of others, beat Appu Singho with clubs, from which death ensued. The accused were tried and acquitted. This happened at Pasyála.

2. V. Podia, S. Paules, Magiris, and Joronis Vidane, aged respectively 25, 28, 22, and 20 years, cultivators, to gratify an old grudge against Dewage Agiris aged 32 years, a Siphalese, went to his house, and first accused with the assistance of the others stabbed and killed him on the spot. The accused were discharged by the Solicitor-General for want of sufficient evidence. This occurred at Padukka, beyond police limits.

3. Sara Hamy, a Siphalese man aged 22 years, cultivator, came to the Avisáwélla police station on the night of August 17, 1886, with a gun in his hand, and surrendered himself, stating that he had shot Badapolgodawiya Hamy, aged 30 years, a Sinhalese cultivator. It appears the accused found the deceased talking to Kotahamy, a Siphalese girl, with whom the accused was on terms of intimacy. The accused having called deceased on one side, shot him, causing immediate death The accused was sentenced to be hanged, which was carried into execution.

4. Some unknown persons entered the house of Kira of Debathgama, a Siphalese about 60 years of age, who was alone at the time, and strangled him. Rankiri Appuwa, Samarduwa, Sirimala, and Siriya, who were known to be at enmity with the deceased, were taken up on suspicion, but were discharged by the Crown Counsel for want of evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

5. Rengai, of Penrith estate, a Tamil girl of 18 years, was shot and killed by Muttu Karupen, Tamil cooly, aged 30 years, of the same estate, for declining to marry him. The murderer discharged the contents of the second barrel into his own breast by leaning on the muzzle and pressing the trigger with his toe. He fell dead on the spot.

6. Wethasingharatchyge Carolis, aged 30 years, Siphalese cultivator, was shot dead while he was climbing an arecanut tree belonging to G. Marshall Botegu, aged 24 years, Siphalese cultivator. The latter was arrested, but was discharged by the Attorney-General. This took place at Talawila beyond police limits.

7. Binappu, Siphalese carter aged 35 years, borrowed a pair of bangles from James Naide, aged 30 years, Siphalese goldsmith. Binappu not returning the bangles, an altercation ensued, when James Naide stabbed Binappu with a knife in the chest and shoulder, killing him on the spot. Accused is in concealment. This happened at Mirigama outside of police limits.

8. In a gambling place a quarrel took place between P. Kaluhamy, a Siphalese aged 30 years, cultivator, and S. Poloris and Pody Appu, aged respectively 22 and 18 years, coolies, and several others, when Kaluhamy was stabbed by one of the accused. He walked to a shed a few yards distant, and died. S. Poloris and Pody Appu, who were arrested, were discharged by the Crown Counsel. This occurred at Yatiyantota beyond police limits.

9, 10, and 11. A quarrel arose between Henda Appu, aged 35 years, a Siphalese cooly, and his wife Poddy, aged 25 years, in consequence of the former having washed his hands and thrown the dirty water over his wife. The wife abused the husband, who got so enraged that he took a bill-hook and killed her on the spot. He then attacked his son, Haramanis Appu, and his sister-in-law, Somachi, aged respectively 2 and 18 years, killing them also. Accused is under medical observation, as he shows signs of madness. This happened at Polkumbura beyond police limits.

12. The deceased, Supparamanian, aged 35 years, a Tamil, was a cooly in charge of a cocoanut garden belonging to a Mr. Poulier, in whose service he had been for 20 years. Deceased was a thrifty man, and he had made

some money by lending on interest small sums to the villagers. On the morning of January 21, 1886, his dead body was found in the verandah of his hut, robbed of his earrings (which had been removed by tearing his ears) and a waistchain. Death was consequent on cuts on the neck which had been inflicted with an axe and a knife, causing a great flow of blood. The property stolen besides the earrings and waistchain is not known. Two brothers, Joran and Singho Appu, Siṇhalese, aged 30 and 28 years respectively, cultivators, very bad characters living in the neighbourhood, and who were on bad terms with the deceased, were taken up on suspicion, but were discharged by the Attorney-General.

13. Manuel Fernando, a Siṇhalese carter aged 25 years, of Kandewatta in Negombo, was a notorious character guilty of all kinds of evil deeds, even his nearest relations hating him. On the night of March 5, 1886, he was returning home by a footpath through the cinnamon bushes, when he was stabbed on his neck in two places, which caused instantaneous death. Enquiries for murderers still pending. This occurred beyond police limits.

14. The deceased, Pody Singho Appu, aged 25 years, a Siṇhalese cultivator, went to steal cocoanuts from the garden of Thepanis Appu, Mádris, and Jacolis, Siṇhalese, aged respectively 34, 46, and 26 years, also cultivators of Dorenagoḍa, when he was killed by blows from the owners. The accused were arrested, but afterwards discharged by the Crown Counsel. This took place at Negombo beyond police limits.

15. Gustina Fernando, a Siṇhalese girl of 18 years, was with child by Bastian Fernando. She was about five months advanced in pregnancy, when a drug prepared by Juna, a Siṇhalese woman, aged 35 years, was administered to her by Bastian Fernando. Five days after she took the drug she died. The accused are related to the deceased. Bastian Fernando and Juna were taken up, but were discharged by the Attorney-General. This took place at Dalpotte beyond police limits.

16. Warnakoolasooriya Pedro Fernando, aged 25 years, a Siṇhalese cultivator of the district of Negombo, was in love with Warnakoolasooriya Madelina Fernando, a Siṇhalese girl aged 17 years, and had frequented her house for the last two years. Her parents and brothers had, however, arranged another match for her. Pedro Fernando begged the girl to go away with him, but she refused. He then kept watch for her, and as she came out to the compound in the evening he stabbed her, which caused instantaneous death. The accused was sentenced to be hanged, which was carried into execution. This took place at Muraṭuwa, Negombo, beyond police limits.

17. Davith of Deapotta was the brother in-law of Babba Appu: the two were on bad terms. On January 11, 1886, Babba Appu, the accused, aged 22 years, a Siṇhalese cultivator, was watching his chena armed with a gun. The deceased, Davith, aged 25 years, also a Siṇhalese cultivator, and five others who were shareholders, came to the land for their shares of the crop. A quarrel ensued, in which Babba Appu shot the deceased, who died the following day. The accused was tried and acquitted by the Supreme Court. This occurred beyond police limits.

18. The deceased, Slema Lebbe Ahamadu Markar, aged 24 years, Moorman, a gem merchant of Tambiliana, whilst going to the river with his servant, met Danissa, who, finding he had a valuable gem in his possession, induced the deceased to accompany him to his (the accused's) house. The deceased, directing his servant to go home, went to Danissa's house, where he was robbed and murdered by Danissa and Kiri Banda, aged 30 and 22 years respectively, Siṇhalese cultivators of Tambiliana, and the body was thrown into a jungle. Danissa and Kiri Banda were sentenced to be hanged, and Danissa has been executed.

19. The deceased, Uppandira, a Siṇhalese woman aged 30 years, of Babiligama, was living with Singho Appu a low-country man, as his wife. On September 17, 1886, Singho Appu was cutting timber in the jungle, and on hearing a cry ran to his house and found it on fire, and saw the accused Girimpa, aged 40 years, a Siṇhalese cultivator, running away. Singho Appu, followed by the woman, pursued Girimpa, who halted and struck Singho Appu and broke his left arm, whereupon Singho Appu went to complain to the headmen, and the accused then dealt a blow at the woman, which killed her. The accused was tried and acquitted by the Supreme Court. This occurred beyond police limits.

20. The deceased, Kotalá walagé Charles, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 25 years, found his wife and Kotalá walagé Thepanis, the first accused, a Siṇhalese aged 30 years, in a room together. Thepanis ran away, and the deceased gave his wife a severe beating. Thepanis soon after returned with two others, Debetharis and S. Charles, Siṇhalese, aged 17 and 18 years respectively, cultivators, who dragged the deceased out of his house, and beat him with clubs till he died. The accused were tried before the Supreme Court, but were acquitted. This occurred outside police limits.

21. Three Siṇhalese men, Podda, Girigoris, and Seneris, aged respectively 25, 22, and 35 years, coolies of Pohaddaramulla at Pánaduré, went to the garden of the father of the deceased, Punchi Siṇho, male, 12 years, a Siṇhalese of Mallaḍda, and while they were plucking jak fruits the deceased, with the help of a brother, seized Podda, who stabbed the deceased on his neck with a knife and killed him on the spot. Girigoris stabbed Pabilis, the brother of the deceased, in several places, and then the accused all ran away. The accused were tried before the Supreme Court: first and second accused were sentenced to be hanged. First was executed, but the second had his sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour. Third accused was acquitted. This occurred beyond police limits.

22. Samarapullige Thegris, male, Sinhalese, aged 25 years, a cultivator of Ratmalgoda, was on terms of intimacy with Dotcho, a Siṇhalese girl aged 18 years, and got her with child; whereupon the girl's brothers, Kana Appu and Appuwa, Siṇhalese, males, aged 27 and 23 years respectively, cultivators, the mother Anohami aged 48 years, and Punchinona and Podinona sisters aged 22 and 21 years, and Appu Sinho aged 30 years, uncle of Dotcho, went to Thegris, the deceased, and asked him to marry Dotcho as he was her supposed seducer. The deceased denied ever having had anything to do with the young woman, and refused to marry her. Whereupon the girl's relatives beat and stabbed the deceased, Thegris. The first accused was sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labour. The other accused were discharged by the Crown Counsel. This took place beyond the police limits.

23. Wathugodwikkramage Siman Silva, male, Siṇhalese, aged 75 years, a cultivator of Madugama in Pánaduré, was supposed to have money. His wife is a deaf and blind woman, and his son an idiot. One night robbers entered his house: Siman Silva, the deceased, was sleeping outside, and on hearing the alarm he ran towards the door and tried to seize the thieves, when he was stabbed and fell down dead. None of the robbers were identified. Three notorious characters, Siṇhalese, were taken up on suspicion and discharged by the Crown Counsel for want of evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

24. Harmanis De Silva, male, Siṇhalese, aged 35 years, Peace Officer of Mullapitiya in Kalutara, was reputed to be a bad and tyrannical man in the village. Thomis, male, aged 40 years, a Sinhalese toddy-drawer of the same village, bore a grudge against him for gambling, as also did Allis and Eranis, aged respectively 19 and 25 years, Siṇhalese boutiquekeepers, in revenge for being charged by him with forgery. One night when the Peace Officer was sleeping in the boutique of Allis, his throat was cut and the body put into a bag, and buried in a pit dug about a week previous. The third accused was discharged by Crown Counsel. The first and second accused were hanged on January 6, 1887. This occurred beyond police limits.

25. Pedro Fernando, a Siṇhalese man aged 35 years, a trader of Mugona in Kalutara, was the son-in-law of Regina Fernando, a female aged 50 years, Siṇhalese, of Kalamulla in Kalutara. P. Fernando, the accused, bore a grudge against his mother-in law, the deceased, concerning some dowry money due to him. On the day in question, which was the wedding of a daughter of the deceased, the accused came to her house, and without uttering a word stabbed her and her two daughters. The mother died on the spot, but the two daughters recovered. The accused was sentenced to be hanged, and was executed. This occurred beyond police limits.

26. Wedikara Methias Silva, a Siṇhalese man aged 35 years, of Kalumódara in Kalutara, bore a notorious character, having stolen some cattle belonging to Anthony Durage Arnolis, a Siṇhalese man aged 35 years, a trader of Warápiṭiya. He was thrashed for the theft. On the day of the murder Methias, the accused, saw Arnolis the deceased in a tavern, and went in and stabbed him to death. The accused was sentenced to be hanged, which was carried into execution. This occurred beyond police limits.

27. The accused and deceased were both sailors belonging to the barque "Stratten." On September 11, 1881, when the barque was in harbour, the deceased, W. E. Thompson, 2nd mate, aged 50 years, Canadian, and the accused, S. Smith, seaman, aged 35 years, English, had a dispute, and after a quarrel Smith struck Thompson on the head with a hand-spike and fractured his skull. He died shortly after. Accused was tried for murder, but was acquitted.

28. Sôbitha Terunnánsé, a Buddhist priest of Walbolana, aged 56 years, was on the night of June 16, 1886, murdered in the temple, and Pody Singho, Robo Singho, Julis, Joronis, Puncha, all Siyhalese, aged respectively 20, 18, 30, 30, and 40, were taken up on suspicion. The 1st and 2nd accused went to the temple to buy betel from the deceased, who was in the habit of selling these leaves from the temple lands. As it was late, they asked the priest to allow them to take shelter in the temple for the night. A gang of thieves entered the temple, and with the assistance, as was believed, of the 1st and 2nd accused, with whom, evidently, matters had been prearranged, cut the throat of the priest and plundered the temple. First accused was discharged; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th accused were sentenced each to 20 years' imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

29. Madivelahenage Kachchihamy, aged 45 years, Siyhalese, was a wealthy woman, and lent out money. On November 2, 1886, some persons unknown broke into her house, strangled her, and robbed the house. Enquiries are pending. This occurred at Palugama outside police limits.

30. Saaradeen Isibu Lebbe, a Moorman of Walgama, aged 35 years, a notoriously bad character, lived by robbing. Consequently he was generally disliked. The accused, Sleema Lebbe, a trader, and Alli Lebbe, also a trader, and Bappu Lebbe of Walgama, aged respectively 40, 30, and 30 years, were his bitter enemies, and threatened to kill him some time before the murder. On the night of December 13 last, the deceased attended a religious festival, and at 4 A.M. left for home. After he reached home he went to the river to bring some fish which had been caught. A few minutes after, his wife heard the report of a gun, followed by cries. She went towards the place from which the cries proceeded, when she saw the 2nd accused running away from the spot; her husband was lying dead. Accused were discharged by the Solicitor-General for want of evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

31. James Perera, of Kittampaṭuna, in the district of Colombo, aged 30 years, and Lewis Appu had been partners in gambling, and on the night of May 29 last, the accused, Lewis Appu, came to the deceased James Perera's house and called him away. Some hours after their departure a cry of murder was heard in the neighbourhood of Urugoḍawatta, where the corpse of James Perera was found several days after floating in a water course. Lewis Appu absconded after the murder, and is still evading justice. This occurred beyond police limits. Case struck off by Magistrate owing to absence of complainant.

32. Hewaradage Bastia, a Siyhalese dhoby aged 45 years, was mad with liquor, when he assulted Marapulege Manike, a woman aged 40 years, Siyhalese dhoby, and killed her. He was sentenced to be hanged, and was duly executed. This occurred in Nithambura beyond police limits.

33. Pody Singho, Siyhalese, aged 35 years, asked Hemanis, another Siyhalese, who was subject to fits of insanity, whether he was the person who had broken his fowl-house. Hemanis thereupon struck Pody Sinho with a club, and killed him. The accused being of unsound mind has been committed to the Lunatic Asylum. This occurred beyond police limits.

34. Déwahagalage Ukkuwa, aged 28, cultivator, Siyhalese, of Weragoḍa, was found on February 16, 1886, in a "lantana" jungle with his throat cut, and several gunshot wounds. He was seen in the evening of February 13, 1886, in the company of Jussangayalage Linga, and Rambodadewagalage Andrissa, Siyhalese cultivators, of the ages of 22 and 28 years respectively, who were charged on suspicion. A Moorman who was in the neighbourhood, heard the report of a gun, and saw a man lying on the ground near the spot where the body was afterwards found; a man, not identified, was bending over him, and the second accused Andrissa was standing by. The accused were tried and acquitted by the Supreme Court. This occurred beyond police limits.

35. At Nivithigala, Ratnapura district, Walawatte Lékamalage Wastulianne, Siyhalese, was deliberately murdered by Makuwattege Malhami, Siyhalese, who smashed the deceased's skull by striking him with a heavy stone in consequence of a grudge he bore him for refusing to give accused his daughter in marriage. The accused made a full confession, and was tried, convicted, and hanged. This occurred beyond police limits.

36. In the Ratnapura district, Galanta Hami, first accused, formed an illicit connection with the wife of Marange Gregoris, in the absence of her husband from his village. Galanta Hami, aided and abetted by accused, Dingiriya, Jeytawa, and deceased's wife, all Siyhalese, shot at and killed Marange Gregoris, Siyhalese, after he had returned to the village with a view of living again with his wife. The accused were tried at the Colombo sessions: second, third, and fourth were acquitted. The jury were discharged as they could not agree on a verdict in respect of the first accused, who will be re-tried at the May assizes at Ratnapura. This occurred beyond police limits. At the second trial, the jury could not agree and were discharged. Case to be tried a third time at next Colombo session.

37. At Hanasgama, Ratnapura district, Siman Appu, Siyhalese, who had gone in search of cattle, was found dead in an owita the following day. The medical officer who performed the post-mortem examination was of opinion that death was the result of heart disease accelerated by a blow or fall. Proceedings were taken against some accused persons, but there was not sufficient evidence available to commit them. This occurred beyond police limits.

38. At Naluwella, Ratnapura district, Ukkuhamy, Siyhalese, aged 80, was found dead in a weḷa, with wounds on the body. The medical officer's evidence was conclusive that deceased came by his death from violence. Notwithstanding all efforts to find out the perpetrators of the murder, no clue has yet been obtained. This occurred beyond police limits.

39. Charles, Johanas, Piloris, and James, aged respectively 20, 35, 40, and 42 years, cultivators, were at enmity with the deceased, Henduwage Marthelis, aged 19 years, a Siyhalese cultivator. The latter met the accused on April 4, 1886, when they began a quarrel with him, during which Johanas and Piloris seized him, and Charles stabbed him with a knife on his left thigh, and all ran away. H. Marthelis after receiving the stab walked a few fathoms, and dropped down dead. The accused were taken up, and first accused was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment at hard labour. The second, third, and fourth accused were discharged. This took place at Etalemulle beyond police limits.

40. Daniel Botegu, of Kitulgala, aged 45 years, Siyhalese, a carter, was the lessee of a property belonging to Mohoti Hamy, whose right to the said land was disputed by Hendarala. Whilst Daniel Botegu, accompanied by the lessor, Mohottihamy, went to the property to gather produce, Hendarale, Dingiri Appu, and Appu, aged respectively 50, 60, and 25 years, Siyhalese cultivators, and two others unknown, assaulted Daniel Botegu with clubs, from which he died. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; the other accused were discharged. This occurred beyond police limits.

41. Baron Singho, a Siyhalese aged 25 years, a prisoner, had escaped from a working party at Kandewella, in Negombo. The deceased, police constable No. 377, Don Carolis Appu, in company with another police constable, was sent to assist the prisons officers and headmen in recapturing the prisoner. They came upon him when he was asleep in a house, when the constable rushed in, and in the struggle which ensued he, the constable, received a severe cut on the right arm, inflicted by the accused with a clasped knife. The arrest was made, but the wounded constable died three days after. The accused, the escaped prisoner, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

42. The deceased and the accused were shareholders of a sweet potato garden. On January 17, 1886, the deceased, Punchirala, aged 35 years, a Siyhalese cultivator, dug up some potatoes, which was seen from his house by the accused, Heenhamy, aged 35 years, a Siyhalese cultivator, who thereupon rushed out with a mamoty and struck the deceased on the head and other parts of the body, death resulting from the blows. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

43. The deceased, Kirillage Gorunga aged 25 years, a Siyhalese cultivator of Hatelle, meeting the accused

Kirihatana, aged 19 years, also a Siphalese cultivator, in a boutique, charged him with having stolen his purse some time ago, which led to a quarrel. They left the boutique and both went in the same direction. Almost immediately after they had left the boutique-keeper heard a cry, and on going out found the deceased on the ground, and the accused striking him on the head with a stick. The accused was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

44. Juanis Appu, the brother of the deceased, quarrelled with Charles regarding money expended by them in cultivating a land Charles then assaulted Juanis, whereupon Juanis's mother and Girigoris went to see Juanis, when the latter was struck with a club by Charles, from the effects of which he died eight days after. Charles, the first accused, absconded from justice, and is still in concealment. This happened at Maradana in Colombo.

45. Godapolage Jeronis, aged 20 years, a Siphalese cultivator, was at work with Babasingho Appu, Hendrick Appu, and Ranghamy, aged respectively 25, 28, and 24 years, Siphalese cultivators; when a quarrel ensued between them, and second and third accused seized hold of him, when the first accused stabbed him with a knife. The first accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and second and third accused were discharged. This occurred at Ganehegama beyond police limits.

46. Hewahakuruge Baronchy, aged 26 years, Siphalese cultivator, and Gironissa were relations and owned a paddy field in shares, about which a dispute arose; and on Gironissa going to the field to reap corn without the knowledge of Baronchy, who also proceeded there, a fight took place resulting in the death of Baronchy. Hewahakuruge Gironis had been aided by Nadoris, Sanchiya, Jony, Matha, and Podia, aged 30, 28, 26, 19, and 23 years respectively, who were accordingly accused. First, second, and third accused were found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each; the other accused were discharged. This took place at Angalla beyond police limits.

47. Peris Appu, of Madelgamuwa, the first accused, a Sinhalese, found Theodoris Appu, a Siphalese, aged 19 years, in the act of stealing a bull tied near his house. Peris Appu came out with his gun, and while endeavouring to secure the thief with the help of his brother Juanis, shot him in the thigh, accidentally it is said. The first accused admits having shot the deceased during the struggle. The accused were discharged by the Solicitor-General. The deceased bore a bad character in the village. This took place at Madelgomuwa beyond police limits.

48. The deceased Yohanis Fernando, a Siphalese dhoby of Udagampola, had been gambling with Theodoris Appu, Baba Appu, Don Carnis, Maris Appu, Appu Singho, Sevanis Appu, Juanis Appu, and William Singho, and had lost money. A dispute arose, and the deceased, Yohanis Fernando, left the place, went to a canteen and drank arrack freely, and going out in the street began to abuse all those who had been gambling with him. The accused, vellálas by caste, got enraged at this, and assaulted him with hands and sticks, inflicting the injuries of which the deceased died two days after. Case is still pending. This occurred beyond police limits.

49. The deceased Juanis Fernando, Siphalese, aged 40 years, a cultivator, and the accused Wathenhamy, Kaluhamy, Siliduhamy, and Kirihamy, Siphalese cultivators, aged 30, 3 , 25, and 33 years, respectively, were working in a paddy field, their joint property. A dispute arose, when the second, third, and fourth accused seized the deceased and put him down. The first accused then rushed on and struck the deceased a blow upon his head with a mamoty. He died two days after. The accused were tried before the Supreme Court, and acquitted. This occurred at Balangoda, beyond police limits.

50. The deceased, Deonis, aged 35 years and the accused Sarah and Mathappu, aged 22 and 30 years respectively, Siphalese cultivators, halted in a cattle shed to cook. After a while they went to a tavern and drank. A quarrel ensued, in which Mathappu assaulted the deceased with his hands; Sarah then picked up a heavy stick and struck the deceased two blows on his head, which caused his death on the following day. The first accused was sentenced to 5 years', and second accused to three months' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred at Ratnapura beyond police limits.

51. In a quarrel, L. Paulo Silva *alias* Podia, male, Siphalese, aged 21 years, a boatman of Idawa in Moratuwa, was beaten by several people, when he turned round and flourished his knife, and in doing so he stabbed Wanakkuwattawadage Joronis Fernando, male, 60 years, a Siphalese tavern-keeper of the same village, who dropped down dead on the spot. The accused was tried before the Supreme Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labour. This took place beyond police limits.

52. A quarrel arose between Rassip Rahaman, male, aged 25 years, Malay, employed on the Railway at Kalutara, and Samuel Fonseka, male, aged 45 years, a Siphalese of the same place, regarding some money won by R. Rahaman, the accused, at a gambling place. From words they came to blows, and the Malay man struck Samuel Fonseka on the head with the handle of a catty, which fractured the skull and caused death. Accused was tried before the Supreme Court, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labour.

53. Bempe, a Siphalese boy aged 15 years, of Meelawa, was habitually gambling, for which his stepfather Podihamy, aged 45 years, a Siphalese cultivator of the same place, used to beat him. One day while Podihamy was so chastising him, he expired. Whereupon Podihamy, the accused, removed the body to the jungle, and hanged it to a tree, and published a story that Bempe had committed suicide. Accused was tried and convicted for not reporting the death to the Coroner, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

54. Singho Appu, aged 35 years, and the accused, Telanis, aged 30 years, both Siphalese fishermen, and seven others had a quarrel at a wedding. Fourth accused and Sadris, aged 30 years, a Siphalese fisherman, prosecuted Aron in the Police Court for defamation of character, which case was dismissed. After which there were constant disputes between them. On the night in question the accused waylaid and assaulted the deceased and his brothers-in-law. The deceased, Singho Appu, died the following day. Telenis, Eralis, and Magris, aged 30, 28, and 50 years respectively, Siphalese fishermen, were acquitted by the Supreme Court. The rest—Sadris, Charles Sinho, Barbana, William Sinho, and Abelenu, aged 30, 20, 28, 25, and 30 years respectively, Siphalese fishermen—were discharged by order of the Crown Counsel.

55. Migel, a Siphalese aged 20 years, a watcher (the deceased), Thomis Appu, Siphalese, aged 30 years, a carter (the accused), and Piloris Perera are cousins. Whilst Piloris and deceased were standing and talking in the premises of Agidahamy regarding the conduct of deceased's brother, Thomis Appu came and sat behind him. Deceased requested accused to give his brother good advice, upon which an altercation took place, and deceased and accused abused each other, when Thomis Appu stabbed Migel about the left collar bone and ran away. Migel died a little while after. Accused was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labour.

56. A fight took place in a garden at Hettiawatta, in Korteboam-street, resulting in the death of Babasingho, a Siphalese man aged 35 years, a carpenter of Messenger-street. The garden is in disputed ownership, and frequent brawling between the parties took place. Cornelis Silva, Francisco, and Subasaris Appu, aged respectively 50, 18, and 35 years, Siphalese renters, were charged. First accused was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, third accused to six weeks, and 2nd accused was discharged.

57. Kundiah, aged 20 years, Tamil (clerk), proposed marriage to Nagamma, a Tamil girl, when he was living in Captain's Garden. The girl's brother Suppiah opposed the marriage, and Kundiah removed to the Pettah. On April 27, 1886, about 8 P.M. deceased, Kundiah went to Captain's Garden, and the following morning had an altercation with Benasitamby and Suppiah, Tamils, aged 56 and 18 years respectively, cloth-dyers, father and brother of the girl, who, it is believed, assaulted the deceased and inflicted the wounds of which he died. The accused were discharged by the Magistrate, there not being sufficient evidence for conviction.

58. The deceased, Monohamy, a Siphalese woman aged 30 years, of Wellawatta, and Podi Singho had been at variance with William Peiris, a schoolboy aged 18 years, Siphalese, and his brother, James Peiris. On February 24, 1886, about 8 A.M., James Peiris was on his way to school, when deceased, Monohamy, began a quarrel with him, and an assault took place. William Peiris, hearing that his brother James had been beaten, came running with a loaded double-barrelled gun, and shot Monohamy and then ran away. Monohamy expired a short time after. The accused were discharged by the Police Magistrate.

59. The deceased, Lawrence Janz, *alias* Appu Singho, aged 28 years, a Siyhalese of Kollupitiya, had been gambling with Carolis Appu and Bastian Appu *alias* Baba Singho, aged 30 years respectively, Siyhalese, and several others. On leaving the gambling house and coming to the road opposite Kollupitiya railway station, Carolis and Baba Singho, the accused, had an altercation, whence blows followed. The deceased, Appu Singho, interposed and was stabbed. The second accused was tried for the offence and was acquitted.

60. In a quarrel at Kochikade, a Siyhalese man named Dholl was assaulted with a club by Pedru Appu, a Siyhalese. Dholl died on the following day. The accused, Pedru Appu, was discharged by the Police Magistrate for want of evidence.

61. Gregoris, aged 25 years, Siyhalese, a loafer, resident at Kochikade, was seated on the ground at Norris-road. His friend Kalamuttu was washing his clothes in the lotus pond, when Ahamadu, a Coast Moorman, aged 20 years, a vagrant, came and took away Kalamuttu's soap. Gregoris interfered, whereupon Ahamadu struck Gregoris on his chest. Soon after Gregoris began vomitting, and expired. The accused, Ahamadu, has absconded from justice.

62. R. Deonis, a Siyhalese man aged 27 years, a cultivator, when drunk quarrelled with Rubasingachchige Sirimaris, a Siyhalese man aged 30 years, a cultivator, and killed him The accused was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred at Mawalgama beyond police limits.

63. Hewahakurugo Miga, of Giripola in Pasdun kóralé, aged 25, Siyhalese cultivator, seized the brother of the accused, Halwaturage Harmanis, Siyhalese, aged 25, also a cultivator, when the accused's brother was plucking cadjunuts from a tree owned in common by both parties. The accused, who was ploughing close by, came up, when a quarrel took place, and the accused stabbed and killed the deceased on very little provocation. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

64. P. Cornisa, a Siyhalese, of Boregala, and the accused, P. Andris, with others gambled and got drunk and fought on the way to their houses, when P. Cornis was stabbed to death. The accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

65 A man was seized whilst stealing cocoanuts, when a struggle ensued. Teconis, a Siyhalese, of Heyantuduwa, hearing the noise came up, inquiring what was the matter, when the accused, Teadoris, aged 32, a Siyhalese medical man (a vedarala) stabbed Teconis, which proved fatal. The accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

66. A. Swaris and A. Punchi Singho, aged respectively 20 and 13, were playing together and a quarrel followed. They struck each other with their hands, and Punchi Singho fainted and died from rupture of the spleen. The accused was discharged by the Magistrate. This occurred beyond police limits.

67. Salman, a Siyhalese man aged 35, was bathing, when accused, Janissa, also a Siyhalese, a man of lower caste, stepped into the water. Salman got out of the water, and would not bathe so long as accused was in the water. The accused meeting Salman that night struck him with a club and killed him. The accused was convicted of manslaughter, and the jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court as he acted under great provocation, and he was accordingly ordered to be detained in the custody of the Fiscal till the rising of the court. This occurred beyond police limits.

68. Issan Appu, a Siyhalese boy aged 10, of Dodangoda in Kalutara, in company with Charles, another boy, drove a bull to feed upon the sweet potatoes of J. Abanis, a Siyhalese aged 30 years, cultivator, of Ambagahawatta. The bull destroyed a portion of the plantation. Abanis seeing Issan Appu and his bull in the enclosure, went after them and snatched the end of the rope held by Charles, and tied it round the bull's neck. Whereupon Issan Appu, the accused, drew his knife and stabbed Abanis on his neck above the collar bone. He walked a few paces, and dropped down dead. The accused being a minor was discharged by the Attorney-General. This occurred beyond police limits.

69. Five Siyhalese men, Malhamy, Podihamy, Ausadahamy, Pabilis, and C Amaris, aged 23, 30, 55, 20, and 19 respectively, cultivators, went out cattle stealing. Pabilis was seized by G Magiris Perera, male, aged 50, a Siyhalese cultivator, the owner of the cattle, when the rest of the thieves assaulted him, the owner, with clubs and rice pounders and so killed him. The first, second, and third accused were sentenced each to 8 years' imprisonment, and fourth and fifth accused were discharged. This occurred at Raygama beyond police limits.

70. Rattanagamage Singho Appu, Siyhalese, aged 30, and the accused, Radage Sootia and Assuripulli Radage James Fernando, of Kabatuduwa, were on bad terms for some time. In a quarrel between them, P. Singho Appu was assaulted by the accused, and received wounds of which he died. The first accused was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the other accused was acquitted. This occurred beyond police limits.

71. Palletennahakuruge Jalisa, of Ingiria, Siyhalese, aged 18, went to Médhankara Terunnansé's land to steal yams, when he was shot and killed. Medhankara Terunnansé, a Buddhist priest, aged 50, Siyhalese, and Palletennahakuruge Adonchia, and Adavachchia, Siyhalese, were accused of the murder. The 1st accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment at hard labour, and 2nd and 3rd accused acquitted in the Supreme Court. This occurred beyond police limits.

72. Kotalawalage Don Abraham Appuhamy *alias* Podi Appuhamy was keeping the sister of K. Don Charles Appu, the first accused, as his mistress. K. Don Abraham turned herout of his house, whereupon K. Don Charles shot and killed him. Don Charles Appu and M. Don Hendrick Peiris of Welikala were accused. First accused was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labour. The second accused was discharged. This occurred beyond police limits.

73. M. Salman Perera and Poloris Perera, of Wekada, Siyhalese, aged 40 respectively, and another, all brothers, quarrelled about some paddy, when Salman was stabbed and killed by Porolis. The accused was discharged by the Police Magistrate. This occurred beyond police limits.

74. Sevastian of Dewalakanda estate, Tamil cooly, aged 28, was taking his meals with Odeyan and Ramasamy, aged 11 and 30 respectively, coolies of the same estate. A quarrel ensued, when Odeyan stabbed Sevastian with a knife in his chest, of which he died two days after. They were all under the influence of liquor at the time. Odeyan and Ramasamy were charged with the offence, but discharged by order of the Crown Counsel. This occurred beyond police limits.

75. Ill-feeling existed between Ambrose and Anthony owing to law-suits between them. Ambrose secured the aid of Sema, a Siyhalese aged 30, hawker, of New Bazaar, to injure Anthony and his party, who engaged Marikkar, a Moorman aged 38, a watcher, Aron and others, to waylay and assault Sema. During the assault Sema was stabbed and killed. The accused were discharged by the Police Magistrate, by order of the Solicitor-General. This occurred at Wellanpitiya beyond police limits.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. About January 23, 1886, in the Mátalé district, Ramasamy, a Tamil cooly aged 36, who is said to have had some jewellery and money on his person, was found murdered, his body being much mutilated. Bara, a Tamil dhoby, aged 45, and three other Tamils were charged in this case. Bara, the principal accused, died in jail, and the others were discharged, the evidence of abetment being insufficient. This occurred beyond police limits.

2. On February 12, 1886, Rathone, a Malay woman, of Kandy, aged 36, gave birth to a female child, and in order to conceal the birth induced the midwife, Ejah, a Malay woman aged 50 years, to destroy it by strangling, and to throw the body into a latrine. Rathone was discharged, and Ejah sentenced to six months' hard labour.

3. Arnolishamy and Carolishamy, two Siyhalese silversmiths aged respectively 40 and 20, and Mendrishamy a Siyhalese trader aged 27, all of Dikwella district, were at enmity with another Siyhalese man named Dingi Appu of the same district on account of lawsuits. On April 10, 1886, Slama Lebbe Abdul, a Moor trader, aged 25, was passing the house of Carolishamy, accompanied by Dingi Appu, when a rush was made upon both with clubs.

Abdul was so severely assaulted that he died in hospital on the following day. The three accused were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. This occurred beyond police limits.

4. On May 1, 1886, in the Paywila district, Kaluwa, a young Siyhalese cultivator aged 14 years, had a quarrel with two Tamil boys, Maruthan and Darkani, aged 12 and 9 years, about a jakfruit. Some time afterwards the body of Kaluwa was found hanging to a tree. The Doctor is of opinion that the body was hanged after death, and that the cause of death was a blow on the stomach. The two accused were discharged. This occurred beyond police limits.

5. About May 30, 1886, Marda Muttu and Iduban, two Tamil coolies, of the Koslanda district, enticed Anthony, a Tamil cooly 29 years old, into a jungle, and there murdered him by fracturing his skull with a blow from a club. Jealousy on account of a girl they all three wanted to marry was the cause. Marda Muttu was tried, and acquitted, and Iduban discharged without trial. This occurred beyond police limits.

6. On the night of June 5, 1886, Juan Appu, a Siyhalese cultivator, of the Mátale district, aged 18 years, accompanied two of his friends to a Roman Catholic church. They returned and slept in the house of one of the friends. The following morning Juan Appu's body was found in an adjoining garden with marks of violence. It is supposed that he was murdered when on a thieving expedition during the night. Gregoris Appu, a Siyhalese, cultivator, aged 26, was accused on suspicion, but discharged for want of evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

7. On June 28, 1886, in the Galagedara district, Punchirala, a Siyhalese aged 35, an ex-peace officer, came to the house of Wijenaika, with whom he had a dispute about some lands, and threatened Wijenaika's whole household. Loku Appuhamy, a Siyhalese aged 35, a servant in the house, came out and expostulated, but finally dared him to carry out his threats, when Punchirala picked up a cattie, and cut Loku Appuhamy on his right leg to the bone, causing his death. Sentence, two years' rigorous imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

8. On the night of August 18, 1886, at Mahayawa, between Kandy and Katugastota, four persons entered the house of A. D. S. Monarasinghe, a retired Siyhalese Interpreter of the Supreme Court, aged 65, and strangled him on his bed for the sake of plunder. The Solicitor-General considered that the evidence that was collected was insufficient for a jury, and the case was returned; but on a remonstrance from the magistrate, one of the accused (a Siyhalese named Singho) was tried for trespass, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The original murder case is still under inquiry. The three other accused, who were arrested with much difficulty, were discharged and have since left this district.

9. On October 7, 1886, at Niangoda in the Galagedara district, Appuhamy, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 28, murdered Keerala, a Siyhalese carpenter, aged 40, by cutting his throat with a knife for taking away his (Appuhamy's) wife and giving her to another man. Appuhamy was sentenced to be hanged; sentence of death since commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

10. On the morning of June 17, 1886, in the Haputálé district, Ranmenika, a Siyhalese woman aged 25, wife of a Gamarala, was found hanging to a tree. The police inquiry led to the belief that the woman was murdered by her husband, but the magistrate, the doctor, and the Attorney-General's Department were of a different opinion, and the accused was discharged. The police are still of opinion that it was a case of murder and not one of suicide. This occurred beyond police limits.

11. On December 26, 1886, in the Badulla district, Thailamma, a Tamil woman aged 26, went with her father too see one Muttucarpen Chetty in order to recover from him a debt of R9. Two paramours of the woman, Pillicutty and Karsanpulle, who were jealous of each other, happened to be at Muttucarpen Chetty's, and commenced a quarrel which ended in a general fight. Thailamma received from Pillicutty a blow which fractured her skull and caused almost instantaneous death. The accused pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. On June 12, 1886, at midnight, in the Bandarawela district, Menikrala, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 28, was watching his paddy field with a loaded gun. Having noticed some thieves cutting the stalks of paddy, he fired in that direction and killed Siribadu, a Siyhalese cultivator of 28 years. Menikrala was acquitted. This occurred beyond police limits.

13. On June 13, 1886, Siman Dias, a Siyhalese aged 28, a tavern-keeper of the Haldummulla district, and Sellappu, a Siyhalese blacksmith 19 years of age, had a dispute about some private money transactions. The tavern-keeper gave the blacksmith a slap with his hand, when the blacksmith drew a waistknife and cut the tavern-keeper on the throat, which caused death. Sentence eighteen months' rigorous imprisoment. This occurred beyond police limits.

14. Kirihamy, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 40, owed Sadeya, a Moor trader aged 38 years, R1·50 for provisions supplied. On June 30, 1886, when Kirihami was passing the Moragahamulla bazaar in the Urugala district, Sadeya met him and demanded payment of the debt, and because Kirihami was unable or unwilling to pay he was set upon and severely assaulted by Sadeya and four of Sadeya's friends. The assault caused death. Sadeya was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and three others were discharged; one has not been arrested.

15. On July 4, 1886, in the Koslanda district, Appuhamy, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 45, accompanied by his son-in-law Charles, a boy 15 years old, went to Huduhakura, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 32, in order to recover from him half a bushel of paddy which had been lent. Huduhakura having no paddy then with him, asked for time. Appuhamy refused and struck Huduhakura on the back, when the boy Charles immediately drew his pruning knife and inflicted a stab on Huduhakura's back, from the effects of which he died. Appuhamy was acquitted, and his son-in-law Charles sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

16. On August 24, 1886, two Tamil coolies, living in the same lines on an estate in the Koslanda district, viz., Ramasamy and Maniakaran, respectively aged 21 and 35, quarrelled with each other over some domestic matter, and during the quarrel Maniakaran struck Ramasamy on the forehead with a brass plate. The wound at first did not appear to be very serious, but some time after Ramasamy died from the injury received. Sentence one month's rigorous imprisonment.

17. On November 21, 1886, in the Mátalé district, Sellumbram, a Tamil cooly aged 28 years, returned from his work on the estate, and repeatedly asked his wife Thapalli, aged 28, to prepare his food. Thapalli used abusive language towards him, whereupon Sellumbram flew into a passion and struck his wife with a sharp instrument on the crown of her head, inflicting a deep wound, which brought on tetanus and caused her death. Sellumbram was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. This occurred beyond police limits.

18. On August 29, 1886, Edirisinha, a Siyhalese landowner in the Lunugala district, aged 50 years, was inside his house, talking to his workmen after returning from superintending the building of a bungalow, when some one from outside fired at him with a gun and shattered his left arm. The wound was from a bullet and resulted in death. Banda, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 30, and two others committed the crime from motives of revenge. Banda was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment, and the other two were discharged.

19. Thambo, a Tamil carter, aged 28, of the Gampola district, was for some years on very friendly terms with Meersa, a Moorman carter aged 35, and his wife, but latterly for some cause unknown they became bitter enemies. On the night of December 29, 1886, Thambo, supposing that Meersa was not at his house, went there in company with Uduman, another Moorman 30 years old, with the object of disgracing the family by ravishing Meersa's wife, and on attempting to break into the house Meersa came out and received from Thambo a stab on the belly from which he died. Thambo was tried and acquitted, and Udumam was discharged without trial.

20. On March 15, 1886, in the Rangalla district, Ganatirala, a Siyhalese cultivator 20 years old, with three others, waylaid and assaulted with clubs his father-in-law Appuhamy, a Siyhalese cultivator aged 36, for not allowing his (Ganatirala's) wife to return to him. The injuries received caused death. Ganatirala was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. One of the other accused was discharged and two were acquitted. This occurred beyond Police limits.

21. On March 21, 1886, Anditchi, a Tamil cooly woman aged 22, of the Lindula district, having no lawful husband, gave birth to a female child, and killed and buried it in order to conceal the birth. Anditchi was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment. Three other Tamils accused in this case were discharged.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

1. On May 2, at Malimboda, 7 miles from Mátara police station, Sinappu, a cultivator aged 30, was stabbed to death in a dispute about some vegetables, by Dingi Appu his cousin, also a cultivator, aged 32. The accused was acquitted, the Chief Justice being of opinion that the accused stabbed the deceased in self-defence.

2. On June 12, at Talpe, 6 miles from Galle, Babusa, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 29, was killed with knives and sticks in a quarrel about the ownership of a garden, by Babe Appu and Babany, cultivators, aged 56 and 18 years respectively, and 7 others. The 1st accused was sentenced to a months' simple imprisonment; the others were all discharged.

3. On July 27, at Madawala, 39 miles from Mátara, Vidhanagamage Don Bastian, a cultivator aged 25, in a quarrel about a bull damaging a paddy field, was stabbed to death by A. D. Don Andris, also a cultivator, aged 40. The accused was acquitted, the Chief Justice being of opinion that he acted in self-defence.

4. On September 8, at Kittalagama, 6 miles from Mátara, Louis, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 40, was stabbed by Appuwa, also a cultivator, aged 20, in a quarrel about a money transaction. The accused was discharged although the verdict of the jury was "guilty."

5. On December 4, at Golluwamulla, 57 miles from Galle police station, Hendrick, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 20, was stabbed in anger by P. Odris, also a cultivator, aged 26. The case against Ordris, Carohamy, a female aged 20, and Epagé Adrian, also a cultivator, aged 30 years, is pending. Since tried, and discharged owing to contradictory evidence of witnesses.

6. In Taṇgalla district, at Ihala Baligala, 38 miles from Mátara police station, on December 19, Samuel, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 22, was shot by Don Babanis, also a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 34, who said he mistook him for a thief. It is said that the motive was revenge, as the deceased was supposed to be too familiar with his daughter. His brother-in-law Don David, also a Siṇhalese cultivator, is charged as accessory after the fact: he concealed the gun.

7. On June 1, at Kottawa, 12½ miles from Galle, a female child 3 years old, was knocked over and killed by Uparis, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 22, whilst he was running away from the owner of a tree he was stealing fruits from. Uparis was fined R21.

8. On June 28, at Kongalla, 14 miles from Mátara, Don Andris, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 28, was stabbed by another cultivator named Andris, aged 39, in a dispute about the share of a garden. The accused was acquitted, the Chief Justice being of opinion that the accused acted in self-defence.

9. On June 28, at Kongalla, 14 miles from Mátara station, Don Andris, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 38, in a dispute about the ownership of some jakfruit, was stabbed with a knife by Don Andris, also a cultivator aged 39. The accused was acquitted, the Chief Justice being of opinion that he acted in self-defence.

10. On October 1, at Mátara Fort, Lowishamy, a Siṇhalese blacksmith aged 35, whilst attempting to take some property from the accused's shop, was shot by Don Augustino, a Siṇhalese carpenter aged 20 years. The accused was discharged by the Solicitor-General, who regarded the case as one of "justifiable homicide."

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1. In the Mannár district a Tamil named Muttu Carpen, aged 36, was accused of killing another Tamil man named Mighil, aged 34, with a club. The accused was tried and acquitted. The motive alleged was jealousy and anger.

2. In the Mullaittívu district a Tamil woman named Chinnacutty, 30 years, was accused of murdering her infant child to get rid of it. There was no direct evidence, and the woman was acquitted.

3. A double murder was committed at the Kandasamy temple in November last. Two young Tamil men named Kartikaser Supramanier, 22 years, and Velaithan Murukaser, 20 years, were stabbed to death by Tamils with daggers. Nine Tamil men have been committed for trial for the offence. Motive, revenge for an effront offered to an influential man of a rival village.

4. Two Tamils and a Siṇhalese joined in an assault on a Tamil man named Suppen, at Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam. The only apparent motive was anger. They were tried, and two were convicted of aggravated assault. The Siṇhalese man was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, and one Tamil man to 9 months' imprisonment.

5. A Tamil woman allowed her infant child to drop into the water off a bridge to get rid of it. She was tried and acquitted. For the defence it was urged that the woman was liable to get fits, and the child dropped into the water when its mother was unconscious.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

1. The accused, V. Mailan, and the deceased, Valiwanan Nulur, aged 45, both Tamil dhobies, were on bad terms. The deceased took a headman to serve a civil process on accused, who immediately after the process server went away followed and struck deceased on the head with a club, and killed him on the spot. The accused was tried and convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. The accused, Tanmar Sinnan, in an altercation with his wife Sinnapullai, aged 29, struck her with his hands and killed her on the spot. The immediate cause of death was rupture of the spleen. The accused was tried and convicted on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

3. The deceased, Arumogan Kumaravelu, a Tamil aged 20, was struck by the accused, Nagamuttu Sinnatamby, and Kattar Kumaravelu, with clubs. The deceased had gone to the rescue of his brother, who was having an altercation with the accused, who had damaged some crab traps. Both the accused were tried. The second was acquitted and the first convicted on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. The deceased, Udu Appu, Kórála, a Sinhalese man aged 40 years, when going through a lonely jungle road by day was shot by some person or persons unknown. Two men were taken up on suspicion, but were discharged for want of evidence. The murderers are still at large.

5. Pawamakutty Kandan, a man subject to fits of insanity, cut his wife Muttapody Penyapillai, a Tamil woman aged 25 years, in several parts of her body, and killed her. Proceedings were taken against him, and he was committed for trial for murder. He committed suicide in jail.

6. The deceased, a Tamil named Matawapody Kitnan, an old man of 70 years, fell from a cart which was driven recklessly on the road, and was run over and killed by another cart, which was following. The drivers of the carts were tried for causing death by careless driving, and were acquitted.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. The body of Meteah, a Siṇhalese man aged 20 years, was found hanging to a tree in the jungle. Medical evidence showed that the deceased, after he was strangled to death, was hung up. Six persons were charged on suspicion, but they were discharged eventually for want of evidence. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the police and the judicial departments, the actual murderers are still evading justice.

2. The deceased, Bulasuria, a Siṇhalese aged 55 years, was a witness in a cattle-stealing case. He is said to have been enticed by the cattle stealers to the house of the complainant in the case, and on the way to have been murdered by them, and his body concealed. Some time after, the skin of two human feet was found at a village, and

a human skull in a neighbouring tank. These are supposed to be the remains of the deceased. Five men were taken up, and are in jail pending further inquiries.

3. The deceased, Poola, a Sinhalese man aged 22 years, was improperly intimate with the wife of the first accused. The first accused, assisted by three others, waylaid and killed deceased with clubs. The second, third, and fourth accused were acquitted, and the first was sentenced to 6 weeks' simple imprisonment.

4. The accused, a Moorman, killed a Sinhalese man named Anthony Fernando, aged 35 years. Fernando was a stranger to Puttalam, and went to the tank to bathe with his wife and children. The accused came up, and telling him that he had no right to come to a place set apart for women, struck him several blows with a wooden sandal. He was a sickly man and died almost immediately. Death was due to the rupture of the spleen. The accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

5. The deceased, Madara Muttu, a female of about 5 years, is supposed to have been thrown into a well in a state of insensibility. Two men were charged. Case pending.

6. The deceased Migel Appu, a Sinhalese man, 50 years old, was killed in a drunken brawl at a tavern. Five men were charged. One was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment, the others were discharged.

7. Anthony Perera, a Sinhalese man, 45 years old, was murdered in revenge. The accused was committed for trial, but escaped from jail.

APPENDIX II.

PRECIS OF MURDERS AND MANSLAUGHTERS IN CEYLON, DURING 1885, WHICH CAME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE POLICE.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Murders.

1. At Uggalboda, in the Negombo district, Don Sardial, a Sinhalese money lender aged 40, unpopular in the village from the high interest he charged and his grasping dealings, was one night shot dead in his own compound. Four Sinhalese cultivators, aged between 40 and 16 years, were accused. Two were discharged by the Justice of the Peace, and the others by the Supreme Court. This occurred beyond police limits.

2. In Colombo, Muttusamy, a Tamil kangany aged 30, while quarrelling with Ramasamy, a Tamil cooly, aged 30, about some money, was stabbed with a knife by the latter in several places, which caused instant death. Ramasamy also wounded another Tamil man, who afterwards recovered. Ramasamy died in jail, where he was awaiting trial.

3 and 4. At Koskandawala, in the Colombo district, Allis and Adonis, Sinhalese cultivators, of the respective ages of 40 and 35, were on bad terms owing to some land dispute. One night when Adonis, in company with Manis, a Sinhalese cultivator aged 18, was going through a garden, Allis followed and shot at Adonis, and then at Manis. Adonis and Manis died after their declarations had been taken. It is believed that Manis was shot under the apprehension that he would bear evidence against Allis for shooting Adonis. Accused was discharged by the Crown Counsel for want of evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

5. At Welliwitta, in the Colombo district, while Charles, a Sinhalese cultivator aged 33, was removing some cattle which he had purchased at a public sale, Jalis, another Sinhalese cultivator, aged 30, who wanted to purchase the cattle himself, and who had warned Charles at the sale bidding against him, followed him with Abelino, also a Sinhalese cultivator, aged 35, and stabbed Charles with a knife in the stomach whilst Abelino held Charles. Charles died the same day from the effects of the wound. Abelino was discharged by the Justice of the Peace. Jalis still evades arrest. This occurred beyond police limits.

6. At Parapa, in the Kégalla district, Setua and Tikiri Appu, Sinhalese coolies aged 47 and 32 respectively, were one night left alone by their employer at his house. On his return next morning he found Setua dead in a room, with his right ear cut off, skull fractured, and testes mutilated. Setua's box was found broken, and the contents abstracted: Tikiri was missing. Tikiri Appu continues to evade arrest. This occurred beyond police limits.

7. At Grandpass, Colombo, Anthony Mendis and his son Francis, Sinhalese men aged 56 and 24 respectively, were while sleeping cut with a knife by their cook, Appuhamy, a Sinhalese aged 25. Anthony Mendis, who was hacked in the face and arm, died shortly after, but the son recovered. The intention was plunder, which was prevented by the cries of the son. Appuhamy was discharged by the Police Magistrate for want of evidence.

8. At Hinatiyana, in the Negombo district, M. Fernando, a Sinhalese cultivator aged 35, while waiting in the night for his wife to open the door of his house, was shot at by Abraham, a Sinhalese cinnamon-peeler aged 35, who had been on bad terms with him. He died shortly after. Abraham was acquitted by the Supreme Court. This occurred beyond police limits.

9. At Slave Island, Colombo, Alliamma, a Moor woman aged 40, separated on account of some misunderstanding from her husband, Abdul Rahaman, a Moor aged 30, was stabbed by him with a knife. She died from the effects of the stab. The accused was sentenced to death, but was not executed.

10. At Waskaduwa, in the Kalutara district, Asappa, Tadia, Simon, Juna, and Eralis, Sinhalese men of the respective ages of 30, 27, 26, 23, and 38, waylaid Harmanis Silva, a Sinhalese cinnamon-peeler aged 40, with whom they were on bad terms, and killed him by beating him on the head with sticks. Tadia was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years' hard labour; the others were acquitted. This occurred beyond police limits.

11. At Hewagama, in the Colombo district, Don Gregoris, police vidáne, aged 40, and six men tried to arrest Podia Appu on a warrant, when they were attacked by him and nine of his comrades, all of whom were gambling at the time. The vidáne, who was severely wounded, died from the effects. The ten accused, all of the ages from 18 to 40, were tried. Four of them were sentenced to death: one was executed, and the sentence on the others was commuted to twenty years' hard labour. The others were discharged.

12. At Ahuliadda, in the Ratnapura district, the body of Singho Appu, a Sinhalese trader of some means, aged about 45, who lived alone at some distance from other dwellings, was found in his house with his throat cut and his body covered with rubbish, which had been set on fire. Some property of the deceased had been stolen. Three Sinhalese men are suspected, of whom one is in concealment. This occurred beyond police limits.

13. At Negombo, Lewis, a Sinhalese trader aged 30, was stabbed with a knife by Sethambrum, a Tamil trader, aged 28, who had a quarrel with him the previous day. Lewis died from the effects of the wound. Sethambrum was arrested, and is awaiting trial.

Manslaughters.

1. At Negombo, Anatchy Parawa, 4 years' old, daughter of Anthony Atchy Parawa, aged 26, was beaten with a stick by the latter for disobedience. The girl died on the same day from the effects of the injuries sustained, and the mother was sentenced to four days' simple imprisonment in consideration of her having been under remand for several months.

2. At Godigomuwa, in the Colombo district, Podi Singho, a Sinhalese aged 30, a reputed thief, was assaulted by Carolis and Don Christian, Sinhalese cultivators aged 35 and 38 respectively, for stealing produce from their garden. Podi Singho, died in hospital the following day morning from the effects of the assault. Don Carolis and Don. Christian were sentenced to three months' hard labour each. This occurred beyond police limits.

3. At Walbohela, in the Pasyála district, Mangohamy, a Siphalese woman aged 33, had Allis Appu, a Siphalese aged 22, as a paramour. He gave up visiting her, and Mango abused him persistently. One day, Allis assaulted her. Mango, having a knife in her hand at the time, stabbed Allis Appu in the throat, which caused immediate death. Mango was sentenced to six months' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

4. At Anganpitiya, Hanwella, Sanchy Appu, a Siphalese cultivator aged 30, was stealing betel in a garden, when the owners, D. Dassanaika and his son, Siphalese cultivators aged 60 and 20 respectively, assaulted him with clubs. On the death of Sanchy Appu from the effects of the blows, the body was hung by the accused to a branch of a tree, to make it appear that it was a case of suicide. The accused were sentenced to ten years' hard labour each. This occurred beyond police limits.

5. At Kómpitiya, in the Ratnapura district, Kiriatna, a Siphalese cultivator, killed another man of the same name by assaulting him with a stick. The cause of the assault was, the deceased having beaten the son of Kiriatna for stealing a fowl. Kiriatna was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

6. At Negombo, Ramasamy, a Tamil horsekeeper aged 25, whilst drunk fought with Solomuttu, another Tamil horsekeeper, aged 45. The latter fell and died on the spot. The verdict of the jury at the inquest was that death was caused by rupture of the spleen either by the blow or by the fall. Ramasamy was tried in the Supreme Court and acquitted.

7. At Opanaike, in the Ratnapura district, Muttu Nachi, a Moor girl aged 10, on being questioned by her stepfather, A. L. Markar, aged 35, as to whether she saw her mother's paramour in the house, denied having seen him, and was therefore struck down by A. L. Markar. Her head was injured in the fall by coming in contact with a grindstone. She died, whereupon her stepfather, with the connivance of the girl's mother, cut her throat, put out the light, and cried out that thieves had entered the house and killed the girl. He was sentenced to ten years' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

8. At Sea-street, Colombo, Sevastian, a Tamil fisherman, while quarrelling with Podi Singho, a Siphalese fisherman, about a dog, cut the latter, who had been joined by several Siphalese men, on the back of the head with a knife. Podi Siñho died from the effects of the wound. Sevastian was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

9. At Avisáwélla, two Siphalese cultivators, named Jemma, aged 28, and Hattana, aged 25, had a quarrel in a gambling house and left the place. A few hours after when Jemma, Paulo, and Ploris were bathing in a stream, Hattana came up and asked Jemma to give him a glass of arrack. Jemma refused, and Hattana thereupon stabbed him with a knife. Paulo and Piloris, who came up to Jemma's rescue, were also stabbed. Jemma died from the effects of the wound, but the other two recovered. Hattana was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Culpable Homicide.

10. At Ereapola estate, Kégalla district, Kastri and Suppramanium, Tamil Kanganies aged 30 and 35, respectively, while performing a devil ceremony for the cure of Peria Carpen, a Tamil cooly aged 35, who was suffering from fever, beat and burnt him, alleging that such acts were a part of the ceremony. Peria Carpen died from the injuries inflicted. Kastri and Suppramanium were each sentenced to one month's hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

11. At Palmada, in the Pasyála district, Punchirála, a Siphalese cultivator aged 40, while abusing some unknown thieves for stealing his arecanuts, was stabbed under his ribs by Baba Siñho and in the head by Baronchy, both of whom were neighbours of his. He persisted in using bad language after being requested to desist. Punchirála died of the stab in the head. Baronchy, a Siphalese cultivator aged 25, was sentenced to ten years' hard labour. Baba Siñho was discharged by the Justice of the Peace. This occurred beyond police limits.

12. At Dunekedeniya, twenty-nine miles from Avisáwéla, in a dispute which arose between Sandeman's father and Baronchy, a Siphalese cultivator aged 28, at the house of the latter, Sandeman, a Tamil toddy-drawer aged 25, stabbed Baronchy in the neck with a knife, causing a fatal wound. Sandeman also stabbed Baronchy's brother Martinus, who recovered. Sandeman and his father were the worse for liquor at the time. Sandeman was sentenced to seven years' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

13. At Welwitta, in the Colombo district, Baron Siñho, a Siphalese cultivator aged 29, was seized by the father of Juanis Perera for stealing cocoanuts from his garden, whereupon Pedro, Juan, and Ellias, Siphalese cultivators, aged 30, 45, and 16, respectively, came and assaulted Juanis' father. Juanis Perera, aged 17, hearing his father's cry, came to his rescue, and in the struggle Juanis Perera received several wounds, causing his death. Baron and Pedro were sentenced to one year's hard labour each. Juan was discharged, and the case against Ellias abandoned for want of evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

14. At Dehewatta, eighteen miles from Avisáwéla, Urulappen, a Tamil aged 35, and two Ramasamys, estate coolies, aged respectively 30 and 28, had a dispute about some money, when the two Ramasamys assaulted Urulappen, who died the following day from the effects of the assault. The two Ramasamys were sentenced to twelve months' hard labour each. This occurred beyond police limits.

15. At Mulleriyawa, in the Colombo district, Hendrick Perera, a Siphalese cultivator aged 21, in a quarrel with Juanis Perera and five other Siphalese cultivators, about some land, was beaten with sticks, and died from the effects of the blows. Juanis Perera was sentenced to twelve years' hard labour; the others were discharged. This occurred beyond police limits.

16. At Hettiwatta, in the Kalutara district, Assen Lebbe Meera Sinna Tamby, aged 30, a bad character, was in the habit of ill-treating his daughter, aged 14 months. One day he flung the child into a river after having first thrown her against a tree. The child was picked up dead by her grandmother. The police received information about one month after the commission of the crime, the headman of the village having combined with Assen Meera Lebbe Sinna Tamby's relations to hush up the whole matter. Assen Meera Lebbe Sinna Tamby was sentenced to five years' hard labour. The headman was dismissed. This occurred beyond police limits.

17. At Dekatana, in the Colombo district, David Appu, aged 22, and his father-in-law, Punchi Appu, aged 50, both Siphalese cultivators, living in the same house, had a dispute about domestic matters. David Appu repeatedly stabbed Punchi Appu, who died soon after he received the injuries. David Appu was sentenced to ten years' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

18. At Madugahalanda estate, in Negombo district, Baronchy and Armanis, Siphalese cultivators aged 32 and 35 respectively, assaulted Saradia, with whom they were on bad terms, while he was passing their garden. Saradia, aged 45, died within an hour of the assault. Baronchy was sentenced to three years' hard labour. Armanis was acquitted. This occurred beyond police limits.

19. At Lakpandura, in the Kalutara district, Antho Naide, a Siphalese blacksmith aged 65, and two cultivators of the Wellala caste, were shareholders in a paddy field. In a dispute which arose about the crop, eight other cultivators joined two Wellalas, and attacked Antho Naide with clubs, breaking four ribs and causing his death. The ten cultivators, whose ages range from 20 to 65, were tried. Seven were convicted of culpable homicide; the others were acquitted. Of those convicted, one was sentenced to three years' hard labour, three were sentenced to one year's hard labour each, and the others to nine months' hard labour each. This occurred beyond police limits.

20. At Batagama, in the Colombo district, Bartholomew, a Siphalese cultivator aged 35, was in the act of opening a road through a land, about which he had a dispute with Mathes Vedarála, a Siphalese cultivator aged 40, when he was shot by the latter. Bartholomew died. Mathes Vedarala was sentenced to ten years' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

21. At Ugodapola, in the Pasyála district, Samanasekara Unnanse, a Buddhist priest aged 35, stabbed Paules and Carolis, a peace officer, in an altercation with them about Paules removing his brother-in-law's (Carolis's) daughter to his (Paules's) house, on the ground that the priest had fallen in love with her. Paules, a Siphalese cultivator aged 35, died on the spot. Samanasekara Unnanse was sentenced to eight years' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

22. Brampy Appu, a Siphalese cultivator aged 22, assaulted his uncle, Babonis Appu, a Siphalese cultivator aged 50, with whom he had a quarrel about stealing cocoanuts, and beat him with a stick. Babonis Appu died within half an hour of the assault. His heart was found ruptured and three ribs broken. Brampy was sentenced to five years' hard labour. This occurred beyond police limits.

23. At Makola, in the Colombo district, Cornelis, a Siphalese boutique-keeper aged 22, was on bad terms with Jeronis, a Siphalese cultivator aged 30, having had a dispute about some cattle. One day Jeronis, in passing by the boutique of Cornelis singing, was attacked with clubs and wounded by Cornelis Daniel Perera, a boutique-keeper aged 25, and Mudalihamy, a Siphalese cultivator aged 29, and died from the effects of the wound. The accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. This occurred beyond police limits.

24. At Main-street, Colombo, John Edeadale, a European seaman aged 40, with other European seamen, most of whom were the worse for liquor, were going along Main-street in an excited state, followed by a crowd of natives. They turned and attacked the natives, when Edeadale was struck on the head by Maney, a Bengalee cooly, and Suppan, a Tamil cooly, with sticks which they picked up on the road. He died in hospital from the effects of the blows. Suppan was sentenced to five years' hard labour. Maney is in concealment.

25. At Kalutara, Pitche Umma, a sickly Tamil servant girl, died of lung disease, accelerated by a beating given her with a cane by her master, C. A. Markar, Tamil Interpreter of the District Court, Kalutara. Markar was tried in the Supreme Court, and was acquitted.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Murders.

1. In the Badulla district, Mardai a Tamil woman aged about 30, was going along the road selling cakes, when three Tamils and a Bengalee tailor, ages varying from 28 to 35, took her through a jungle to a garden, and there murdered her by cutting her throat. They carried away all the jewellery she had on her person. Three accused were discharged; the other, Armogan, a Tamil cooly aged 28, was convicted and hanged.

2. In the Galagedara district, Kiri Banda a Siphalese lad 9 years old, was seen in the company of Punchirala a Siphalese cultivator aged 16, going across some fields. Some time afterwards the skull and bones of a child were found, which were identified by the father as those of Kiri Banda, who is supposed to have been murdered by Punchirala for the sake of plunder. The accused has not yet been arrested.

3. In the Badulla district, a gang of six or seven Siphalese cultivators rushed into the house of Widijah, another Siphalese cultivator aged 23, strangled him to death, and removed his property. Enquiries led to the arrest of five men, two of whom have been discharged, and two—namely, Baba Appu and Raturala, aged respectively 30 and 21—sentenced to death. The sentence of death has since been commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The last accused, Kiriwanta, aged 30, died in hospital before trial.

4. In the district of Lower Hówáheta, Kiriatana, a Siphalese woman aged 60, died from the effects of poison, supposed to have been administered by Manika, a Siphalese woman aged 45, who owed a grudge to the former on account of some family quarrels. Manika was discharged for want of evidence.

5. In the Lindula district the deceased, Pedru Mendis, a Siphalese carter aged 40, whose body was found in a culvert, is said to have been on terms of intimacy with the wives and daughters of some of the Tamil labourers in his neighbourhood, and it is supposed that he must have been assaulted and murdered by them during one of his visits. Seven Tamil coolies (three of whom were women) were taken up in this case, but they have been discharged for want of evidence.

6. Naido, a Siphalese aged 30, was usually employed to carry boxes and parcels from the railway station at Wattégama. He being one day absent when the train arrived, Sinna Carpen, a Tamil cooly aged 20, carried a box and received 12c. in payment, at which Naide was annoyed, and struck Sinna Capen so that he died. The accused was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment.

7. In the Walléwaya district, Thanni Patthumma, a Moor woman aged 30, abused a boy, and in return was struck by a relative of the boy. She went and complained to her husband Masthan, a trader aged 45, and both of them armed with knives returned to the spot and stabbed Ahamadu Cassim, a Muhammedan tailor aged 40, brother of the man who had struck her in the first instance. Masthan was discharged; his wife, Thanni Pathumma, was convicted, and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

8. In the Galagedara district, two Tamil coolies named Murugan and Marimuttu, both of the age of 30, had an altercation, in which the former stabbed the latter with a knife and killed him. Murugan was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

9. At Paywila, the dead body of a Tamil cooly named Murugan, aged 23, was found floating in a stream. The Doctor who held the post-mortem examination is of opinion that death was caused by a blow from a stick. No clue has yet been obtained in this case.

10. At Wellimada, Appuhami, a Siphalese trader aged 18, fired at and killed Kiri Banda, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 36, who had remonstrated with Appuhami for having been on terms of intimacy with his wife. Appuhami was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

11. Undia, a Siphalese cultivator aged 25, with two of his brothers stole some toddy belonging to Ama Lebbe, a Moor cultivator aged 50. One day the two parties having met at a gambling house in the Kandy district, quarrelled about the theft. Ama Lebbe was assaulted by Undia and his brothers, and Ama Lebbe in return stabbed them, killing Undia on the spot. The accused was acquitted.

12. At Hatton, Karapanan, a Tamil labourer aged 39, entered a house in which a number of Tamil labourers, ages varying from 19 to 40, were asleep. The thief was caught and severely beaten by the inmates, from the effects of which he died. Out of six accused in this case, two were acquitted, and the rest were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 2 to 3 years.

13. In the Badulla district, Perumal, a Tamil cooly aged 35, is supposed to have been killed in a thieving expedition by being fired at with a gun by Pamyanu, a Siphalese trader, aged 30, who surrendered himself. He was tried and acquitted.

14. Kuwani, a Siphalese girl of 11 years, was adopted by Kalingua, a Siphalese man, 35 years of age, who is known to be a thief in Badulla district. One day Kalingua wanted to take Kuwani for a bath, but she refused to bathe as she felt feverish. Kalingua thereupon beat her with his hands and a stick, and also kicked her about the stomach. On the same day she died. Kalingua surrendered himself before the Police Magistrate of Badulla. Proceedings were taken against him, but for want of evidence he was discharged.

15. At Doradeniya, in the Harispattu district, a Siphalese cultivator named Uggale Banda was charged with the murder of another Siphalese man. The accused was tried before the Supreme Court and acquitted.

Manslaughters.

1. In the Badulla district, Sugathihami, a Siphalese cultivator aged 40, went to the garden of Puncha, also a Siphalese cultivator, aged 50, to steal arecanuts, and being caught received several blows, which resulted in death 10 days afterwards. The accused was discharged.

2. At Galagedara, Ramasamy, a Tamil labourer aged 25, quarrelled with Weerappa, another Tamil labourer, aged 40, for having abused a woman with whom Ramasamy was on friendly terms. Weerappa knocked Ramasamy down. He expired shortly after. Weerappa was sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment.

3. At Haputalé, Cader Saibo, a Moor trader aged 30, struck Munghamy, a Siphalese cultivator aged 40, with an axe for allowing some arecanuts in his charge to become mouldy. Munghamy on receiving the blow fell down, and expired soon afterwards. The accused was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. At Nuwara Eliya, Sethinahamy, a Siphalese woman aged 50, had a daughter named Punchi Nona, aged 20, who gave birth to an illegitimate child. The grandmother thinking it a disgrace, suffocated the infant. The

accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 3 hours' imprisonment. Her husband and his brother, who were also accused, were discharged.

5. At Ramboda, Maradai, a Tamil woman aged 55, abused her husband, Singan, a cooly aged 40, for spending his money in liquor, at which he got offended and beat her brutally, causing her death. Singan having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.

6. At Gampola, a quarrel having arisen between Kalu Banda, a Siṇhalese carter aged 20, and Kalinga Rauther, a Moor trader aged 50, the former struck the latter on the head with an axe and caused his death. The accused was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

7. At Akurana, in the Kandy district, Habiba, Pitche, H. Mohamadu—all Moormen—were charged with the murder of another Moorman named Poona Mohamadu Tamby, by cutting him with a sharp instrument. Habibu and Pitche were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The other was acquitted.

8. At Wademada, in the Mátalé district, Palindu, a Siṇhalese woman, deserted her infant daughter Suruwami, and so caused her death. Palindu was tried before the Supreme Court for manslaughter and acquitted.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Murders.

1. At Goḍawęla, in the Taṇgalla district, Samuel Hamy, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 25, whilst in his watch hut was stabbed to death. Kodituakkukankanigé Appu and K. Ellias, were tried for murder. The second accused, Ellias, was convicted and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labour. The first accused, Kodituakkukankanigé Appu, was acquitted.

2. At Uwaragalla in the Mátara district, Gamátchigé Babahami, a Siṇhalese woman aged 20, was shot from motives of malice by Játungé Siman, her brother-in-law. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

3. At Kumbalwęla, in the Galle district, a dhoby woman, named Carlina, in an altercation stabbed and killed Jalalpedegé Babusa. The accused was convicted of culpable homicide, and sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment.

4. At Uḍumalegala, in the Galle district, U. Balahamy, a Siṇhalese woman aged 60, on refusing to give her son money to gamble with, was stabbed by him. The injured woman expired in hospital on the same day. The accused, Lewis, was tried before the Supreme Court and convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

5. At Pitawęla, in the Galle district, in an altercation in a gambling place, H. Kurunhamy, a Siṇhalese fisherman aged 30, stabbed W. Baba Sifiho, another Siṇhalese fisherman. The accused was convicted of culpable homicide, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

6. At Malalagama, in the Galle district, S. Deonis, a Siṇhalese dhoby, was waylaid and killed by eleven men, seven of whom were sentenced to death. The rest were acquitted.

7. At Morawák kóralé, in the Mátara district, Letcheman, a Tamil cooly, when returning from Vihára bazaar with provisions, was struck on the head with an unloaded gun by Raman, a Tamil cooly, who was then under the influence of liquor. Letcheman died from the effects of the wounds. The accused was convicted of culpable homicide, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

8. At Kianduwa, in the Mátara district, E. Singho Appu, a Siṇhalese cultivator, was stabbed and killed by H. Gamachege Punchi Appu of Henagama. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

9. At Palatupana, in Hambantoṭa district, Siman, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 25, of Kahalakelé, was shot to death by Caro, and the body was thrown into a canal. The accused was tried by the Supreme Court and acquitted.

10. In the Mátara district, a corpse, highly decomposed, was found floating in the river at Hulanduwa. The description of the corpse corresponded to that of Johanis Abeyawardana, a peon of the Morawak kóralé Gaṇsabhawa, who had been missing since July 27, 1885. Three persons were charged, but were acquitted for want of evidence.

11. At Madukete, in the Galle district, L. Don Siman de Silva, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 75, was stabbed on the chest and killed. The accused, Henne Appu, aged 17, was convicted and sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. In the Hambantoṭa district, Jubidin, a Malay boy aged 8, was struck with a stick on the right temple, and strangled with a rope. Karthosing, a Tamil hunter, and his wife Jonnohami, a Siṇhalese woman, were charged. They were acquitted for want of evidence.

13. At Telwatta, in the Balapitiya district, Amarage Harmanis, a Siṇhalese cart-driver aged 28, stabbed and killed Málawinna Sootiya, a toddy-drawer aged 28. The accused is in concealment, and a reward of R200 has been offered by Government for his apprehension.

14. At Walgama, in the Mátara district, H. Babandiris, a Siṇhalese cooly aged 26, was shot and killed by K. Singho Appu, a cooly, and D. L. Jayanhamy, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 54. They were convicted, and sentenced to death.

15. At Nakulugomua, in Taṇgalla district, a village fifteen miles from the Mátara police station, Dharmmarakkira Unnánse, a Buddhist priest, was strangled to death from motives of gain by a gang of eighteen robbers, at his own paṇsala. Sixteen of the gang have been arrested, of whom two have been made witnesses for the Crown. Four were convicted and sentenced to death, and the rest were acquitted. Two are still in concealment.

Manslaughters.

1. At Balpámulla, in the Mátara district, a village nineteen miles from the Mátara police station, H. Dingia, a Siṇhalese cultivator aged 42, was shot and killed from motives of revenge by L. Heena. The accused was tried before the Supreme Court, and was acquitted.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1. At Jaffna, a Tamil youth of 18, employed in the Department of Public Works, arrived in Jaffna to draw his pay. His body was found the following morning near the Nandaval tank, the head having been crushed with a large stone. The murder was traced to two brothers, aged 35 and 28 respectively, one of whom kept a toddy garden hard by. The other had accompanied the murdered boy to the Public Works Office, and had seen him draw his pay. The court and police officers took much trouble with this case, but for want of direct evidence the accused were discharged.

2. At Mullaittívu, two Tamils, both about 30 years of age, quarrelled about a field, when one shot the other dead. The accused was sentenced to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

3. At Mannár, a Tamil woman aged 35, murdered her newborn infant, but the charge could not be brought home to her and she was acquitted.

4. At Sevia Teru, Sinnappillai, a Tamil woman aged 30, during the prolonged absence of her husband concealed the birth of a child. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

5. At Tillipallai a new-born infant was found in a well. The woman who gave birth to it was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment by the District Court.

6. At Alalaí, in Jaffna district, Anachchi, a Tamil woman aged 30, concealed the birth of her child, which she buried. There was strong reason to believe the child was murdered, but there was no direct evidence. The woman was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

1. Police constable No. 1,545, Abdul Rahaman, a Bengalee aged 38, stationed at Trincomalee, assaulted his wife, a Tamil woman, named Achchabebe, aged 30. She died from the injuries she received. The constable was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

2. K. Sinnatamby, a Tamil aged 30, was murdered and thrown into a well. Three Tamils were suspected. The evidence against them being insufficient, the Crown Counsel ordered their discharge.

3. Abdul Rahaman, a Moor trader aged 23, when returning to meet his brother at Batticaloa, was robbed and killed in the jungle. Proceedings were taken against Alliar, a Moorman, but for want of evidence he was discharged.

4. A Tamil man, named Armogum Mullapillai, aged 45, was killed in a dispute about a jak tree with three other Tamils. The deceased was tied to a tree and beaten. He died four days after. Two accused were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

5. A Tamil, aged 35, was arrested on a warrant for default of payment of his commutation tax, but escaped from the custody of the accused, a Tamil peon. The accused re-captured him and beat him so severely that he died. The accused was tried, and acquitted for want of evidence.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. The house of Kotuwella Raṭémahatmayá was burglariously entered by a gang of fifteen men. The raṭémahatmayá in attempting to defend himself was severely cut, and soon afterwards died from the injuries received. Seven accused were convicted of murder by the Supreme Court, four of whom were hanged, and three sentenced to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment each.

2. The dead body of a Siṇhalese man was discovered in a jungle on the Dambulla-road, three and a half miles from Kurunégala. The post-mortem showed several injuries pointing to death by violence. A man named Poloris Appu was arrested, but was discharged from want of evidence.

3. The body of Puncha Yakaduraya, aged 35, a Siṇhalese cooly, was found on the high road at Kurunégala with several knife wounds. Four Siṇhalese men were suspected, but as the evidence against them was insufficient they were discharged.

APPENDIX III.

CEYLON POLICE SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND COST.

RANKS.	Rates of Pay. Q.	On December 31, 1885. No.	Yearly Pay. Q.	On December 31, 1886. No.	Yearly Pay. R.
Inspector-General	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000
Superintendents	5,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
Do.	4,000	2	8,000	2	8,000
Assistant Superintendents	3,500	2	7,000	2	7,000
Do.	2,500	1	2,500	1	2,500
Do.	2,000	1	2,000	1	2,000
Do.	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500
Band Master	3,600	1	3,600	1	3,600
First Class Inspectors	1,500	3	4,500	3	4,500
Second do.	1,200	6	7,200	6	7,200
Third do.	1,000	10	10,000	10	10,000
Fourth do.	840	7	5,880	9	7,560
First Class European Sergeants	840	3	2,520	3	2,520
Second do.	720	5	3,600	5	3,600
First Class European Constables	576	7	4,032	8	4,608
Second do.	432	12	5,184	12	5,184
Third do.	360	8	2,880	16	5,760
First Class Native Sergeants	480	74	35,520	76	35,040
Second do.	320	109	34,880	118	37,760
First Class Native Constables	270	276	74,520	280	75,600
Second do.	210	418	87,780	419	87,990
Third do.	180	547	98,460	554	99,720
Head Clerk	1,700	1	1,700	1	1,700
Clerk and Storekeeper	720	1	720	1	720
Clerk	900	1	900	1	900
Do.	800	2	1,600	2	1,600
Do.	700	4	2,800	4	2,800
Do.	600	8	4,800	8	4,800
Do.	500	4	2,000	4	2,000
Do.	480	2	960	2	960
Do.	400	1	400	1	400
Office Coolies	90	2	180	2	180
Powder Magazine Keeper	360	1	360	1	360
Do.	150	1	150	1	150
	Total	1,524	440,126	1,555	450,212

ALLOWANCES.	Rent, per annum. R.	c.	Forage, per annum. R.	c.	Mileage. R.	c.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station (per diem). R.	c.
Inspector-General	1,200	0	840	0	0	75	10	0
Superintendent, Western Province ...	1,000	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Do. Central Province ...	720	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Do. Southern Province...	500	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Do. Northern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces ...	1,000	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Assistant Superintendents ...	600	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Do.	600	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Do.	360	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Do.	360	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Do.	360	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Inspector	300	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Sergeants, European ... ... / Constables, do.	—		—		—		from 0 / to 1	75 / 0
Sergeants, Native ... ... / Constables, do.	—		—		—		from 0 / to 0	37 / 50

At some distant or expensive stations as Hambantota, Rakwána, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive a batta of one-fourth of their salary.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of police was as follows :—

			1885.				1886.	
Salaries			R445,989	56			R447,968	91
All contingent charges, including charges for clothing and travelling, for transport and food of prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers, and burying carcases, &c.			100,983	20			115,652	41
			R546,972	76			R563,621	32
Of which repaid by Municipalities...	R89,212	71			R88,805	41		
Villages and Towns ...	63,444	94			60,452	12		
Prisons, private individuals, &c...	25,166	79			25,670	1		
			R177,824	44			R174,927	54
Total Police charges paid from General Revenue			R369,148	32			R388,693	78

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, FOR 1886.

THIS report, as usual, is in four Parts :—Part I., a Summary of the Principal Statistics of all Prisons and Prisoners in 1886 and previous years; Part II., a similar Summary as regards the Convict Establishment; Part III., Provincial Prisons; and Part IV., General Remarks. It has three Appendices :—(I.) The Report of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment; (II.) the Report of the Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment and Hulftsdorp Prison; and (III.) Tables of Statistics from A. to S.

PART I.—PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

1. The following table shows in many most important items a surprising change during the last two years :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Total number of criminal cases* ...	83,177	64,668	59,388	54,720	54,344	57,999	62,845	71,177	50,406	52,815
Total number of persons committed to prison from all courts	9,608	14,030	12,533	13,935	20,711	20,824	21,066	21,258	20,654	14,076
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	3,251	8,129	7,532	8,611	14,839	15,147	15,283	14,838	12,654	5,529
	6,357	5,901	5,001	5,324	5,872	5,677	5,783	6,420	8,000	8,547
Daily average in prison of convicted persons	2,006	1,976	1,612	2,051	2,422	2,603	2,688	2,673	3,448	3,627
Deduct women	38	34	17	22	27	25	15	17	29	32
Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters ...	65	109	102	114	194	182	213	188	128	40
Deduct those sentenced to simple imprisonment	10	4	2	5	7	8	6	5	30	46
	1,893	1,829	1,491	1,910	2,194	2,388	2,454	2,463	3,261	3,509
Persons hanged	12	7	7	8	13	11	7	11	8	18

2. The second line of figures shows a wonderful decrease in the number of persons convicted and sent to jail by all the courts in the Island,—a decrease from 21,258 persons in 1884 and 20,654 in 1885, to 14,076 in 1886. The satisfaction which this inspires vanishes at once, however—though only for a moment—on a glance at the fifth line of figures, where we find that, whereas the daily average of the prisoners amounted in 1884 to 2,673, which was high, it rose in 1885 to 3,448 and in 1886 to 3,627! In the fourth line of figures, too, we find that, excluding road defaulters, the number of persons sent to jail, which used to be under 6,000 a year, rose in 1885 to 8,000 and in 1886 to 8,547.

3. The explanation is very simple. The change is due to the introduction into Ceylon two years ago of the Indian Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes, slightly modified, and the introduction also of the Road Defaulters Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884—both admirable institutions. The Codes render the trial and conviction of criminals more speedy and certain than it was before, and at the same time they enable the District and Police Courts to inflict double the punishment they could inflict under the old laws. A Magistrate often felt that a prisoner deserved a much heavier punishment than he could give, but he knew at the same time that if he sent the man to a higher court he might escape altogether. Now the Magistrate can inflict a much heavier punishment, and in most cases he does so, for he feels, as every one in Ceylon connected with the administration of justice feels, that heretofore crime has been far too leniently dealt with. This accounts for the fact that, though the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in 1886 was so small, compared to the number in former years, yet that the daily average of prisoners in jail had gone up to 3,627, or 1,000 persons a day more than it had been two years before, and much more than it had ever been previously.

4. A noteworthy feature in the foregoing table is, that though the number of criminal cases shown in the first line of the table has year by year been getting fewer, the number of prisoners sent to jail, shown in the second, fourth, fifth, and ninth lines, has as steadily been getting larger, which is very good evidence that justice is being better administered, and the guilty more surely punished. This, added to greatly increased severity of punishment, will certainly in some measure check the crime which has from time immemorial been the curse of the country, though it is only now beginning to be known and acknowledged.

5. As regards road dafaulters, the third line of the table shows how admirably the new Ordinance has acted in making them pay up their arrears instead of going into jail. Formerly, a large number did not pay their commutation tax, and received as punishment six days' idleness in

* The figures in this line are taken from the Attorney-General's Statistics.

jail at the community's expense—a penalty they did not much object to. Now such neglect, continued over a certain time, ensures them a month's imprisonment with hard labour. The third line shows that in 1884, 14,838 of these defaulters were sent to jail, in 1885 only 12,654, and in 1886 only 5,529! The seventh line shows that of road defaulters the daily average in jail in 1883 was 213; in 1884, 188; in 1885, 128; and in 1886, only 40!—a great change for the better.

6. The fewness of the female convicts in Ceylon, shown in the sixth line of the table, is very remarkable. I can find no better reason for it than one given me very spontaneously by a gang of convicts: "Our women," said they, "do not drink or gamble!"

7. The third last line of the table shows that the cases of simple imprisonment, though still very few, have increased more than five-fold. The reason is, that cases punished with simple imprisonment have nearly all been introduced by the new Codes. Such cases were so rare, or so unknown, that two years ago I had to frame rules for the first time for the treatment of such prisoners as they included.

8. Here, before quitting the subject of the Procedure and Criminal Codes, and the marked benefit they have conferred and will confer, I would take some credit to myself for their introduction. I had worked under them in India for ten years, when I came to Ceylon twenty-one years ago as chief of the Police. I saw at once their infinite superiority to the Island laws as a means of repressing crime, and I saw how prevalent serious crime was, and how greatly it needed repressing. I urged these things, not without opposition, and indeed with some obloquy, from the very beginning, as many administration reports will testify; and now at length the Codes are introduced and doing their work well, and the great prevalence of serious crime is beginning to be understood and felt, and probably will be better attended to.

9. Of the foregoing table I would say that the form is not very logical. I hope next year, when I have some little leisure, to improve it and others, without interfering with the sequence of the figures as a means of comparison with former years.

10. The number of convicts in prison on the last day of each year was as follows:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Two weeks and under	89	494	117	50	104	44	67	94	117	119
One month do.	119	102	69	79	101	131	90	166	719	440
Three months do.	409	342	196	259	301	288	201	300	387	344
Six months do.	124	114	83	126	111	109	109	91	541	563
Twelve months do.	291	249	198	409	410	335	242	275	282	263
Five years do.	599	522	396	675	697	967	939	786	1,058	988
Over five years	361	332	341	479	657	571	766	888	918	879
Life	23	20	19	36	45	50	52	52	45	52
Under sentence of death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
	2,015	2,175	1,419	2,113	2,426	2,495	2,466	2,652	4,075	3,655
Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters ...	89	473	77	34	82	25	60	57	49	19
Total ...	1,926	1,702	1,342	2,079	2,344	2,470	2,406	2,595	4,026	3,636

11. I do not know that there is any great value in the above table. It shows, however, the sentences classified according to severity; it also bears out the statements made as regards the preceding table. It shows that under the new Codes there is a considerable increase in the sentences of two weeks and under, and a very great increase in those of four weeks and under—the latter due to the new Road Ordinance. It shows that sentences of six months have multiplied very considerably, as also those for five years and upwards; and it shows that for the last seven years life sentences have become more common. This table and the preceding bear not only the marks of the new Codes and Road Ordinance, but they show traces of the cessation of transportation, of the better detection and punishment of crime, and of the increased use of the higher courts and consequent heavier sentences. The increase of population has something to say to the increase in the number of the sentences, but if we go back to the first line of the table before, we find that the criminal cases have not increased, although the population has. I repeat, that it is the convictions and punishments *alone* which have increased, and not the offences—in other words, not the crime of the country.

12. The following is a classified summary of the committals from the Supreme Court and District Courts for the last ten years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Offences against the person	333	263	365	499	458	404	423	426	416	403
Offences against property:—										
(*a*) With violence	104	103	228	342	277	291	286	250	323	202
(*b*) Without violence { Cattle-stealing ...	164	183	137	326	374	308	222	236	130	124
(*b*) Without violence { Others ...	109	103	157	264	299	251	200	143	221	198
Malicious injury to property ...	1	3	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	16
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	55	15	29	64	47	39	50	38	47	46
Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ..	80	66	43	89	66	39	42	64	78	47
Total ...	846	736	959	1,584	1,451	1,334	1,227	1,163	1,215	1,036

13. This table does not seem to call for much remark that has not been made in the foregoing paragraphs. It shows fewer cases of cattle-stealing and some other offences during recent years; but that is because the inferior courts with their increased powers deal with some cases which used to go to the higher courts. Cattle stealing, I fear, is not on the wane.

14. The following statement affords information regarding the cost of Ceylon jails :—

	Total Expenditure.				Approximate Cost per Head.			
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Establishment	138,411	144,984	157,079	158,609	45	48	41	40
Dieting	202,811	193,908	235,917	260,898	65½	64	61¾	66
Hospital charges	4,495	7,088	8,231	6,405	1½	2¼	2	2
Clothing and bedding	20,818	24,663	39,651	34,633	6¾	8	10½	9
Lighting	7,879	7,851	8,024	8,304	2½	2½	2	2
Materials for manufacture ...	6,679	3,992	12,384	4,002	2¼	1¼	3¼	1
Other expenditure	44,378	54,954	55,164	51,222	14¼	18¼	14½	12
Total ...	425,471	437,440	516,450	524,073	137¾	144¼	135	132

15. In previous years the annual cost per head was as follows :—

	R.		R.
1877	180	1880	165
1878	173	1881	148
1879	195	1882	144

16. The following statement gives some information regarding escapes :—

	Escapes.	Re-captures.		Escapes.	Re-captures.
1877 ...	37 ...	29	1882 ...	29 ...	21
1878 ...	35 ...	32	1883 ...	28 ...	23
1879 ...	31 ...	28	1884 ...	43 ...	29
1880 ...	41 ...	32	1885 ...	47 ...	47
1881 ...	19 ...	18	1886 ...	53 ...	47

Total escapes during ten years, 363 ; re-captures, 306.

17. The prisons which had the most escapes during 1886 were as follows :—

	Escapes.	Re-captures.
Badulla	8 ...	7
Nuwara Eliya	6 ...	6
Kégalla	5 ...	3
Kurunégala	5 ...	5
Kalutara	4 ...	1
Puttalam	4 ...	2
Mahara	3 ...	3

18. This is a tolerably large number of escapes, but the wonder is, not that it is so large, but that it is so small. Considering the amount of outdoor work the prisoners do, and that the country is so thickly clad with high scrub and forest, and that the guards are so few and so miserably paid and poor, and consequently open to temptation, it is a wonder that more prisoners do not make their escape. The country is an island, however, which they do not like to leave, and they are pretty sure to be re-taken sooner or later, and perhaps get flogged, of which they have a very wholesome fear. In the large central jails of the Prison Establishment, where the discipline is good, they very seldom escape, though there they are the hardest worked, the longest sentenced, and the boldest and worst criminals.

19. The proportion of re-captures is large.

PART II.—THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

20. The following shows the principal features of the four prisons comprising this establishment :—

PRISONS.	Cells.	Wards.	To hold.	Greatest Number in Prison during the Year.	Daily Average.		Number of Deaths.
					All inmates.	Sick.	
Welikada	389	7*	578	735	616	17	21
Welikada Hospital† ...	1	9	136				
Slave Island	241	1	248	417	390	9	—
Breakwater	144	—	144				
Mahara	51	7	342	366	317	4	1
Total...	826	24	1448	1518	1323	30	22

21. The Convict Establishment has thus nearly half the prison population of the Colony, and I should gladly see it embrace a very much larger proportion, for its convicts are the only ones who get real hard labour. All the jails belonging to it are situated in Colombo, with the exception of Mahara, ten miles from Colombo, which can hold 342 prisoners. This jail was established at the quarry, from which has come all the rock for the Colombo Breakwater,—a noble work built almost

* Including two temporary sheds. † For males only.

entirely by our convicts. They have done all the quarrying at Mahara, which has given them very real hard work; and now they supply all the metal for roads and streets in and near Colombo. The quarry has still an enormous quantity of stone—very fine hard gneiss,—and I hope to see the convicts supply from it a handsome breastwork as a harbour frontage to Colombo, and possibly, in time, a Northern Breakwater.

22. Appendix I. is a report on the Convict Establishment by its Superintendent, Captain Thompson, which is worthy of consideration. For the second time he urges a scheme for the better punishment of criminals in Ceylon, in nearly all of which I cordially concur. He urges the comparative abandonment of the smaller rural jails, and stricter seclusion within the convict prisons. He urges harder work, less tempting food, and sufficient pay to obtain proper jail officers, in all of which I heartily agree; but he further proposes that out of three portions of each imprisonment two should be on the ticket-of-leave system, and in this I can by no means concur. It would restore to the pleasure-loving, gambling, amorous Siphalese the very things the deprivation of which troubles him most in his present imperfect punishment. He would get his women, his games of chance, his drink, and his tobacco and betel, quite as well as if he were a free man; and the police surveillance which Captain Thompson speaks of would be absolutely nil, as there are few police anywhere, and none within forty or fifty miles of the villages of a very large proportion of the convicts.

23. Here I will not say more of the treatment of prisoners in Ceylon, but further on, in Part IV., I shall revert to it.

24. I would remark that when Captain Thompson in his report talks of crime having increased, he has been misled by finding that his prison roll had increased. The foregoing statistics and those of the Attorney-General sufficiently establish the facts that there are fewer crimes now, in proportion to population, though a larger number of criminals are brought to justice.

25. The following table shows the expenditure on the convict prisons during the past six years :—

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.							Expenditure.					
1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
416	410	415	426	527	616	Welikada ...	76,072	82,133	72,121	77,611	94,698	106,039
405	411	358	368	403	390	Slave Island and Breakwater ...	64,229	59,895	57,958	63,616	68,803	69,348
260	325	324	371	332	317	Mahara ...	34,799	42,770	56,611	69,932	65,989	53,415
1,081	1,146	1,097	1,165	1,262	1,323	Total ...	175,099	184,798	186,690	211,159	229,490	228,802

PART III.—PROVINCIAL PRISONS.

26. This statement shows the available accommodation and daily average number of prisoners of each jail :—

	Accommodation available.			Daily Average.				
	No. of Cells.	No. of Wards.	Licensed to hold.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Sick.	All Prisoners.	No of Deaths.
Hulftsdorp ...	15	8	239	71	72	2	143	3
Negombo ...	22	23*	177	179	18	9	197	21
Kalutara ...	24	6*	128	96	13	5	109	6
Kégalla ...	6	2*	58	46	5	—	51	—
Ratnapura ...	—	9*	52	49	14	1	63	3
Avisáwélla ...	3	3	18	5	9	—	14	—
Kandy (old jail) ...	43	9	147	12	35	1	47	—
Bógambra ...	324	3	526	462	—	10	462	15
Nuwara Eliya ...	4	6	39	63	13	3	76	5
Badulla ...	12	9	123	75	15	1	90	5
Mátalé ...	—	5	26	12	9	—	21	1
Galle ...	46	15	223	202	29	6	231	3
Mátara ...	2	8	130	71	17	2	88	7
Tangalla ...	1	7	52	47	13	1	60	—
Hambantota ...	19	11	113	114	1	2	115	1
Ambalantota ...	—	1	14	35	—	2	35	—
Balapitiya ...	—	5	24	10	5	—	15	—
Kurunégala ...	9	15*	245	146	32	5	178	6
Puttalam ...	4	8*	88	89	1	5	90	3
Chilaw ...	24	3	44	36	4	1	40	—
Jaffna ...	92	13	358	273	12	5	285	5
Mannár ...	—	6	33	2	1	—	3	—
V.-Vilápkulam ...	10	2	10	4	2	—	6	—
Batticaloa ...	44	4	115	84	10	1	94	1
Trincomalee ...	4	3	24	25	1	—	26	1
Anurádhapura ...	32	6*	84	90	5	2	95	3
Mihintale ...	—	1	25	8	—	—	8	—
Total ...	740	191	3,115	2,306	336	64	2,642	89

27. It will be seen that several of the prisons were a little overcrowded, but those marked with an asterisk were all supplemented by sufficient sheds, and the overcrowding in the others, which was unavoidable, did not do any harm, and was not, I think, calculated to do harm. As I have before reported, a certain number of cubic feet of space in our open airy jails are very different from the same number in the close, comparatively unventilated cells and wards of an English prison—cells and wards which are close and unventilated because of the cold.

28. I have received, as usual, an administration report from each of the Superintendents of the provincial prisons, who are the Government Agents, or Assistant Government Agents, or Fiscals or their Assistants. They do not contain anything which it seems necessary to transcribe or dilate upon. Some of the Superintendents remark upon the increase in the number of committals to jail, owing to the Criminal Procedure Code rendering so many offences non-bailable that formerly were bailable; some suggest the need for schoolmasters and for new industries; some suggest more caning and less imprisonment; but a larger number urge higher pay and better guards, and a less pleasant dietary for the prisoners;—and with these I quite concur, and shall return to the subject further on.

29. The provincial jails are all kept very clean, and the prisoners are well and kindly treated, and have excellent food and not hard work. The dietary scale is attached to the medical Officer's report, which is appendix II. of this report. As for the work, it consists mainly in keeping their own jails in order and repairing and adding to them, in breaking stones, mending roads and tanks, constructing public buildings, earthwork, drawing water, sweeping public grounds, &c.

PART IV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

30. More than two years ago I reported as follows:—

Convicts' Food and Work.—Although I have been at the head of the Prisons for only five months, I have been for many years an official visitor of them all, and an impression gradually imprinted on my mind during these years has not in the least become weaker; namely, that except in the Convict Establishment, Ceylon convicts are inadequately worked, more especially European convicts, and that they are too well-fed—that is, too pleasantly; also, that a large portion of their guards are morally, physically, and mentally inferior.

As for the work, nearly half the prisoners of the Island are in the Convict Establishment, and most of the natives in that establishment have had for years really hard labour in quarrying and other toil connected with the Breakwater; but the Europeans have always had an easy time of it on account of the dangers of the climate, real or alleged. As for the larger half of the convicts who are in the provincial jails, their work principally consists of such light labour as keeping their own jails in order, keeping the town clean, and drawing water, and sometimes making roads and doing other such work.

As regards the food, it is not only ample, wholesome, and nourishing, but it is most pleasant and appetising. It consists of three meals: one early in the morning of sweetened coffee and bread, or rice-cakes; one at 11 A.M., of curry and rice; and another at 5 P.M., of curry and rice also. And this excellent food is supplied by contractors to the native prisoners in the twenty-nine jails of Ceylon at from 15½c. to 36c. a day per man.

Add to the excellent food (better than the prisoners get in their homes) good clothing, housing, and free medical attendance, and moderate or easy work for the most part, and it would appear that the Ceylon convict is too well treated, and does not fear the jail much, as indeed, I believe, he does not—that is, unless his conduct before or after sentence has earned him a flogging, in which case he does fear the jail thoroughly. But the question is, Could a Ceylon convict (with benefit) be made to fear the jail more by working him harder, and taking away the racy condiments which make his food such an enjoyment? This a question which I must study carefully.

If we could make the food less pleasant, and the work more unpleasant and hard, we should undoubtedly make our jails more deterrent than they are at present. But the first objection is, that the number of escapes would certainly increase until we had obtained better guards, and in several instances better jails, which we could not do without considerable expenditure, especially on the guards, who are much underpaid at present; and the second objection would, I fear, be raised by the doctors, namely, that without his pleasant stimulating condiments the convict's appetite and digestion would fail. Several years ago, I believe Sir Edward Creasy, the then Chief Justice, did insist on a regimen without other condiment than salt. How his system broke down I have not yet thoroughly ascertained, but I believe that it was abandoned because of sickness or mortality in one or more jails.

Another subject which demands careful attention is the provision for European prisoners of such really hard and irksome labour as can safely be exacted in this climate.

Considering how unsafe several of our prisons are, and how badly paid and inferior are many of our guards; also what facilities a thickly-wooded country like Ceylon affords for escape, it is wonderful that more prisoners do not get away. It is to be said, however, that our convicts are, as a rule, very docile in prison, and also that their love of their homes, and the fact that these homes are in an Island, render capture comparatively easy.

To these general remarks I would add that, so far as I have seen, the keeping of more than a few prisoners at the small out-station jails should be avoided as much as possible. At such places, owing to the poor pay of the staff the discipline must be somewhat lax and the work light. But this would necessitate increasing the large jails to some extent, for they are often overcrowded now.

31. A longer experience has not shown me that I have anything to withdraw from these remarks. The chief questions with regard to the Ceylon convicts are still their food, their work, their guards, and their prisons.

32. As regards the prisons, something has been done. The large central prisons at Welikada, Mahara, and Kandy have been made larger still, and they will be kept as full as possible, whilst the inferior provincial jails will have fewer occupants; but much more, as Captain Thompson suggests, should be done in this direction. He has reason for believing that on the suburbs of Colombo—at Mutwal—a property could be bought which would afford in quantity both gneiss and cabook, and, if so, a large instalment of the central jails, which he so much desiderates, might be established. Such a site would furnish on the spot materials for the construction (by the convicts) of the main wall and jail and many other buildings, and a supply for many years of road metal, or of stone for the town breastwork or the Northern Breakwater. A jail like this would afford ample hard work within its walls, but could also most conveniently supply labour for either of the public works just mentioned.

33. As for jail guards and other inferior officers, their condition requires immediate attention, and has required it for years. A large number of them get but R10 a month, that is, a trifle over 33c. a day—the pay of a common cooly: some of them get even less than this! The consequence is, that a gang of six or eight stalwart prisoners—sometimes many more—is often seen in charge of a miserable weakly little man half the size of any of them. What temptation is this to escape or insubordination! Then, the pay is so poor that men of energy, or determination, or character, will not enter the service, and as some one must be had, we find in the ranks, numbers of men dismissed from other departments. And many of these men, dismissed constables, have been turned out of the service for dishonesty! Are such men likely to be rigid in seeing that a prisoner with well-to-do relatives does not get tobacco and other little indulgences, or likely to be vigilant to prevent escape? Are such men, viewing them physically, likely to be of any use in a serious rising in a jail,—an occurrence which might take place any day, and which has already shown itself on more than one occasion? Certainly, if the convict's food is going to be seriously interfered with, and his work made more rigorous, the change must be

prefaced by the appointment of decently-paid prison officers, superior morally, intellectually, and physically, to many of those in the service now.

34. As regards work for the convicts, probably Captain Thompson is quite right in saying that labour entirely intramural is the most deterrent, but I doubt if we can afford to get the highest good in this direction at the cost of losing the convict's labour on works valuable for the public good, which could not otherwise be afforded. If there are such works—and they could always be found—I would employ certain convicts on them, keeping the public as much aloof as possible; and I would let all other convicts be employed intramurally. As for the hours of work, I am myself inclined to consider them short. It is years since they were decided upon, and they might be reconsidered.

35. There remains the question of food. It costs now only from 15¾c. to 31c. a day per man, all told, yet I think it is too pleasant, and that it ought to be made less pleasant. If this be done, I consider it will cost Government money. Nearly the whole of the food consists of boiled rice, which is the cheapest of grains and one of the least nutritious. If a man were to get only rice and salt to live upon, I fear he could not take a sufficient quantity to enable him to do hard work and keep in health. But if you give him with his rice the piquant sauce which curry is, he can eat a surprising quantity of rice—quite enough to keep him in health. The result is, it seems to me, that if we are going to take away the delightful condiments which make a Ceylon convict's food so appetising, we must substitute a larger portion of meat or fish, or at all events pulse, for part of the rice. But it is the less necessary to enlarge on this subject, as a Commission (of which I am a member) has been appointed to consider and report upon it.

36. I would add, that if the Medical Department had less to say to their diet and labour, the convicts would, whilst being treated with prefectly reasonable humanity, have both harder work and fewer indulgences. In order that the sick-rate and death-rate may be kept as favourable as possible, a large proportion of the medical officers treat the criminals with an indulgent tenderness, undreamt of by the criminals' decent fellow-villagers.

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT, FOR 1886.

THE average number of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment was above that of the previous year, viz. :—

Daily average for 1885	...	1,262
Do. 1886	...	1,321

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

2. The expenditure of 1886 as compared with that of 1885, was as follows :—

Expenditure, 1885	...	R229,490
Do. 1886	...	R228,799
Decrease	...	R691

EARNINGS.

3. The earnings were as follows :—

1885	...	R103,844
1886	...	R108,390
Increase	...	R4,446

4. The labour at the Węlikaḍa and Mahara jails has been, as a rule, the same as in former years.

5. The Slave Island and Breakwater prisoners working extramurally were employed under the Public Works Department at road-making and other work in connection with the building of new Government warehouses, and also in filling up the old Fort canal.

6. Though the labour here exacted from the prisoners is of a sufficiently hard and rigorous nature when strictly carried out, yet the employment of convicts in public in the midst of a crowded town is in many ways most objectionable.

7. As I state elsewhere, all convict labour should, if possible, be intramural, and if it is necessary to work them outside the walls at all it should be in some solitary spot, such as the Mahara quarry, and none should be allowed outside but such as have passed a considerable portion of their sentence within the walls.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

8. *Slave Island and Breakwater.*—Alterations were made to the officers' quarters at the Breakwater, and cement pillows were added to the cells at both the jails, these being substituted for the mat pillows formerly in use.

9. *Mahara.*—A meal shed and store, new outhouses for the jailer's quarters, and dry-earth sheds were put up during the year.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

10. The conduct of the prisoners generally throughout the year has not been unsatisfactory. As usual, there were some cases of assault on their officers by prisoners, of which the following were the most serious :—

(*a*) On May 28, sub-overseer Marianpulle was assaulted in the shot-drill yard at Węlikaḍa.

(*b*) On June 16, deputy-jailer Marshall and overseer Moss were assaulted by convicts on the Breakwater works.

(*c*) On July 19, overseer Ebert was assaulted in the shot-drill yard at Węlikaḍa.

(*d*) On August 18 sub-overseer Pietersz was assaulted by the prisoners of the special gang at Węlikaḍa.

(*e*) On October 20 overseer Nicholls was assaulted at the canal works, Fort.

11. This last was the most serious assault, the overseer not having yet recovered from the effects of the wound which he received.

12. There were a few other assaults committed of a less serious nature.

OFFICERS.

13. The number of punishments inflicted on officers during the last four years was as follows :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Welikada	90	94	69	109
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	150	240	184	220
Mahara	47	13	31	15
Total ...	287	347	284	344

14. Speaking generally with regard to the inferior officers of the Convict Establishment, I am unable to report favourably either as to their general conduct or the class of men I am able to engage.

15. This I feel assured will not improve until, by the offer of higher pay, I am enabled to secure the services of a better class of men as overseers and guards.

SPECIAL GANG.

16. There were prisoners in the special gang throughout the year. On January 1 there were sixteen remaining from 1885. Four of these were removed from time to time as they showed a disposition to reform, the general rule being adopted that a man shall be three months in the gang "free of reports" before his application for removal from it can be entertained.

CLASSIFICATION.

17. At Slave Island, Breakwater, and Mahara jails there is no classification beyond that between the second and third stages, all the prisoners in these jails being employed in association. In the Welikada jail the penal (first stage) prisoners are kept apart as far as practicable from other classes,—juveniles from adults, military prisoners from others, European and Burgher from natives, and men of the special gang from all others. In the female jail, known prostitutes are kept in separate cells apart from the other prisoners.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

18. The "Return of Punishments" shows an increase in the number of punishments as compared with former years, but this is not a matter for very serious consideration. On analysing the return it will be found that the main increase has been in minor punishments, and it must be remembered that every punishment, however slight, is recorded, and that the total does not represent the number of offenders or even number of offences. The same man offends over and over again, and for one offence a man frequently incurs more than one punishment.

19. The great increase has been at Mahara, where a large number of newly-convicted short-sentenced prisoners received moderate punishments for giving insufficient work.

JUVENILES.

20. The number of juveniles decreased considerably during the year. There were on January 1, 50, and on the December 31, 30; the number of admissions during the year being 203, as compared with 252 in 1885. Out of these, 169 had no previous convictions.

HEALTH.

21. There were twenty-two deaths during the year—seven from pneumonia, four from dysentery, three from remittent fever, three from typho-malarial fever, two from enteric fever, one from anæmia, one from inflammation of the brain, and one from laryngitis.

22. I forward the report of the Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment.

23. Since that report was written the Welikada jail has been connected with the Labugama water-supply, and water is now regularly laid on.

24. The Borella hospital and Slave Island and Breakwater jails are also, I believe, to be similarly connected, and in the meantime these jails are supplied by water-carts with water drawn from the stand-pipes in the streets. I hope shortly to be able to establish an officers' hospital, as recommended by Dr. Gratiaen.

25. As regards the Borella Convict Establishment hospital, I believe it to be, so far as the health of the prisoners is concerned, a most excellent and well-organised institution But I consider that the removal of a prisoner, on any account whatever—even on account of sickness—from the jail in which he has been confined, is strongly to be deprecated.

26. There is a great deal too much of going outside the jail, and, as I have shown elsewhere, too much extramural labour; and I believe that until it is possible to keep prisoners more within the walls, and employ them more at intramural labour, it will be impossible to check crime by means of imprisonment.

27. The essence of rigorous imprisonment is its continuity and monotony, and this is altogether broken by the removal of a prisoner, whenever he is unwell, from the jail to a separate hospital, where, necessarily, severe prison discipline must be relaxed.

ESCAPES.

28. There were four escapes during the year—one from Slave Island and Breakwater and three from Mahara. The three men from Mahara were re-captured.

GENERAL REMARKS.

29. After an experience of thirteen years in the Prison Department of Ceylon, I am confirmed in the conviction that there are three great defects in the jail system in the Island, and that these defects should at once be remedied, and must be remedied before crime can be effectually checked by the punishment of rigorous imprisonment.

30. These defects are :—

(a) The inequality and uncertainty of the punishment of rigorous imprisonment as now carried out.
(b) The prevalence of extramural rather than intramural labour.
(c) The inefficient inferior staff, those of the rank of guard more especially, who, being underpaid, are consequently in many cases corrupt.

31. To remedy these defects I would repeat the recommendation for the establishment of one large convict prison for the employment of intramural labour.

32. This recommendation I made last year in the following terms :—

"With the prospect of the final completion, so far as prison labour is concerned, of the Breakwater works at no distant date, and the consequent evacuation of the present Breakwater prison, and in view also of the possible closing of the Slave Island Prison, or its conversion into a jail for military offenders, I would suggest the advisability of building a jail in the near neighbourhood of Colombo for the accommodation of the class of convicts hitherto employed on the Breakwater works.

"I would strongly urge that the labour of this prison should be entirely intramural, and with this view I would recommend that land from which, if possible, both stone and cabook are procurable, be taken over for the purpose.

"The cost of building such a prison as that I propose need not be immediate, as I should build the jail gradually.

"In the first place, I would build the enclosing wall with stone or cabook quarried on the spot—the building and quarrying to be all done by convict labour supplied by working parties drafted daily from whichever of the Colombo jails is nearest the site chosen.

"On the completion of the surrounding wall, temporary cadjan wards should be at once put up within, and prisoners housed in them, who would go on with the erection of proper cellular blocks, the stone for which is to be quarried as before on the spot.

"I should have a hospital within the walls of the prison, and all sick prisoners would be treated on the spot.

"Whilst the building is progressing, and after its completion, I should employ all convicts not quarrying or building in stone-breaking for the Public Works Department, Municipality, and other Departments, so that as soon as the surrounding wall is completed the jail would begin to pay for itself.

"Eventually, when the buildings are completed, the prisoners in this jail would be principally employed in stone-breaking."

"The great object gained by having a jail such as this, with the work inside and the hospital inside, will be, that for no purpose whatever will a convict, when he has once passed the gates inwards, pass them again outwards until either—

(*a*) his sentence expires ;
(*b*) he dies ;
(*c*) he is pardoned ;
(*d*) he is discharged on ticket-of-leave ; or
(*e*) he is drafted off when near the end of his sentence, and on account of long-continued good conduct, to be employed for the short remainder of his term as a prison constable or artizan in an out-station jail.

"I have in my administration reports pointed out the importance of the establishment of a prison of this sort, where the labour will be really penal, whose occupants will never be seen by the outside public, and the very name of which will be a terror to evil-doers.

"Another important advantage of this scheme would be, that having all the convicts working in a comparatively small space inside the walls, fewer officers would be required than at present, and thus, by being able to give higher pay, a better class of officers could be secured than at present.

"It must be remembered that in a jail of this description, so long as hard work can be found for the convicts within the walls, increase in number means increase in economy as regards the staff, and what is of vastly greater importance is the enforcement of proper discipline and real hard labour on a larger proportion of the prison population of the Island.

"My conviction after an experience of twelve years is, that with regard to our prison system any failure there has been in deterrent effects, in discipline, in economy, and other important points, is the result of our having too many small jails.

33. Should it be considered impossible or inadvisable to carry out some such scheme as that I have proposed for the more rigid enforcement of intramural confinement and hard labour, the truth should, I consider, be faced, that under the present system in most jails a sentence of rigorous imprisonment is not strictly enforced, and is not sufficiently deterrent.

34. I suppose that of the 3,000 criminals now in jail not more than one-fifth undergo the strict sentence of hard labour which they have been awarded. In many places they are employed at easy work in public outside the jails, and being in charge of careless and corrupt guards they obtain indulgences which, while they are well fed and cared for, prevent the rigorous imprisonment to which they are sentenced being more than a mere nominal punishment.

35. Recognising, then, the fact that it is not possible to carry out terms of rigorous imprisonment on every prisoner sentenced to it in so severe a manner as to render the punishment certainly deterrent, and the same in every case, I should recommend the adoption of some system for the enlargement of convicts on "ticket-of-leave" before the term of their sentence has expired.

36. I have recently proposed informally, and very roughly, to Government a scheme of this nature, which as briefly as possible is this :—

(*a*) In designating the punishment awarded, to substitute "penal servitude" for "rigorous imprisonment."

(*b*) To divide the term to which the convict is sentenced into three periods ; the duration of such periods not to be arbitrarily fixed, but to be regulated as at present by the man's own conduct whilst undergoing his punishment, as recorded by the mark system.

(*c*) The first period to be passed within a jail at intramural labour of the severest possible kind ; the convict to be on as meagre diet as is compatible with the due preservation of his health. And it must here be remembered that the present generous "full diet" is only granted in order to render convicts physically fit to undergo *long terms of imprisonment*.

(*d*) The second period should be passed by the convict on some large work under the Public Works Department, and in this period I should altogether, or almost altogether, dispense with jail superintendence, jail clothing, jail treatment, and jail diet, the convict being allowed only such food as he may earn by his labour, and perhaps a small allowance of betel, tobacco, or such indulgence as a reward for good work

(*e*) For the third period I should enlarge the convict on "ticket-of-leave."

(*f*) During the second and third periods the convict would be under police supervision.

37. I have roughly estimated that the saving on the Prison Votes by the adoption of a scheme such as the above would be about R240,000 per annum.

38. I will only repeat, in conclusion, that the time has arrived when something should be done to render a sentence of rigorous imprisonment actually and certainly deterrent, not by the enforcement of strict discipline and hard labour in two or three jails, or on a certain proportion of prisoners, but by ensuring that every prisoner sentenced shall have his share of the punishment.

39. A criminal might now calculate with some degree of certainty as to the chances of a severe sentence passed on him being strictly carried out or not.

40. Some steps should, I submit, be taken to remedy this state of things, for as matters are now crime is increasing and will increase.

WYNDHAM THOMPSON,
Superintendent.

May 21, 1887.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT, FOR 1886.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual returns and medical report of the Convict Establishment for 1886.

The convicted prisoners are lodged in four different jails, three in Colombo—viz., Welikada, Slave Island, and Breakwater jails—and one at Mahara. The unconvicted prisoners are kept at Hulftsdorp jail. The sick from all these five jails are treated at one central hospital, the convict hospital at Borella.

WELIKADA JAIL.

This is the principal jail in Colombo and has the largest accommodation for prisoners. All the fresh arrivals from the courts and outstations are brought first to this jail. It is also the only jail in which female prisoners are located.

Situation.—It is situated about sixteen feet above the level of the sea, about two miles from the Fort. The soil is red gravel and cabook. From its elevated situation it is easily drained, and the hard and impermeable nature of the soil preserves the water in the wells from contamination.

The front and sides of the jail are in a sanitary point of view all that can be desired, but at the back swamps and marshy grounds extend for miles, and are inundated during the wet weather. The existence of malarial fever at Welikada must be traced to the existence of these swamps, which are at no great distance from the jail.

Accommodation.—The prison consists of 387 cells on the solitary system for males, built in blocks two and three stories high. There are also two large association wards, capable of accommodating 144 prisoners. The female compartment, which is separated from the rest of the prison by a high wall, consists of two association wards and a block of cells for prostitutes, and is capable of accommodating 45 females. It has a separate hospital in which they are treated when ill.

Lighting.—The jail is lighted by means of kerosine lamps.

Drainage and Sewerage.—As already stated, the elevated position of the jail allows of its being satisfactorily drained. The drains are all superficial except a barrel-drain outside the jail walls, which carries the water into the low grounds at a distance from the jail.

The latrines are all on the dry-earth system. The contents are buried about half a mile from the jail. For night use each ward is provided with a latrine bucket and nightpans. Each prisoner has also a vessel in his cell for micturition. This does away with the necessity of unlocking prisoners at night, and thus removes what used to be one of the most fruitful sources of pneumonia.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from three wells in the premises for cooking, drinking, and washing purposes. The water from the well from which the drinking water is obtained was analysed during the year, and found to be "a good water, quite fit for drinking purposes." The drinking water for the hospital is obtained from the same well. When this well runs dry, water for drinking purposes is obtained from a well on the jail road, which was also analysed and found to be "a good pure water and thoroughly fit for drinking." The water is filtered for drinking purposes through chatty-filters.

Bathing.—The prisoners bathe twice a week according to the prison rules.

Work.—The work at Welikada consists of masonry, carpentry, beating husk, twisting fibre into twine, etc. A small party of prisoners was also employed at cabook-cutting. The work exercised no injurious influence on their health.

Diet.—The different diets, according to appended scale, are full, ordinary, light-labour, penal, and refractory. Full diet is given to prisoners above two years in jail; ordinary diet to prisoners above two months in jail; and penal diet daily for the first two months. Light labour diet is given to those on light labour, and refractory diet is not given for more than three days consecutively. At Welikada, dholl and ghee have been discontinued from the ordinary diet, as it was found to cause diarrhœa among the recent admissions to jail. The penal diet is deficient in the nitrogenous element, and prisoners cannot be kept long on it.

Clothing.—The prisoners have a change of day and night suits. Flannels have been discontinued, except in cases where they are specially recommended by the medical officer. The discontinuance of flannels has been followed by no ill-effects. Their incautious use, during the flannel period, by men wearing them while at work during the heat of the day, and putting them aside at night, was frequently the cause of the very mischief which they were intended to avert. Each prisoner is supplied with a mat and cumblie at night.

Strength.—The average strength of the Convict Establishment was as follows during 1886 :—

Welikada	617·25
Breakwater and Slave Island ...	374·10
Mahara	310·04
Hulftsdorp	143·19
Total ...	1,444·58

SLAVE ISLAND JAIL.

Situation.—This jail consists of the old Ceylon Rifle barracks, altered to suit the requirements of a jail. The wards are converted into separate single cells by wooden partitions and iron network above, to prevent prisoners getting from one cell into another.

Accommodation.—The jail is capable of holding 258 prisoners. There is a surgery and small ward where prisoners are kept under observation for a period not exceeding 24 hours, and if ill are sent to the Convict Hospital at Borella in a spring cart. A Medical assistant is in charge of this and Breakwater jail, under the direction of the Medical officer of the Convict Establishment, who visits both jails daily and makes a general health inspection of all the prisoners once a week. There is also a well-conducted prisoner placed as orderly, who sees that medicines ordered are given, attends to dressings of simple cases, keeps the surgery and ward clean, &c.

The jail is lit by kerosine lamps.

The drainage is satisfactory.

There is a large latrine in the compound worked on the dry-earth system.

The water is obtained from a well in the Fort, opposite Messrs. Walker & Co.'s stores, which was analysed and found free from impurity. It is boiled and filtered for drinking purposes.

The water is pumped into a cement bath from a well inside the jail walls. The prisoners bathe daily after their day's work.

The prisoners were employed for a great part of the year in carting sand and filling up the Fort canal. This work caused several to suffer from slight attacks of ophthalmia, which were readily amenable to treatment.

BREAKWATER JAIL.

Situation.—This jail is situated in the Fort, between the road leading to the wharf and the sea. There are wards divided into 144 cells.

Lighting.—The jail is lit by gas.

Drainage and Sewerage.—There are surface drains which carry off water and washings into the sea.

Water Supply.—The water is obtained from the well opposite Messrs. Walker & Co.'s store—it is of good quality, and there is a sufficient supply. It is boiled and filtered for drinking purposes.

Baths.—For bathing purposes the water is pumped from a well just outside the jail into a cemented cistern, where the men bathe daily after their work.

The prisoners as a rule enjoy excellent health in this jail, which is the healthiest in the Convict Establishment.

Work.—The prisoners of this jail were also employed in carting sand and filling up the Fort canal during a good part of the year. A few suffered from slight attacks of ophthalmia, due to the glare from the white sand, and particles of sand getting into the eyes.

Food.—All the prisoners at Breakwater and Slave Island jails get full diet, irrespective of their stage of imprisonment.

MAHARA JAIL.

Situation.—This jail is situated about ten miles from Colombo, about one and a quarter mile from the Mahara railway station. Prisoners are located here for the purpose of breaking stone, which used to be supplied at one

time for building the Breakwater, but is now used by the Public Works Department. The jail is situated quite close to the quarry, on a hill about 200 ft. above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by low marshy grounds. Malarial fever prevails to a certain extent all the year round, but more especially when the rains are followed by a spell of dry weather. It has accommodation for 387 prisoners. During the year the roof of one of the wards, consisting of wooden cells, was found to be so decayed that it was considered unsafe to locate prisoners in it. This reduced the accommodation to 334. An estimate has been made by the Public Works Department for the repair of this ward, and it will not be occupied till the repairs have been completed.

Lighting, Drainage and Sewerage.—The wards are lit by kerosine and cocoanut oil lamps. Rain water is carried off by surface drains which empty themselves into the adjoining low grounds.

Sick.—The sick are kept under observation for one or two days, and if not improved are sent for treatment to the convict hospital in Colombo in a spring cart kept for the purpose. Trivial cases are treated at the jail.

Mortality.—There was one death at Mahara during the year. This was a road-defaulter undergoing a month's imprisonment who was to be discharged from jail on the day he died. He was admitted to the Mahara jail on the 3rd July from the Kégalla jail and was in good health; he made no complaint till the morning of the 27th July, when at 4 A.M. he told the officer who was in charge of the ward in which he was sleeping that he was unwell. He was at once seen by the Medical Officer, and complained of burning pain in the throat and difficulty of breathing; he was hoarse and gasping for breath, and his countenance was anxious. On examination the parts about the larynx were found congested. He was treated with small and frequent doses of tincture of aconite, inhalation of steam, both simple and mixed with hydrocyanic acid. Hot moist sponges and linseed meal poultices were applied over the throat. Tracheotomy was about to be performed, but the patient firmly refused to allow the operation, although he was distinctly told that he had no other chance of recovery. On post-mortem examination the mucous lining of the larynx and trachea were found highly congested; the brain and membranes were somewhat congested; the lungs were congested; the right side of the heart contained a fibrenous clot; the liver and spleen were enlarged; the kidneys congested, and the remaining abdominal viscera were in a normal condition.

HULFTSDORP JAIL.

This jail does not form part of the Convict Establishment, but is under the charge of a separate Superintendent, the Fiscal of the Western Province. The Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment has also charge of this jail and visits it daily, and oftener if necessary.

Situation.—It is situated on a hill behind the Law Courts. Its inmates are chiefly composed of prisoners for further examination, those awaiting trial, and civil debtors. A large number of convicted prisoners were also located here during the year, who were employed in making alterations and enlarging the jail, and building new quarters for the jailer.

Accommodation.—The jail has accommodation for 267 prisoners.

Drainage.—The drainage is satisfactory.

Lighting.—The jail is lit by kerosine lamps.

Water.—The water is obtained from a well inside the jail premises. It is of good quality and there is a sufficient supply. It is boiled and filtered for drinking purposes.

Food.—The raw materials are supplied by a contractor and cooked by prisoners. Prisoners awaiting trial get ordinary diet, and convicted prisoners the diet they are entitled to according to their stage of imprisonment.

Sick.—Only trivial cases are treated here, all others being sent for treatment to the central hospital at Borella.

BORELLA CONVICT HOSPITAL.

This is the central hospital for the treatment of all sick prisoners from Welikada, Breakwater, and Slave Island jails, Mahara, and Hulftsdorp.

Situation.—It is situated close to Welikada on the base line, near the commencement of the Kótté-road. The hospital is surrounded by a wall, and the dispenser's and overseer's quarters are at the entrance to it.

Accommodation.—The hospital has accommodation for 154 patients. It consists of 12 separate wards, so that there is great facility for isolating cases. The hospital consists of a permanent building and temporary wards in the compound. The permanent building consists of eight different wards and has accommodation for 75 patients. There are four temporary sheds which can accommodate 79 patients.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the hospital and its vicinity is fairly satisfactory, but there is marshy ground at the back which is liable to periodical inundation.

Light.—The hospital is lit by kerosine lamps.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The drains are superficial and carry off rain-water to the low ground.

Latrines.—There is a large latrine in the outer yard, a smaller one in the inner yard, and a latrine attached to one of the wards for such of the patients as are not able to go to the others. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out, and the contents daily removed to a distance.

Water.—The water for drinking purposes is obtained from the well at Welikada which supplies that jail with drinking water; it was analysed and found to be pure. It is boiled and filtered at the hospital. For other purposes water is obtained from two wells in the hospital grounds.

Diet.—The hospital diets consist of ordinary, low, and convalescent diets. The convalescent diet consists of rice boiled very soft, with a better class of vegetables, and an egg beaten up, or fish. This diet is given to those who have lately recovered from bowel complaints or whose digestions are weak. A similar diet is given to prisoners on light labour. Owing to its being less in quantity than ordinary diet, it has a deterrent effect on malingerers.

DIETARY SCALE.

	Europeans and Burghers per diem.			Natives per diem.			Punishment diet per diem.		Light labour diet.		Low or Hospital diet.	
	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Europeans and Burghers.	Native.	Europeans and Burghers	Natives.	Europeans and Burghers.	Natives.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz	oz.
Rusks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6
Sago	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	4	4
Bread	16	12	24	4	4	4	28	—	10	4	—	—
Rice	16	10	8	20	20	22	—	22	8	12	—	—
Meat or fish ...	8	8	—	5	2½	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Vegetables ...	8	8	4	4	4	4	—	—	6	4	—	—
Plantains	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dholl	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar or jaggery ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Ghee	½	½	—	½	½	—	—	—	½	¼	½	½
Onions	½	½	—	½	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt and pepper ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	—	½	—	—	—	—
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12

Nursing.—The sick are attended to by well-conducted long-sentenced prisoners from Węlikaḍa, a sufficient number being kept to ensure that both day and night nursing are efficiently performed. In bad cases, where special attention is required night and day for a prolonged period, the attendants are rewarded by the Superintendent, on the representation of the medical officer, by having extra marks given to them; this acts as an incentive to careful nursing, upon which the success of treatment so greatly depends.

Disposal of Dead.—The dead are removed to the General Cemetery for burial after an inquest is held, and a report forwarded at once to the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The deaths are also reported without delay to the prison authorities, who inform the Coroner and Deputy Coroner, at once, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in holding the inquest and burying the body.

NUMBER OF SICK, MORTALITY, &C.

Two thousand and seventy-six prisoners were treated in the Convict Hospital during the year. Of these, 2,024 were discharged, 24 died, and 28 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The average daily sick in hospital was 35·55. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 1·15, and the percentage of deaths to the average strength of the jail was 1·73.

Ague.—The number of cases of ague treated during 1886 was less than during the previous year—1,202 cases having been treated during 1885, and 745 during the present year. This was chiefly due to the healthiness of the Mahara prison during the year, the previous year having been a very unhealthy one. Only 130 cases of ague were admitted from the Mahara prison during 1886, as compared with 585 cases during 1885. Ten cases of ague remained under treatment in the hospital at the end of the year, and none proved fatal. A large number of the prisoners admitted for ague had either been at Mahara previously or had suffered from malarial fever previous to admission to jail. In some the disease originated at Węlikaḍa, due to the existence of extensive swamps at the back of that jail. All the cases were readily amenable to treatment with quinine and bark; arsenic had to be resorted to in a very few. The largest number of admissions for ague were in January and July.

Remittent Fever.—There were 137 admissions for remittent fever during the year; 3 remained over at the end of the previous year. Of these 136 were discharged, 3 died, and 1 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the admissions, 67 came from Welikada, 16 from Mahara, 17 from Fort, 29 from Slave Island, and 8 from Hulftsdorp. As stated before, several of those admitted from the Colombo jails had suffered from fever previously at Mahara.

Of the three fatal cases, one occurred suddenly, and on post-mortem examination a fibrous tumour about the size of a small orange was found in the upper and front part of the chest, adherent to the sternum in front and to the pericardium behind; death was due to pressure on the heart. In one case death was due to pneumonia supervening. In the third case there were a few irregular-shaped superficial ulcers in the ileum, near the ilæa-cæcal valve, varying in size from a pea to a threepenny piece. Though there were enteric lesions in this case, no diagnosis of enteric fever could have been formed from the symptoms during life, the fever having commenced with well-marked symptoms of ague and afterwards assumed a remittent type.

Typho-malarial Fever. Four cases are recorded under the head typho malarial fever, all of which proved fatal. These cases were all originally admitted for remittent fever, and the disease changed to typho-malarial fever only when the diagnosis was made after post-mortem examination; as in the previous case the symptoms during life excluding the diagnosis of this form of fever, hence the correspondence between the number of admissions and the fatal cases. In all there were marked enteric complications. Three of these cases came from Węlikaḍa and one from Hulftsdorp.

Enteric Fever.—Only four cases were diagnosed during life and entered under this head; of these two recovered and two died. Of the two that recovered, one was a juvenile sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment—1 month and 9 days in Węlikaḍa on admission to hospital. He was employed at husk-beating on the side of the jail set apart for juveniles, and had never been outside the jail walls since admission. The second was 5 months at Węlikaḍa before admission to hospital. He worked at the Superintendent's quarters, pumping water, sweeping officer's quarters, &c.; while at work he drank water from the water-cart which was brought to the quarters (unfiltered). This water was from the centre well at Węlikaḍa (analysed lately and found to be good water, quite fit for drinking purposes). No outsiders except guards, &c., were with the working party. He was twice at the Mahara jail, on the first occasion for three months and the second time for four months. His spleen was enlarged. The fever began with distinct fits of ague, afterwards assumed a remittent type, and enteric symptoms subsequently set in.

Of the two fatal cases, the first was a Sinhalese man, native of Kalutara, sentenced to 2 years' hard labour, 5 months and 12 days in jail on admission to hospital. He had been 90 days at Mahara, 30 days at Slave Island and 37 days at Węlikaḍa; he was employed twisting rope inside the jail at Węlikaḍa. This case was complicated with pneumonia. On post-mortem examination the lower and middle lobes of the right lung were found hepatised; the liver and spleen were enlarged, and there were thirteen circular ulcers about the size of threepenny pieces, with slightly raised edges, scattered over the mucous lining of the ileum.

The second was a Sinhalese lad, sentenced to 3 months' hard labour, 1 month and 14 days in jail on admission to hospital. He was admitted for ague on December 24, and the fever becoming continuous he was re-admitted for remittent fever on the 25th. On the morning of the 27th the temperature was 102·6. There was low, muttering, delirium, tenderness over cæcum, with gurgling, tympanitis, and diarrhœa; motions like pea-soup. The temperature rose to 105·4. The diarrhœa continued and he gradually became comatose; pulse 130; slight rales in chest posteriorly, teeth covered with sordes. While at Węlikaḍa he was employed at husk-beating inside the jail; drank filtered water. On post-mortem examination the spleen was found enlarged, and there were several oval ulcers in the ileum; two near the ilæo cæcal valve and the others scattered about a foot from each other. The solitary and agminated glands between the ulcers were enlarged. The mesenteric glands were enlarged.

There was one case admitted for remittent fever from Mahara jail, and complicated with pneumonia, which proved fatal, and on post-mortem examination, besides the left lung being hepatised, sixteen superficial circular ulcers, varying in size from a shilling to a pea, were found scattered over the mucous membrane of the ileum. This was the first and only case of enteric fever from Mahara.

The only other case with ulceration of the bowels, who had been at Mahara, was 37 days at Węlikaḍa (after he had left Mahara) previous to admission to hospital.

The first mention of a case of enteric fever in the Convict Establishment will be found in my annual report for 1880. I then stated my opinion that though there were undoubted enteric complications in the case, I did not think it could be traced to any specific poison, but was probably rather the result of climatic causes. The length of the prisoner's residence in jail, the absence of any other case during the year, the purity of the water used for drinking, and the satisfactory sanitary condition of the jail, seemed to point to this conclusion.

With regard to the cases which occurred during the present year, I am still of opinion that they are due to climatic causes and not to any specific poison. The malarial origin of enteric fever is distinctly mentioned by Sir Joseph Fayrer and Dr. Norman Chevers. The former says: "Whilst freely admitting that enteric fever in India and the tropics may originate as it does here, I cannot resist the impression that other causes may be at work, and that cases of fever which in India are not only called enteric, but present the appearances during life, and the changes after death, that are characteristic of the disease in England, do occur and not unfrequently, where it is more probable that climatic and other local conditions are the cause than fæcal contagion."

The form of the fever due to malaria would seem to depend upon the extent of exposure and virulence of the poison: a slight exposure producing ague; more exposure giving rise to simple remittent; and prolonged exposure to concentrated malaria producing remittents of the worst type with enteric complication.

In all the cases in which there were enteric complications, the fever began as simple ague, which subsequently assumed a remittent type, and on post-mortem examination the spleen was in every instance found enlarged, and in nearly all the cases the liver was similarly affected.

Pneumonia.—Thirty two cases of pneumonia were treated during the year, with seven deaths. Several cases of pneumonia occurred in the early part of the year, due to sudden changes of temperature from hot days to cold nights and mornings. These cases were not confined to one jail, but occurred in all the jails in Colombo and also at Mahara. Of the seven fatal cases, four were from Welikada, two from Slave Island, and one from Mahara. In all the fatal cases, without exception, the liver and spleen were found enlarged, and I have invariably observed that when enlargement of these organs exist in prisoners, pneumonia proves very fatal.

As a precautionary measure, when cases of pneumonia were occurring, the prisoners were unlocked half an hour later on my recommendation.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—One hundred and sixty-two cases of dysentery were treated during the year, with six deaths, and 362 cases of diarrhœa without a single death. Bowel complaints occurrred chiefly among new admission to jail, and were in a great measure dependent on their partaking of food to which they were not previously accustomed. This has as far as possible been remedied by dholl and ghee being entirely omitted from the ordinary diet at Węlikaḍa, and the vegetables being increased from four to six ounces, the additional two ounces being in lieu of dholl and ghee.

The only other deaths to be recorded are one from anæmia with pericardial effusion in a Siṇhalese man sentenced to six months' hard labour, who had been 127 days at Negombo and 1 day at Węlikaḍa. He was sent to hospital on the day after admission from Negombo, and was on the sick list ever since.

There was one death from inflammation of the brain: a Siṇhalese man sentenced to ten years' hard labour, who had lost the sight of his right eye from purulent ophthalmia. He had an ulcer on the lower meridian of the left cornea, which had healed, and the rest of the cornea was clear. He always kept his eyes closed and stated that he was unable to see with his left eye. As he was a long-sentenced man, this statement was regarded with suspicion, but he persisted in his statement that he was not able to see at all, till he became very excited one night at Węlikaḍa and showed symptoms of insanity. When brought to hospital in the morning, his eyes were wide open and he was able to distinguish objects shown to him. After being kept under observation for ten days, he was certified to be insane, and was awaiting transfer to the Lunatic Asylum, when on the afternoon of December 2 his temperature for the first time rose from normal to 102; he complained of pain in his head, which was hot, his pulse was very feeble; he gradually sank into a low state, and expired at 9 P.M. On post mortem examination the vessels of the brain and membranes were found deeply engorged, there was serous effusion beneath the arachnoid, and numerous bleeding points in the substance of the brain on section.

The following were the deaths from all the jails, with the diseases:—

	Węlikaḍa.	Slave Island.	Hulftsdorp.	Mahara.
Pneumonia ...	4 ...	2 ...	— ...	1
Dysentery ...	4 ...	— ...	2 ...	—
Typho-malarial fever ...	3 ...	— ...	1 ...	—
Remittent fever ...	2 ...	— ...	— ...	1
Enteric fever ...	2 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Anæmia ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Inflammation of brain ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Laryngitis ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	1

It will be seen that out of 25 deaths no less than 18 occurred at Węlikaḍa. This is to be accounted for from its being the largest jail in the Convict Establishment, to which all the newly convicted are first admitted, and that from it the healthiest and strongest are picked out to be transferred to the other jails in Colombo and Mahara for hard labour, thus leaving the weak and sickly at Węlikaḍa. That, therefore, the largest mortality should be at Węlikaḍa, is only what would naturally be expected.

I would draw attention to the suggestion made in my report for last year of the necessity for a hospital for the jail officers.

One-hundred and ninety-two officers were employed in the Convict Establishment during the year. There were no deaths, and two were invalided during the year.

I annex a table showing the number of deaths, the average strength of the jails, and the percentage of deaths to the average strength for the year, from 1880.

The table shows that the mortality for the year is less than that of 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1885. The mortality in 1883 was only ·80, but this was an unusually low mortality, and could scarcely be expected to continue.

A table showing the Number of Deaths for the different years from 1880 to 1886.

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Average Strength of Jails.	Percentage of Deaths to average Strength for the year.
1880 ...	27 ...	1,058 ...	2·55
1881 ...	40 ...	1,180 ...	3·38
1882 ...	46 ...	1,299 ...	3·54
1883 ...	10 ...	1,238 ...	·80
1884 ...	14 ...	1,294 ...	1·08
1885 ...	29 ...	1,402 ...	2·06
1886 ...	25 ...	1,444 ...	1·73

E. GRATIAEN,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX III.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon, during 1886.

JAILS.	In Penal Stage.	In Second Stage.	In Third Stage.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL: Females.	Juveniles.	In Convalescent Gang.	Sick.
Western Province.										
Welikada	277·46	265·75	65·64	·08	4·45	613·38	21·40	41·50	17·16	17·14
Slave Island ... } ...	106·66	257·03	27·17	—	—	390·86	—	—	28·89	8·52
Breakwater ... }										
Mahara	138·38	149·00	29·73	—	—	317·11	—	—	11·14	4·32
Convict Establishment ...	522·50	671·78	122·54	·08	4·45	1,321·35	21·40	41·50	57·19	29·98
Hulftsdorp	·15	50·52	5·44	·41	14·44	70·96	—	·01	—	·45
Negombo	53·56	101·81	19·69	2·38	1·30	178·74	·24	—	28·95	9·41
Kalutara	29·98	52·12	11·82	1·31	·77	96·00	·38	·24	16·17	4·84
Kégalla	36 15	6·50	1·47	1·06	·56	45·74	·11	—	1·11	·33
Ratnapura	44·27	3·78	·38	·04	·65	49·12	·26	—	5 04	·52
Avisáwélla	5·29	—	—	—	·21	5·50	·03	·12	·01	·05
	691·90	886 51	161·34	5·28	22·38	1,767·41	22·42	41·87	108·47	45·58
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	1·53	2·41	7·62	—	·92	12·48	1·04	3·51	—	·17
Bógambra	215·48	216·89	22·43	4·28	3·04	462·12	—	—	50·10	10·45
Nuwara Eliya ...	47·50	12·23	·84	2·06	·04	62·67	·53	—	4·24	2·68
Mátalé	11·68	—	—	·04	·06	11·78	·04	·05	·18	·27
	276·19	231·53	30·89	6·38	4·06	549·05	1·61	3·56	54·52	13·57
Southern Province.										
Gallo	92·14	89·76	16·46	·48	3·31	202·15	2·82	1·85	10·34	5·18
Mátara	40·94	23·63	·19	1·63	4·97	71·36	·72	·16	6·19	1·53
Tangalla	22·09	14·49	8·49	·25	1·23	46·55	·15	·53	1·84	·82
Hambantota	13·91	84·63	12·62	—	2·65	113·81	—	·08	3·76	1·88
Ambalantota	17·40	9·59	8·02	—	·25	35·26	—	—	2·35	1·95
Balapitiya	8·94	·26	—	·76	·12	10·08	·41	·08	—	·04
	195·42	222·36	45·78	3·12	12·53	479·21	4·10	2·70	24·48	11·40
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala	77·58	54·69	12·39	·28	1·36	146·30	·36	·80	7·51	4·26
Puttalam	7·34	72·91	8 82	·10	·04	89·21	·04	—	2·70	4·41
Chilaw	17·97	9 63	7·30	—	1·01	35 91	—	—	·82	1·40
	102·89	137·23	28·51	·38	2·41	271·42	·40	·80	11·03	10·87
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	71·10	165·71	31·78	—	4·01	272·60	3·35	·62	6·12	4·72
Mannár	1·68	—	—	—	·13	1·81	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya Viláṇkulam ...	3·03	·84	·02	·50	·03	4·42	—	—	·52	·07
Mullaitivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75·81	166·55	31·80	·50	4·17	278·83	3·35	·62	6·64	4·79
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	14·34	32·27	14·31	22·75	·28	83·95	·01	·60	1·16	1·39
Trincomalee	8·23	12·58	3·11	·90	·02	24·84	—	—	·15	·18
	22·57	44·85	17·42	23·65	·30	108·79	·01	·60	1·31	1·57
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	10·85	54·68	23·08	1·06	·01	89·68	·04	·07	2·19	1·93
Mihintalé*	·04	5·40	2·33	—	—	7·77	—	—	·08	·14
	10·89	60·08	25·41	1 06	·01	97·45	·04	·07	2·27	2·07
Province of Uva.										
Badulla	49·27	17·71	7·63	·53	·25	75·39	·71	·47	1·98	1·04
Total of all Jails ...	1,424·94	1,766·82	348·78	40·90	46·11	3,627·55	32·64	50·69	210·70	90·09

* Established in September, 1886.

B.—Return of Prisoners showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of Ceylon, and of their Disposal, during 1886.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners on January 1, 1886.	Received during the year.				Total	Disposed of during the year.						Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1887.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	Recaptured. Prior to January 1, 1886.	Recaptured. During the year.		Discharged Sentence expired.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	702	2,132	3,505	1	—	6,340	1,837	3,820	—	21	5	5,683	657
Slave Island Breakwater	398	—	2,384	—	—	2,782	465	1,967	1	—	—	2,433	349
Mahara ...	353	—	1,104	—	3	1,460	695	435	3	1	—	1,134	326
Convict Estab.	1,453	2,132	6,993	1	3	10,582	2,997	6,222	4	22	5	9,250	1,332
Hulftsdorp ...	72	337	114	—	—	523	382	101	—	—	—	483	40
Negombo ...	196	867	258	1	1	1,323	786	334	1	21	—	1,142	181
Kalutara ...	105	673	169	1	—	948	529	302	3	6	—	840	108
Kégalla ...	33	855	23	—	3	914	651	227	5	—	—	883	31
Ratnapura ...	45	616	17	—	2	680	540	83	2	2	1	628	52
Avisáwélla ...	3	260	4	—	1	268	125	141	1	—	—	267	1
	1,907	5,740	7,578	3	10	15,238	6,010	7,410	16	51	6	13,493	1,745
Central Province.													
Kandy Old Jail	14	109	30	—	—	153	85	51	—	—	—	136	17
Bógambra ...	669	1,993	444	—	—	3,106	2,218	434	—	15	2	2,669	437
Nuwara Eliya ...	48	706	2	—	6	762	627	24	6	5	—	662	100
Mátalé ...	19	249	1	—	1	270	185	78	—	—	—	263	7
	750	3,057	477	—	7	4,291	3,115	587	6	20	2	3,730	561
Southern Province.													
Gallo ...	290	871	176	1	1	1,339	895	237	1	3	5	1,141	198
Mátara ...	73	777	57	—	1	908	826	25	1	5	—	857	51
Tangalla ...	56	257	4	—	1	318	212	62	1	—	—	275	43
Hambantota ...	111	47	175	—	3	336	47	164	2	1	—	214	122
Ambalantota ...	33	174	117	—	—	324	224	96	—	—	—	320	4
Balapitiya ...	4	258	3	—	—	265	153	104	—	—	—	257	8
	567	2,384	532	1	6	3,490	2,357	688	5	9	5	3,064	426
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	219	832	5	—	5	1,061	816	65	5	5	4	895	166
Puttalam ...	63	69	80	—	—	212	92	16	4	3	—	115	97
Chilaw ...	43	170	16	—	—	229	191	12	—	—	—	203	26
	325	1,071	101	—	5	1,502	1,099	93	9	8	4	1,213	289
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	206	588	210	—	1	1,005	625	47	1	5	—	678	327
Mannár ...	1	22	—	—	—	23	14	4	—	—	—	18	5
V.-Vilánkulam...	8	25	—	—	—	33	26	1	—	—	—	27	6
	215	635	210	—	1	1,061	665	52	1	5	—	723	338
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	69	503	54	1	1	628	500	53	1	—	—	554	74
Trincomalee ...	25	98	10	—	—	133	105	3	—	1	—	109	24
	94	601	64	1	1	761	605	56	1	1	—	663	98
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	99	117	80	—	2	298	177	30	1	3	—	211	87
Mihintalé ...	—	—	31	—	—	31	2	8	2	—	—	12	19
	99	117	111	—	2	329	179	38	3	3	—	223	106
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ..	109	471	48	—	7	635	465	73	8	4	1	551	84
Total of all Jails	4,066	14,076	9,121	5	39	27,307	14,495	8,997	49	101	18	23,660	3,647

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received into the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

Jails.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.			Others.									
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Total.	Sentence not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months.	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentence to be hanged.	Total.	Grand Total.
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	—	100	100	757	442	370	256	61	118	19	9	2,032	2,132
Slave Island Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Estab....	—	100	100	757	442	370	256	61	118	19	9	2,032	2,132
Hulftsdorp ...	28	—	28	263	29	6	10	1	—	—	—	309	337
Negombo ...	187	400	587	68	88	63	48	13	—	—	—	280	867
Kalutara ...	106	138	244	90	77	79	99	25	59	—	—	429	673
Kégalla ...	79	339	418	147	87	56	117	28	2	—	—	437	855
Ratnapura ...	3	380	383	60	37	35	58	23	17	1	2	233	616
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	62	60	74	61	3	—	—	—	260	260
	403	1,357	1,760	1,447	820	683	649	154	196	20	11	3,980	5,740
Central Province.													
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	—	67	15	23	3	1	—	—	—	109	109
Bógambra ...	362	722	1,084	244	125	213	169	36	71	48	3	909	1,993
Nuwara Eliya ...	159	304	463	34	56	64	89	—	—	—	—	243	706
Mátalé ...	3	85	88	75	14	27	44	1	—	—	—	161	249
	524	1,111	1,635	420	210	327	305	38	71	48	3	1,422	3,057
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	61	139	200	157	194	133	106	38	30	8	5	671	871
Mátara ...	124	193	317	147	170	75	29	5	29	3	2	460	777
Tangalla ...	18	—	18	66	40	64	45	16	7	1	—	239	257
Hambantota ...	—	1	1	5	7	27	6	1	—	—	—	46	47
Ambalantota ...	—	170	170	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	174
Balapitiya ...	—	17	17	77	65	37	54	8	—	—	—	241	258
	203	520	723	452	476	340	240	68	66	12	7	1,661	2,384
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	34	481	515	108	69	43	32	19	27	14	5	317	832
Puttalam ...	8	11	19	10	22	13	3	2	—	—	—	50	69
Chilaw ...	—	55	55	28	32	36	18	1	—	—	—	115	170
	42	547	589	146	123	92	53	22	27	14	5	482	1,071
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ..	—	165	165	68	144	137	59	9	6	—	—	423	588
Mannar ...	—	—	—	1	13	5	2	1	—	—	—	22	22
V.-Vilaykulam...	—	9	9	1	6	4	1	4	—	—	—	16	25
	—	174	174	70	163	146	62	14	6	—	—	461	635
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	64	304	368	38	29	10	24	18	14	2	—	135	503
Trincomalee ...	14	51	65	5	12	10	4	2	—	—	—	33	98
	78	355	433	43	41	20	28	20	14	2	—	168	601
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	5	12	17	54	15	24	5	2	—	—	—	100	117
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	12	17	54	15	24	5	2	—	—	—	100	117
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ...	41	157	198	21	68	78	57	19	29	—	1	273	471
Total of all Jails.	1,296	4,233	5,529	2,653	1,916	1,710	1,399	337	409	96	27	8,547	14,076

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners received into the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

Jails.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.						Others.						Grand Total.
	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	Total.	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	1	78	21	—	—	100	1,618	222	67	36	89	2,032	2,132
Slave Island Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Estab.	1	78	21	—	—	100	1,618	222	67	36	89	2,032	2,132
Hulftsdorp ...	28	—	—	—	—	28	304	4	1	—	—	309	337
Negombo ...	243	291	41	5	7	587	113	150	15	1	1	280	867
Kalutara ...	83	126	17	13	5	244	356	67	3	1	2	429	673
Kégalla ...	64	332	13	8	1	418	156	149	66	50	16	437	855
Ratnapura ...	83	289	9	2	—	383	225	6	1	1	—	233	616
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	24	9	—	—	260	260
	502	1,116	101	28	13	1,760	2,999	622	162	89	108	3,980	5,740
Central Province.													
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	10	3	4	17	109	109
Bógambra ...	362	717	3	2	—	1,084	607	189	81	22	10	909	1,993
Nuwara Eliya ...	139	322	2	—	—	463	199	35	9	—	—	243	706
Mátalé ...	69	17	2	—	—	88	95	40	17	7	2	161	249
	570	1,056	7	2	—	1,635	976	274	110	33	29	1,422	3,057
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	135	65	—	—	—	200	475	143	31	4	18	671	871
Mátara ...	170	123	10	7	7	317	194	140	52	16	58	460	777
Tangalla ...	11	5	2	—	—	18	211	21	7	—	—	239	257
Hambantota ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	36	7	2	1	—	46	47
Ambalantota ...	170	—	—	—	—	170	4	—	—	—	—	4	174
Balapitiya ...	15	2	—	—	—	17	184	33	12	9	3	241	258
	501	196	12	7	7	723	1,104	344	104	30	79	1,661	2,384
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	316	195	2	1	1	515	160	116	21	13	7	317	832
Puttalam ...	16	2	1	—	—	19	41	7	1	1	—	50	69
Chilaw ...	46	9	—	—	—	55	95	10	9	1	—	115	170
	378	206	3	1	1	589	296	133	31	15	7	482	1,071
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	96	66	2	1	—	165	301	80	25	6	11	423	588
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	4	—	—	22	22
V.-Vilánkulam ...	6	3	—	—	—	9	14	1	1	—	—	16	25
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	102	69	2	1	—	174	319	95	30	6	11	461	635
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	70	115	113	49	21	368	56	32	34	13	—	135	503
Trincomalee ...	40	14	11	—	—	65	7	23	3	—	—	33	98
	110	129	124	49	21	433	63	55	37	13	—	168	601
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	16	—	1	—	—	17	86	12	1	—	1	100	117
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	—	1	—	—	17	86	12	1	—	1	100	117
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ...	72	110	10	6	—	198	162	60	36	13	2	273	471
Total of all Jails	2,251	2,882	260	94	42	5,529	6,005	1,595	511	199	237	8,547	14,076

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

JAILS.	Crown Debtors.	Civil Debtors.	Witnesses, &c.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence and pending Appeal, &c.	Accused persons arrested on Warrant.	Lunatic.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL: Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	—	·01	·01	2·18	·38	—	·05	·01	2·64	2·60	—	·02
Slave Island / Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Establishment	—	·01	·01	2·18	·38	—	·05	·01	2·64	2.60	—	·02
Hulftsdorp ...	—	3·01	·38	28·47	38·48	1·71	·21	—	72·26	—	—	2·05
Negombo ...	—	·24	07	11·69	5·56	—	—	·68	18·24	·34	—	—
Kalutara ...	—	·19	—	5·94	6·06	·92	·06	·24	13·41	·49	·22	·28
Kégalla ...	—	—	·02	4·08	85	·30	·01	·16	5·42	·06	·03	—
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	11·24	1 57	·67	—	·27	13 75	·24	·02	·03
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	8·42	·45	·44	·03	—	9·34	·11	·14	·02
	—	3·45	·48	72·02	53 35	4·04	36	1·36	135 06	3·84	·41	2·40
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	2·54	13	18·16	12·58	1·30	·05	·46	35·22	1·58	·68	·61
Bógambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	12·86	·05	—	—	—	12·91	·52	—	·01
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	8·35	·41	·09	—	—	8·85	·05	·02	·08
	—	2·54	·13	39·37	13.04	1·39	·05	·46	56·98	2·15	·70	·70
Southern Province.												
Galle ..	3·45	1·66	·84	11·92	10·05	·60	·12	—	28·64	·72	1·85	·38
Mátara ...	—	·89	28	7·48	7·38	·70	·02	·49	17·24	1·31	·32	·24
Tagalla ...	—	—	·02	9·11	3·05	·47	—	·31	12·96	·18	·07	·03
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	·19	·31	·01	—	·01	·52	·16	—	—
Ambalantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	06	5 13	·15	·01	·01	·01	5·37	·35	·11	·03
	3·45	2 55	1·20	33·83	20·94	1·79	·15	·82	64·73	2·72	2·35	·68
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	20·87	10·66	—	—	·10	31·63	·22	·58	·68
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	1·10	·14	—	—	—	1·24	·68	—	·06
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	3·69	·16	—	·04	·36	4·25	—	—	—
	—	—	—	25·66	10·96	—	·04	·46	37·12	·90	·58	·74
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	·95	·01	8·11	2·23	·08	·09	·02	11·49	·42	·03	—
Mannár ...	—	—	—	·37	·14	·09	—	—	·60	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Viláykulam...	—	·01	—	1·38	·34	—	—	—	1·73	·10	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—
	—	·96	·01	9·86	2·71	·17	·09	·02	13·82	·52	·03	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	—	·19	5·93	3·37	·44	·04	—	9·97	·34	·02	·02
Trincomalee ...	—	—	·04	·71	·27	—	·22	—	1·24	—	·01	—
	—	—	·23	6·64	3·64	·44	·26	—	11·21	.34	·03	·02
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	—	.01	·10	4·30	·28	—	—	·03	4·72	·13	·08	·28
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	·01	·10	4·30	·28	—	—	·03	4·72	·13	·08	·28
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	—	·18	—	10·30	3·89	·08	·11	·24	14·80	·31	·29	·07
Total of all Jails ...	3·45	9·69	2·15	201·98	108·81	7 91	1·06	3·39	338·44	10·91	4·47	4·89

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

JAILS.	Daily Average.		Total.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Cubic space per Prisoner.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.								ft.
Welikada	613·38	2·64	616·02	2,132	86	21	—	773
Slave Island	390·86	—	390·86	—	—	—	—	968
Breakwater								
Mahara	317·11	—	317·11	—	—	1	—	477
Convict Establishment ...	1,321·35	2·64	1,323·99	2,132	86	22	—	—
Hulftsdorp	70·96	72·26	143·22	337	1,419	—	3	752
Negombo	178·74	18·24	196·98	867	458	21	—	771
Kalutara	96·00	13·41	109·41	673	481	6	—	658
Kégalla	45·74	5·42	51·16	855	159	—	—	244
Ratnapura	49·12	13·75	62·87	616	310	2	1	338
Avisáwélla	5·50	9·34	14·84	260	269	—	—	761
	1,767·41	135·06	1,902·47	5,740	3,182	51	4	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail	12·48	35·22	47·70	109	731	—	—	1,963
Bógambra	462·12	—	462·12	1,993	—	15	—	803
Nuwara Eliya	62·67	12·91	75·58	706	411	5	—	362
Mátalé	11·78	8·85	20·63	249	196	—	1	512
	549·05	56·98	606·03	3,057	1,338	20	1	—
Southern Province.								
Galle	202·15	28·64	230·79	871	604	3	—	558
Mátara	71·36	17·24	88·60	777	236	5	2	654
Tangalla	46·55	12·96	59·51	257	135	—	—	654
Hambantota	113·81	·52	114·33	47	12	1	—	752
Ambalantota	35·26	—	35·26	174	—	—	—	499
Balapitiya	10·08	5·37	15·45	258	263	—	—	543
	479·21	61·73	543·94	2,384	1,250	9	2	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	146·30	31·63	177·93	832	415	5	1	630
Puttalam	89·21	1·24	90·45	69	39	3	—	582
Chilaw	35·91	4·25	40·16	170	84	—	—	696
	271·42	37·12	308·54	1,071	538	8	1	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	272·60	11·49	284·09	588	282	5	—	817
Mannár	1·81	·60	2·41	22	15	—	—	9,526
Vavuniyá-Viláykulam ...	4·42	1·73	6·15	25	47	—	—	2,058
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	278·83	13·82	292·65	635	344	5	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	83·95	9·97	93·92	503	155	—	1	490
Trincomalee	24·84	1·24	26·08	98	35	1	—	1,595
	108·79	11·21	120·00	601	190	1	1	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	89·68	4·72	94·40	117	98	3	—	601
Mihintalé	7·77	—	7·77	—	—	—	—	1,738
Province of Uva.	97·45	4·72	102·17	117	98	3	—	—
Badulla	75·39	14·80	90·19	471	299	4	1	326
Total of all Jails ...	3,627·55	338·44	3,965·99	14,076	7,239	101	10	—

G.—Return of Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons since December 31, 1885, and were still at large on December 31, 1886.

JAILS.	Number of escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1885.		Escaped during the year 1886.		Recaptured during the year 1886.		Still at large on December 31, 1886.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.								
Węlikada	5	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Slave Island ... } Breakwater ... }	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Mahara	2	—	3	—	3	—	2	—
Convict Establishment ...	11	—	4	—	4	—	11	—
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Kalutara	1	—	3	1	1	—	3	1
Kęgalla	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	—
Ratnapura	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1
Avisáwélla	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	14	2	16	2	13	1	17	3
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bógambra	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Nuwara Eliya	6	1	6	—	6	—	6	1
Mátalé	3	4	—	—	1	—	2	4
	18	6	6	—	7	—	17	6
Southern Province.								
Galle	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	1
Mátara	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Tapgalla	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Hambantota	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
Ambalantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	7	2	5	1	6	1	6	2
North-Western Province.								
Kurunęgala	3	1	5	—	5	—	3	1
Puttalam	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—
Chilaw	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	3
	5	3	9	1	7	—	7	4
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mannár*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	4	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	2	2	1	—	2	—	1	2
Mihintalé	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
	2	2	3	—	2	—	3	2
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	3	1	8	—	7	—	4	1
Total of all Jails ...	53	17	49	4	45	2	57	19

* The three convicted and one unconvicted prisoners who remained on December 31, 1885, have been struck off, being over ten years at large.

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for breach of Prison Rules within the Jails of Ceylon, during 1886.

JAILS.	By Superintendent.									By Prison Visitors.				By Court.			Grand Total.
	Reduction to Penal Stage.	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with cat, not exceeding twelve.	Strokes with rattan.	Penal diet—one to seven days.	Disrated from constable's office.	Solitary confinement—one to seven days.	Otherwise.	Total.	Solitary confinement.	Lashes and strokes.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.	Additional imprisonment.	Lashes.	Total.	
Western Province.																	
Welikada ...	174	175	7	52	288	13	53	10	772	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	778
Slave Island / Breakwater ...	101	152	2	48	90	1	—	—	394	1	5	—	6	—	—	—	400
Mahara ...	205	81	4	26	244	1	4	—	565	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	566
Convict Establishment...	480	408	13	126	622	15	57	10	1731	2	8	3	13	—	—	—	1744
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Negombo ...	5	1	—	1	23	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Kalutara ...	6	8	—	5	31	—	—	1	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Kégalla ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ratnapura ...	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	491	422	14	133	680	15	67	11	1833	2	8	3	13	—	—	—	1846
Central Province.																	
Kandy Old Jail ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bógambra ...	62	44	5	8	184	4	—	8	315	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	322
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	6
	63	44	5	23	195	5	—	8	343	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	353
Southern Province.																	
Galle ...	2	10	—	2	7	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Mátara ...	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Tangalla ...	—	1	—	11	27	—	3	—	42	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	43
Hambantota ...	4	8	4	11	42	3	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Ambalantota ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	6	19	4	32	86	3	3	2	155	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	156
North-Western Province.																	
Kurunégala ...	—	2	—	7	6	2	—	—	17	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	18
Puttalam ...	1	48	—	22	24	—	2	—	97	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	100
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1	50	—	29	31	2	2	—	115	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	119
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna ...	4	11	1	14	—	5	—	10	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mulaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	11	1	14	2	5	—	10	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Eastern Province.																	
Batticaloa ...	14	14	—	3	22	—	1	—	54	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	57
Trincomalee ...	—	2	1	—	5	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	14	16	1	3	27	—	2	—	63	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	66
North-Central Province.																	
Anurádhapura ...	—	3	—	6	13	—	—	—	22	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	24
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	3	—	6	13	—	—	—	22	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	24
Province of Uva.																	
Badulla ...	—	1	—	8	33	—	—	2	44	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	47
Total of all Jails ...	579	566	25	248	1067	30	74	33	2622	3	21	8	32	4	—	4	2658

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Authorities.			Grand Total.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	
Western Province.							
Welikada ...	—	—	—	12	97	109	109
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	13	207	220	220
Mahara ...	—	—	—	2	13	15	15
Convict Establishment	—	—	—	27	317	344	344
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	2	10	12	12
Negombo ...	1	—	1	1	12	13	14
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	8	8	8
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
	1	—	1	32	356	388	389
Central Province.							
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Bógambra ...	1	—	1	11	62	73	74
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	3	6	9	9
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
	1	—	1	15	72	87	88
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	—	—	—	1	15	16	16
Mátara ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	5	22	27	27
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	3	5	8	8
Ambalantota ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	9	45	54	54
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	3	4	7	7
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	3	15	18	18
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
	—	—	—	6	22	28	28
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	1	5	6	6
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	5	6	6
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	1	16	17	17
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	—	—	—	1	17	18	18
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura ...	—	1	1	1	6	7	8
Mihintalé ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1	1	2	1	6	7	9
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ...	—	—	—	6	16	22	22
Total of all Jails ...	3	1	4	71	539	610	614

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1886.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1885.	Admitted during the year 1886.	Discharged in 1886.	Hanged.	Died from Disease.	Remaining on December 31, 1885.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Death to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	14	1,039	1,023	5	17	13	616·02	17·16	2·78	2·76
Slave Island / Breakwater	11	564	562	—	2	11	390·86	8·52	2·18	·51
Mahara ...	6	311	311	—	3	3	317·11	4·32	1·37	·94
Convict Estab.	31	1,914	1,896	5	22	27	1,323·99	30·00	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	1	130	127	—	3	1	143·22	2·50	1·74	2·09
Negombo ...	8	110	73	—	21	24	196·98	9·41	4·77	10·72
Kalutara ...	4	72	61	—	6	9	109·41	5·12	4·68	5·48
Kégalla ...	—	41	39	—	—	2	51·16	·33	·65	—
Ratnapura ...	—	11	6	1	3	2	62·87	·55	·88	4·77
Avisáwélla ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	14·84	·07	·47	—
	44	2,285	2,209	6	55	65	1,902·47	47·98	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail	—	61	60	—	—	1	47·70	·78	·16	—
Bógambra ...	22	338	339	2	15	6	462·12	10·45	2·26	3·25
Nuwara Eliya...	2	82	78	—	5	1	75·58	2·69	3·56	6·62
Mátalé ...	—	22	20	—	1	1	20·63	·35	·17	·97
	24	503	497	2	21	9	606·03	14 27	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	17	236	249	5	3	1	230·79	5·56	2·41	1·30
Mátara ...	1	49	41	—	7	2	88·60	1·77	1·99	7·90
Tapgalla ...	3	28	30	—	—	1	59·51	·85	·14	—
Hambantota ...	3	72	74	—	1	—	114·33	1·88	1·64	8·75
Ambalantota ...	—	62	62	—	—	—	35·26	1·95	5·53	—
Balapitiya ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	15·45	·07	·46	—
	24	452	461	5	11	4	543·94	12·08	—	—
N.-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	15	211	215	4	6	5	177·93	4·94	2·77	3·37
Puttalam ...	6	180	174	—	3	9	90·45	4·47	4·94	3·32
Chilaw ...	—	47	45	—	—	2	40·16	1·40	3·49	—
	21	438	434	4	9	16	308·54	10·81	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	6	121	115	—	5	8	284·09	4·72	1·66	1·62
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·41	—	—	—
V.-Viláپkulam	—	3	3	—	—	—	6·15	·07	·11	—
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	124	118	—	5	8	292·65	4·79	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	1	23	21	—	1	3	93·92	1·41	1·51	1·07
Trincomalee ...	1	10	10	—	1	—	26·08	·18	·30	3·73
	2	33	31	—	2	3	120·00	1·59	—	—
N.-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	—	95	90	—	3	2	94·40	2·21	2 34	3·18
Mihintalé ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	7·77	·14	·18	—
	—	98	93	—	3	2	102·17	2·35	—	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	4	2	1	1	5	—	90·19	1·11	1·23	5·56
Total of all Jails	125	3,935	3,844	18	111	107	3,965·99	94·98	—	—

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

Jails.	Convicted.							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholic.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	95	357	1,244	231	199	6	2,132	5	7	62	10	1	1	86
Slave Island }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater }														
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Estab.	95	357	1,244	231	199	6	2,132	5	7	62	10	1	1	86
Hulftsdorp ...	5	25	181	95	30	1	337	23	87	1,015	162	131	1	1,419
Negombo ...	20	366	425	47	9	—	867	7	186	244	18	3	—	458
Kalutara ...	1	33	583	14	42	—	673	2	14	427	18	20	—	481
Kégalla ...	—	—	825	14	16	—	855	—	—	154	5	—	—	159
Ratnapura ...	—	4	577	21	14	—	616	—	7	264	21	18	—	310
Avisáwélla ...	2	24	186	—	4	44	260	2	18	193	2	18	36	269
	123	809	4,021	422	314	51	5,740	39	319	2,359	236	191	38	3,182
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail...	1	3	72	22	11	—	109	6	27	511	130	57	—	731
Bógambra ...	13	87	1,548	207	138	—	1,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	2	13	604	64	23	—	706	1	3	322	73	12	—	411
Mátalé ...	—	2	201	23	22	1	249	—	3	147	34	12	—	196
	16	105	2,425	316	194	1	3,057	7	33	980	237	81	—	1,338
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	9	5	800	6	51	—	871	3	4	567	5	25	—	604
Mátara ...	—	—	767	2	8	—	777	—	1	229	3	3	—	236
Taygalla ...	—	1	256	—	—	—	257	—	—	132	2	1	—	135
Hambantota ...	—	—	36	5	6	—	47	—	—	10	—	2	—	12
Ambalantota ...	—	—	168	1	5	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	254	2	—	2	258	—	—	259	1	—	3	263
	9	6	2,281	16	70	2	2,384	3	5	1,197	11	31	3	1,250
N.-Western Province.														
Kurunégala ...	2	20	765	14	31	—	832	1	14	365	13	22	—	415
Puttalam ...	—	16	17	16	20	—	69	—	8	12	7	12	—	39
Chilaw ...	—	85	72	10	3	—	170	1	30	51	1	1	—	84
	2	121	854	40	54	—	1,071	2	52	428	21	35	—	538
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	—	33	—	554	1	—	588	—	38	—	244	—	—	282
Mannár ...	—	13	—	6	3	—	22	—	7	—	5	3	—	15
V.-Vilápkulam ...	—	4	—	21	—	—	25	—	2	—	45	—	—	47
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	50	—	581	4	—	635	—	47	—	294	3	—	344
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	—	56	22	289	136	—	503	1	30	7	72	45	—	155
Trincomalee ...	—	16	—	46	36	—	98	—	7	2	23	3	—	35
	—	72	22	335	172	—	601	1	37	9	95	48	—	190
N.-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ...	—	4	79	19	15	—	117	1	11	63	19	4	—	98
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	4	79	19	15	—	117	1	11	63	19	4	—	98
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	—	7	380	55	29	—	471	1	7	230	43	18	—	299
Total of all Jails..	150	1,174	10062	1,784	852	54	14076	54	511	5,266	956	411	41	7,239

M.—Return showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

Jails.	Convicted.								Unconvicted.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	62	23	1,552	269	178	24	24	2,132	3	1	69	12	—	—	1	86
Slave Island }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater }																
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Establishment	62	23	1,552	269	178	24	24	2,132	3	1	69	12	—	—	1	86
Hulftsdorp ...	7	12	185	103	26	4	—	337	17	12	1,070	188	118	12	2	1,419
Negombo ...	—	1	770	87	9	—	—	867	—	1	384	69	4	—	—	458
Kalutara ...	—	2	614	15	42	—	—	673	—	1	442	18	19	1	—	481
Kégalla ...	—	—	825	14	16	—	—	855	—	—	154	5	—	—	—	159
Ratnapura ...	—	1	580	21	11	3	—	616	—	1	268	23	18	—	—	310
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	207	47	4	—	2	260	—	—	211	39	18	—	1	269
	69	39	4,733	556	286	31	26	5,740	20	16	2,598	354	177	13	4	3,182
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	73	25	9	1	1	109	2	1	531	145	44	5	3	731
Bógambra ...	1	4	1,608	241	134	4	1	1,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	1	617	65	20	—	3	706	—	—	326	73	12	—	—	411
Mátalé ...	1	—	202	23	21	2	—	249	—	—	149	35	12	—	—	196
	2	5	2,500	354	184	7	5	3,057	2	1	1,006	253	68	5	3	1,338
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	7	1	796	14	40	11	2	871	—	—	569	8	23	2	2	604
Mátara ...	—	—	767	2	8	—	—	777	—	—	230	3	3	—	—	236
Tangala ...	—	—	257	—	—	—	—	257	—	—	133	1	1	—	—	135
Hambantota ...	—	—	34	7	4	2	—	47	—	—	9	1	—	2	—	12
Ambalantota ...	—	—	168	1	4	1	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	254	4	—	—	—	258	—	—	259	4	—	—	—	263
	7	1	2,276	28	56	14	2	2,384	—	—	1,200	17	27	4	2	1,250
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ...	—	—	785	16	27	4	—	832	—	—	378	15	22	—	—	415
Puttalam ...	—	—	24	25	19	—	1	69	—	—	15	12	10	2	—	39
Chilaw ...	—	—	152	15	3	—	—	170	—	—	77	6	1	—	—	84
	—	—	961	56	49	4	1	1,071	—	—	470	33	33	2	—	538
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	587	1	—	—	588	—	1	—	281	—	—	—	282
Mannár ...	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	22	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	15
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	25	—	—	1	46	—	—	—	47
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	630	4	—	—	635	—	1	1	339	3	—	—	344
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	—	3	5	358	137	—	—	503	1	2	6	98	48	—	—	155
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	60	32	5	1	98	—	—	2	30	2	1	—	35
	—	3	5	418	169	5	1	601	1	2	8	128	50	1	—	190
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	81	21	14	1	—	117	—	2	68	24	4	—	—	98
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	81	21	14	1	—	117	—	2	68	24	4	—	—	98
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	—	1	380	61	27	2	—	471	—	—	237	44	14	4	—	299
Total of all Jails...	78	49	10,937	2,124	789	64	35	14,076	23	22	5,588	1,192	376	29	9	7,239

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 Years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 Years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	153	312	968	451	155	70	23	—	2132	10	11	32	13	16	4	—	—	86
Slave Island } ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater }																		
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Establ	153	312	968	451	155	70	23	—	2132	10	11	32	13	16	4	—	—	86
Hulftsdorp ...	1	17	119	167	27	6	—	—	337	—	95	468	639	200	17	—	—	1419
Negombo ...	—	88	347	260	136	34	2	—	867	3	73	190	116	62	13	1	—	458
Kalutara ...	48	49	318	112	76	52	11	7	673	9	61	242	77	41	30	15	6	481
Kégalla ...	1	89	293	289	119	51	12	1	855	2	21	73	52	10	—	1	—	159
Ratnapura ...	—	50	295	178	71	19	3	—	616	2	33	164	69	25	10	5	2	310
Avisáwélla ...	7	44	118	56	20	12	3	—	260	5	44	132	56	15	12	5	—	269
	210	649	2458	1513	604	244	54	8	5740	31	338	1301	1022	369	86	27	8	3182
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail ...	39	21	26	13	3	4	1	2	109	22	84	348	182	50	39	6	—	731
Bógambra ...	—	56	629	992	274	41	—	1	1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	49	214	269	145	29	—	—	706	—	28	135	110	131	7	—	—	411
Mátalé ...	4	36	122	59	14	13	1	—	249	1	29	89	49	15	9	3	1	196
	43	162	991	1333	436	87	2	3	3057	23	141	572	341	196	55	9	1	1338
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	35	111	359	218	84	38	23	3	871	37	79	242	140	51	32	18	5	604
Mátara ...	2	54	349	193	99	59	19	2	777	2	25	109	51	28	15	6	—	236
Tangalla ...	4	31	131	50	23	12	5	1	257	1	15	60	43	9	4	2	1	135
Hambantota ...	1	2	25	11	4	1	2	1	47	—	—	4	5	1	2	—	—	12
Ambalantota ...	—	19	92	50	9	4	—	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	3	31	92	75	31	22	4	—	258	5	32	79	83	38	19	7	—	263
	45	248	1048	597	250	136	53	7	2384	45	151	494	322	127	72	33	6	1250
N.-Western Province																		
Kurunégala ...	8	86	313	228	112	75	10	—	832	4	59	162	123	49	14	4	—	415
Puttalam ...	—	3	34	11	15	6	—	—	69	—	3	29	7	—	—	—	—	39
Chilaw ...	—	20	102	38	6	3	1	—	170	—	20	50	7	6	1	—	—	84
	8	109	449	277	133	84	11	—	1071	4	82	241	137	55	15	4	—	538
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	11	87	239	150	72	23	6	—	588	3	48	132	70	18	8	3	—	282
Mannár ...	—	—	13	4	5	—	—	—	22	—	—	5	9	—	1	—	—	15
V.-Viláykualm ..	—	3	15	5	1	1	—	—	25	—	8	23	11	4	—	—	1	47
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	90	267	159	78	24	6	—	635	3	56	160	90	22	9	3	1	344
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	3	45	140	108	133	62	12	—	503	1	24	50	45	24	11	—	—	155
Trincomalee ...	—	6	37	42	12	—	1	—	98	1	3	21	5	5	—	—	—	35
	3	51	177	150	145	62	13	—	601	2	27	71	50	29	11	—	—	190
N.-Central Province.																		
Anurádhapura ..	2	7	51	27	19	7	4	—	117	1	7	57	26	5	1	1	—	98
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	7	51	27	19	7	4	—	117	1	7	57	26	5	1	1	—	98
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	13	36	176	138	58	33	13	4	471	19	25	128	78	27	12	10	—	299
Total of all Jails	335	1352	5617	4194	1723	677	156	22	14076	128	827	3024	2066	830	261	87	16	7239

O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon, during 1886, on conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crime.

Jails.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property with Violence.				Offences against Property without Violence.							Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.						Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
	Murder and Manslaughter.	Assault, Aggravated.	Rape.	Riot.	Assault and Abduction.	Administering Poison.	Conspiracy to charge with a Crime.	Total.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and Robbery.	Total.	Cattle-stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee-stealing.	Arson.	Malicious Injury.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Obtaining Money under False Pretences.	Conspiracy and Forgery.	Total.	Unclassified, including Breaches against Ordinances.	
Western Province.																											
Welikada ...	40	42	5	—	4	—	—	91	25	24	12	61	4	65	—	4	3	16	92	5	2	2	1	—	10	4	258
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Estab.	40	42	5	—	4	—	—	91	25	24	12	61	4	65	—	4	3	16	92	5	2	2	1	—	10	4	258
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	49	44	5	—	4	—	—	102	25	24	12	61	4	7	—	4	3	16	94	6	5	2	1	—	14	4	275
Central Province.																											
Kandy Old jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bógambra ...	14	10	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	29	17	46	—	4	—	—	1	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	11	1	88
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	10	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	29	17	46	—	4	—	—	1	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	11	1	88
Southern Province.																											
Galle ...	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	25
Mátara ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Tapgalla ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambalantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	17	2	7	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	41
N.-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala ...	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	1	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	1	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V.-Viláykulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
N.-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total of all Jails	88	65	11	—	4	—	—	168	33	64	30	127	4	86	—	4	4	16	114	24	5	2	1	—	32	8	449

P.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1886, on conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the Person.					Offences against Property with Violence.				Offences against Property without Violence.				Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.				Miscellaneous	
	Assault. Aggravated.	Riot.	Assault & Abduction.	Concealment of Birth.	Total.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and Robbery.	Total.	Cattle-stealing.	Theft.	Coffee-stealing.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches against Ordinances.	Grand Total.
Western Province.																			
Welikada ...	35	—	—	—	35	2	—	7	9	7	15	—	22	—	—	5	5	7	78
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Estab.	35	—	—	—	35	2	—	7	9	7	15	—	22	—	—	5	5	7	78
Hulftsdrop ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo ...	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	20	—	—	1	1	2	49
Kalutara ...	20	—	—	—	20	—	5	—	5	60	13	—	73	—	—	—	—	4	102
Kégalla ...	12	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	6	8	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	32
Ratnapura ...	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	7	—	—	2	2	—	19
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	103	—	—	—	103	8	5	7	20	82	55	—	137	—	—	8	8	13	281
Central Province.																			
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bógambra ...	29	—	—	—	29	—	20	2	22	3	22	—	25	3	2	—	5	2	83
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29	—	—	2	31	—	21	2	23	3	22	—	25	3	2	—	5	2	86
Southern Province.																			
Galle ...	13	—	—	—	13	—	12	1	13	5	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	36
Mátara ...	22	—	—	—	22	—	2	—	2	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	36
Tangalla ...	11	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	17
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambalantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	46	—	—	—	46	2	15	1	18	7	14	—	21	—	—	—	—	4	89
N.-Western Province.																			
Kurunégala ...	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	28	2	—	30	—	—	—	—	4	47
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	28	2	—	30	—	—	—	—	10	53
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna ...	6	10	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	20
Mannár ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
V.-Viláṅkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	10	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	26
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa ...	17	—	1	—	18	6	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Trincomalee ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	8
	22	—	1	—	23	6	4	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	36
N.-Central Province.																			
Anurádhapura ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Province of Uva.																			
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	3	2	5	—	—	1	1	2	12
Total of all Jails	222	10	1	2	235	18	47	10	75	120	102	2	224	3	2	9	14	39	587

[Q.—*See next page.*]

R.—Return showing the Earnings of Prisoners in each of the Jails of Ceylon during 1886.

JAILS.	For Prison Services.	To Public Works.	Value of Manufactures.	Other Reimbursements.	Total.
Western Province.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Welikada	17,592	8,623	2,361	1,991	30,567
Slave Island ... / Breakwater ...	12,471	29,323	—	6	41,800
Mahara	5,225	30,794	—	4	36,023
Convict Establishment ..	35,288	68,740	2,361	2,001	108,390
Hulftsdorp	1,572	2,357	—	—	3,929
Negombo	1,731	5,204	1,199	—	8,134
Kalutara	1,231	3,666	—	—	4,897
Kégalla	180	3,472	—	—	3,652
Ratnapura	274	1,746	623	—	2,643
Avisáwélla	215	217	—	—	432
	5,203	16,662	1,822	—	23,687
Central Province.					
Kandy Old Jail	1,175	151	118	—	1,444
Bógambra	9,367	46,770	1,329	59	57,525
Nuwara Eliya	404	4,133	—	—	4,537
Mátalé	—	862	151	—	1,013
	10,946	51,916	1,598	59	64,519
Southern Province.					
Galle	4,893	10,150	4,112	—	19,155
Mátara	734	2,527	—	—	3,261
Tangalla	802	3,486	118	—	4,406
Hambantota / Ambalantota ...	3,049	18,869	—	—	21,918
Balapitiya	192	582	—	—	774
	9,670	35,614	4,230	—	49,514
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	3,297	13,174	351	—	16,822
Puttalam	777	5,390	30	—	6,197
Chilaw	510	3,702	—	—	4,212
	4,584	22,266	381	—	27,231
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	2,352	24,127	7	—	26,486
Mannár	1	171	—	—	172
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	370	—	—	—	370
	2,723	24,298	7	—	27,028
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	831	7,903	—	—	8,734
Trincomalee	274	2,578	—	—	2,852
	1,105	10,481	—	—	11,586
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura / Mihintalé	1,037	8,614	—	—	9,651
	1,037	8,614	—	—	9,651
Province of Uva.					
Badulla ...	2,355	11,407	56	—	13,818
Total of all Jails ...	72,911	249,998	10,455	2,060	335,424

Q.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon, during

JAILS.	Strictly Criminal Offences.								Statutory Offences of a *quasi* Criminal Nature:									
	Simple Assault.	Assault and Theft.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Goat-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Burglary.	Total.	Vagrancy.	Breach of the Public Peace.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Gambling.	Police Ordinance.	Administration of Justice.	Cruelty to Animals.	Cattle Trespass.	Weights and Measures.	Butchers.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	201	18	700	—	5	43	—	967	150	31	211	50	78	5	16	7	—	2
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Estab.	201	18	700	—	5	43	—	967	150	31	211	50	78	5	16	7	—	2
Hulftsdorp ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	14	19	—	128	—	23	—	13	—	—	—
Negombo ...	34	—	104	—	—	4	—	142	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	46	—	111	—	—	49	3	209	—	—	4	13	1	—	1	—	1	—
Kégalla ...	4	—	162	—	—	12	8	186	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	25	7	76	—	—	12	—	120	3	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—
Avisáwélla ...	31	—	99	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	348	25	1,259	—	5	120	11	1,768	172	31	368	156	102	5	35	7	1	2
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail...	10	—	41	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	86	—	399	2	—	4	—	491	—	—	20	32	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	9	2	126	—	—	24	—	161	1	—	4	7	—	—	8	—	2	—
Mátalé ...	10	—	59	—	—	18	—	87	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
	115	2	625	2	—	46	—	790	1	—	45	41	—	—	9	3	2	—
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	101	—	270	—	—	4	12	387	104	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátara ...	53	—	170	—	—	—	—	223	12	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taggalla ...	53	—	5	—	—	34	38	130	—	—	2	3	5	—	6	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	18	—	15	—	—	2	—	35	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambalantota ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	39	4	90	1	—	23	6	163	14	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9
	266	4	550	1	—	63	56	940	130	—	22	29	5	—	6	—	—	9
N.-Western Province.																		
Kurunégala ...	21	—	45	—	—	12	—	78	1	—	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	11
Puttalam ...	8	2	11	—	—	14	2	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	18	—	55	1	—	6	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	47	2	111	1	—	32	2	195	1	—	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	11
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	25	9	176	65	14	—	—	289	20	26	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mannár ...	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V.-Vilápkulam	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	28	9	18	65	15	—	—	302	20	33	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	20	—	73	—	—	—	1	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	3	—	15	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23	—	88	—	—	—	1	112	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central Province.																		
Anurádhapura ...	6	—	23	—	1	—	—	30	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	—
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	32	3	114	3	—	—	4	156	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	865	45	2,955	72	21	261	74	4,293	330	64	469	236	109	5	51	20	3	22

1886, on conviction before the Police Courts, classified according to Crimes.

Breaches of Ordinance relating to													Offences against Revenue: Breaches of Ordinances relating to.								Unclassified	
Prisons.	Nuisances.	Vaccination.	Labour.	Fiscal.	Forcible Possession of Land.	Avoiding Medical Inspection.	Coffee-stealing.	Railway Ordinance.	Grain Ordinance.	Merchant Shipping Act.	Village Tribunals.	Total.	Thoroughfares.	Paddy.	Arrack, Rum, and Toddy.	Timber.	Salt.	Tolls.	Carriers and Carriages.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
—	25	—	2	—	—	40	—	5	—	15	62	699	100	—	19	—	—	—	5	124	6	1,796
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	25	—	2	—	—	40	—	5	—	15	62	699	100	—	19	—	—	—	5	124	6	1,796
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	196	28	—	55	—	—	1	—	84	39	333
5	5	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	47	587	—	22	—	—	—	—	609	20	818
12	11	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	244	—	13	—	—	—	2	259	51	571
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	219	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	418	—	823
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	10	—	—	27	383	11	2	—	—	—	—	396	40	583
1	—	—	37	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	56	109	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	17	260
18	41	3	56	12	—	41	2	15	10	15	257	1,349	1,760	11	115	—	—	1	7	1,894	173	5,184
1	—	3	—	1	—	9	—	2	—	—	2	39	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	13	106
3	2	—	22	2	—	—	3	5	—	—	82	172	1,084	—	22	—	—	—	—	1,106	53	1,822
7	—	—	18	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	15	70	463	—	7	—	—	—	—	470	5	706
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	43	88	—	9	—	—	—	—	97	22	249
12	2	3	40	7	—	9	7	7	—	—	136	324	1,635	—	41	—	—	—	—	1,676	93	2,883
1	11	—	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	147	200	—	2	—	—	—	—	202	74	810
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	317	1	4	67	—	—	—	389	86	729
1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	18	—	2	55	—	—	—	75	5	236
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	5	5	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	174
1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	59	17	—	5	2	—	—	—	24	12	258
3	22	—	2	10	—	3	—	—	2	—	24	267	723	1	15	124	1	—	1	865	182	2,254
2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	146	515	—	1	6	—	—	—	522	10	756
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	11	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	29	164
3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	148	589	—	1	6	—	—	—	596	50	989
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	165	2	39	—	2	—	—	208	4	564
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	77	14	2	39	—	2	—	—	217	9	605
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	8	470
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	4	90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	12	560
2	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	37	113
3	—	—	8	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	33	198	—	14	8	—	—	11	231	32	452
41	70	7	125	80	2	53	14	22	15	15	527	2,230	5,529	14	225	138	3	1	19	5,929	588	13,040

S.—Return showing the Expenditure under each Head, on each of the Prisons of Ceylon, during 1886.

JAILS.	ESTABLISHMENT.				PRISON SERVICES.											
	Fixed.	Provisional.	Additional.	Total.	Victualling.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Materials for Manufacture	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Charges.	Total.	Grand Total.	Gross cost per head.
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	7490	2120	18285	37895	46638	2139	9647	1317	2151	533	3547	1773	399	68144	106039	172
Slave Island Breakwater	2275	20588	324	23187	24924	108	2637	465	933	—	224	16566	304	46161	69348	185
Mahara ...	3075	7535	9149	19759	20721	14	2545	265	1119	2346	43	6139	464	33656	53415	172
Convict Estab....	12840	40243	27758	80841	92283	2261	14829	2047	4203	2879	3814	24478	1167	147961	228802	
Hulftsdorp ...	3381	2120	400	5901	10000	200	286	400	491	—	200	100	486	12163	18064	126
Negombo ...	470	2298	2983	5751	10269	603	1681	146	92	378	260	122	119	13670	19421	98
Kalutara ...	590	240	480	1310	8274	335	904	205	55	19	450	19	112	10373	11683	107
Kégalla ...	590	318	380	1288	2884	—	214	111	—	10	366	49	33	3667	4955	102
Ratnapura ...	590	800	1611	3001	4701	14	169	544	76	—	385	—	215	6104	9105	145
Avisáwélla ...	360	440	199	999	1229	—	39	53	30	—	3	—	34	1388	2387	161
	5981	6216	6053	18250	37357	1152	3293	1459	744	407	1664	290	999	47365	65615	
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail ...	840	3840	850	5530	2983	—	178	290	66	2	148	—	191	3858	9388	197
Bógambra ...	3152	4526	5756	13434	25309	616	6642	948	676	253	2023	480	879	37826	51260	111
Nuwara Eliya ...	840	740	785	2365	4664	16	661	118	80	—	300	67	81	5987	8352	110
Mátalé ...	456	300	63	819	1195	4	41	76	7	13	217	—	43	1596	2415	117
	5288	9406	7454	22148	34151	636	7522	1432	829	268	2688	547	1194	49267	71415	
Southern Province.																
Gallo ...	3648	2734	1867	8249	13137	746	750	240	205	325	651	248	198	16500	24749	107
Mátara ...	590	670	656	1916	5457	213	425	254	81	—	58	—	573	7061	8977	101
Tangalla ...	420	380	559	1359	4509	12	488	383	64	44	87	11	123	5721	7080	119
Hambantota Ambalantota	1980	1650	744	4374	9876	147	578	192	84	—	221	28	110	11236	15610	104
Balapitiya ...	360	360	52	772	1103	17	48	50	50	10	100	30	49	1457	2229	144
	6998	5794	3878	16670	34082	1135	2289	1119	484	379	1117	317	1053	41975	58645	
N.-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ...	1218	1860	973	4051	10265	301	1020	385	105	—	328	48	197	12649	16700	94
Puttalam ...	480	1200	803	2483	5470	462	908	200	125	—	137		150	7452	9935	110
Chilaw ...	480	740	82	1302	2939	93	74	172	28	—	65	26	19	3416	4718	117
	2178	3800	1858	7836	18674	856	2002	757	258	—	530	74	366	23517	31353	
Northern Province.							0									
Jaffna ...	2010	2390	130	4530	19742	167	2396	384	177	6	542	—	523	23937	28467	100
Mannár ...	390	—	32	422	294	—	43	119	2	—	37	1	12	508	930	381
V.-Viláykulam ...	—	720	27	747	410	—	35	34	2	—	31	4	40	556	1303	212
	2400	3110	189	5699	20446	167	2474	537	181	6	610	5	575	25001	30700	
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	980	624	309	1913	5572	15	446	148	26	15	301	3	189	6715	8628	92
Trincomalee ...	840	—	123	963	2352	33	275	148	180	—	159	11	102	3260	4223	162
	1820	624	432	2876	7924	48	721	296	206	15	460	14	291	9975	12851	
N.-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura Mihintalé	600	985	911	2496	8402	51	1081	243	184	—	134	215	243	10553	13049	110
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	476	610	707	1793	7579	99	422	414	79	48	860	113	236	9850	11643	130
Total of all Jails...	38581	70788	49240	158609	260898	6405	34633	8304	7168	4002	11877	26053	6124	365464	524073	

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, FOR THE YEAR 1886.

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Introductory.

As I have been absent from the Colony on leave since the middle of March, I am necessarily dependent for much of the contents of the following pages on the reports of the subordinate officers of my Department. During my absence the general oversight of all the Gardens was entrusted to Mr. Nock, the Superintendent of Hakgala, who, I am glad to be able to report, carried out his additional duties with energy and discretion. The other members of the Establishment have all worked well and diligently, and on my return I have found the condition and progress of the Gardens all that I could wish.

As regards the *personnel* of the Department, it is with much regret that I have had to record the death, on October 10, of an old and devoted native member of the staff, Don Seman De Silva Gunaratna, Muhandiram, the principal plant collector at Pérádeniya for many years. His death is a serious loss, not only to the Gardens, but to me personally, for he has been my constant companion (as before of my predecessors Thwaites and Gardner) in all my botanical tours, when his intimate knowledge of the country and extensive acquaintance with its flora have been of the greatest assistance. He was a first-rate and untiring collector, and the discoverer of many novelties. I have commemorated the name of this unassuming votary of practical botany in a new species of *Sonerila* which he collected in the Pasdun Kóralé. The native rank of Muhandiram was conferred on him by Sir H. Robinson, in 1866.

1.—*Pérádeniya Gardens.*

Roads and Paths.—The principal heavy work, which has taken up the greater part of the year, has been the re-making of some of the carriage roads in the Garden. The greater part of the Main Central Drive and its branch to the Museum building, the Monument-road, and that round the large circle (in all over 1,200 yards) have been thoroughly re-made, re-metalled, and gravelled, and will now last for many years. We are fortunate in possessing in the grounds an abundant deposit of rolled flint pebbles, which form excellent road ballast when broken; I regret, however, to notice that the beds of gravel which have supplied the wants of the Garden for over sixty years are now beginning to give out.

With the object of improving the appearance of the entrance I planted, a few years ago, a row of Saman trees on the opposite side of the high road where the race-course runs alongside it. At the request of the Race Committee I have now planted a mixed ornamental hedge along the whole length of the road where it bounds the course. This will much improve the appearance of the surroundings of the Garden entrance.

Buildings.—These are, generally, in satisfactory repair, it being always my practice to attend to small dilapidations at once. The building, however, now used as the Director's Office and Museum requires some general attention, re-painting, and whitewashing, by the Public Works Department.

The new cooly lines were completed during the year, and now consist of three substantial buildings, well built and tiled, and containing twenty-six rooms. Their cost has been entirely met out of the Departmental vote, and I am very pleased to have been thus able to do away with the old lines, which were a disgrace to a Government establishment. As the lines are very close to the high road, a dwarf bamboo hedge has been planted, which will form a screen; and behind the buildings the river bank, which is here very steep, and constantly wearing away from the set of the current against it, has been strengthened and planted with riverside bamboos.

Thwaites Memorial.—This little Kandyan building has been finally completed by the addition of four strong seats of "Wa" wood and the erection of a brass tablet with a memorial inscription.

Cultivation, Nurseries, &c.—New and extensive nurseries have been formed, as planned out in my last year's report, in that part of the Garden abandoned in 1881 and lying fallow ever

since. The ground has been deeply trenched and well manured, there is a constant supply of water, and the locality is convenient for the Garden Office and Stores. This nursery is 350 ft. long by 70 ft. wide, and contains 132 beds 28 ft. long.

A raised bed has been made round the interior of one half of Plant Shed No. 3, for plunging pans with germinating seeds.

The Herbaceous Ground in the South Garden has been taken in hand and well manured. This is very exposed, and it is found that only a limited class of plants will grow in it; a large additional number of species have, however, been planted during the year, and the condition of the beds is improving.

In the Orchid House a great number of species have flowered during the year. Mr. Clark has effected an improvement in the cultivation of these plants, by obtaining from Horton Plains—the only locality in Ceylon—some sacks-full of *Sphagnum zeylanicum*. This useful moss is, however, so rare, that it will not, I fear, be possible to use it generally. I contemplate, if funds will allow of it, the erection of a new and more suitable house for the cultivation of Orchids, as it is found that the present glass-roofed structure is too hot and dry for most species.

Much attention has been paid to the flower-beds and borders during the year, and a very large number of new plants have been put out. The circular bed near the Garden Office was planted at the end of the year with a collection of varieties of *Hibiscus*.

The paths of the Ferneries near the Plant Sheds have been laid with a gravel of broken white quartz, which has a clean and cheerful effect.

Labelling.—The new teak labels are gradually taking the place of all other kinds, and prove the most durable yet tried. About 250 have been put in position during the year. I have now a man constantly employed in painting the names, and the work will be more rapidly pushed forward.

Visitors.—The Gardens are becoming increasingly popular, but are perhaps better known to travellers from abroad than to the residents in this country. No numeration of visitors is attempted, but a book is kept at the lodge, in which those Europeans who are not known by sight to the gate-keepers are invited to enter their names. In 1886 as many as 1,090 such visitors signed in this book.

I feel sure that these beautiful grounds would be much more frequented if access from Kandy were easier. The distance (four miles) is beyond a walk for the majority of persons, and the road hot, glaring, and dusty. The railway station called Pérádeniya is a mile from the Garden gate on the opposite side of the river, and awkward of access. To get thence to the Garden involves the payment of a heavy toll for horses or carriages at the Satinwood bridge, and neither the one nor the other are to be obtained at the station unless previously sent out from Kandy. Since the formation of the loop line this station has ceased to be a junction, and is no longer on the main line from Colombo to Nánu-oya, but merely a station on the Kandy branch; and I would wish to represent that the public would be better served if it were moved from its present position on the Gampola-road, where it now serves no useful purpose, to a point within a quarter of a mile from the Garden, viz., where the line crosses the Deltota-road. Trains have already several times found it convenient to stop here on the occasions of the annual Pérádeniya races and school treats in the Gardens, and I believe that if a permanent station were placed here a large local passenger traffic would result between Kandy and the Gardens.

Weather.—The rainfall was much as usual, but August appears to have been remarkably wet. Mr. Clark's record is given below:—

1886.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	1886.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.
January ...	5·10 ...	8	July ...	11·66 ...	14
February ...	0·75 ...	2	August ...	12·88 ...	17
March ...	3·84 ...	5	September ...	11·63 ...	12
April ...	8·61 ...	13	October ...	8·00 ..	16
May ...	11·24 ...	10	November ...	7·74 ...	10
June ...	8·02 ...	11	December ...	1·99 ...	9
			Total ...	91·26	127

The heaviest fall in any 24 hours was 5·82 in. on August 6–7.

2.—*Hakgala Garden.*

The alterations and improvements commenced in 1882 have now been almost wholly carried out under the zealous superintendence of the Superintendent, Mr. Nock. By the gradual way in which they have been effected, scarcely any extra cost on the whole departmental vote has been involved; yet we have at length what in my report for 1881 I set before me as the object to be attained,—an interesting and beautiful botanic garden, well stocked with the useful and ornamental plants of the sub-tropical and warm-temperate regions of the world, and possessing some facilities for their culture, propagation, and distribution. Much of course remains to be done, but it is with great satisfaction that I see the increasing utility of the Garden and the public interest taken in its welfare.

The carriage drive through the Garden has been finished during the year: the whole metalled and gravelled, the embankments and verges turfed throughout, and several culverts and drains put in. This has been a heavy piece of work, and as usual labour has been lent from Pérádeniya to carry it out.

The additions and improvements to the Superintendent's bungalow have been finally completed, and the building is now in very good order. The long verandah has been fitted with flower-stands, and now gives considerable additional accommodation for pots, which was much needed. All the smaller buildings were re-thatched with mana-grass during the year.

The new cooly lines commenced in 1885 were completed. They are much better placed

than the old ones, and contain ten rooms. The old lines will now be pulled down to allow of an extension of the nurseries and kitchen garden, which are too small, and have much deteriorated in soil.

The glass propagating house has been re-painted, and a coating of cement laid over the brick floor. This small house requires to be supplemented by a few brick frames or pits, so as to enable sufficient plants to be raised to keep up a succession of flowers in the house, which at present has to be itself mainly employed for propagating purposes.

I purchased in London a small "Easy" lawn-mower for Hakgala; this has proved of great use, and saves much labour. Several other garden implements would be supplied if my resources were larger. The small vote for labour renders it especially desirable to employ means of rendering rapid and easy the work of the labourers.

I extract for publication the following portions of a very comprehensive report of the Superintendent for the year :—

Roads and Paths.—A large number of new paths, 4 ft. wide, have been formed during the year, the total length of such being 423 yards; 332 yards of old paths were gravelled.

The steep and unsightly path at the south end of the old ornamental pond has been done away with, and the space planted up with shrubs. A stone culvert was built in the gully between the plant sheds and nurseries, and a wooden bridge made across the gully in the new road to the fernery; also one by the carriage shed, and another leading over the water-course by the foreman's quarters. Retaining walls were built—one to support the road leading into the nursery, and one just below the carriage turn.

Turf verges, 12 in. wide, were laid down on each side of the new drive and on the sides of portions of the new paths, the total length being 840 yards; 338 cart loads of turf were required for this and the turfing of the banks. Most of this was obtained from the public roadsides, and the rest was kindly given by Mr. N. J. Cotton, from his property opposite the Garden. The turf laid on the banks measures 1,417 yards.

All the paths have been repaired and gravelled, and most of the beds have been dug up and mulched with surface soil from the jungle. A light top dressing of lime was forked in about May, the benefit of which was soon seen in the general healthy appearance of the plants where it was applied.

The scrub and jungle on the north side of the lower entrance to the fernery has been grubbed up for a distance of 108 ft long and 12 ft broad. A rockery bank has been formed here to correspond with that on the opposite side. This has been planted with mixed ferns and begonias.

A path has been opened from the corner of the flower garden leading past the thermometer shed, and winding through the jungle into the fernery on its upper side. The undergrowth only has been cut away, leaving all the jungle trees; and 1,250 plants of ferns and begonias have been planted out under the trees. This path not only gives a new access to the fernery, but affords an opportunity to visitors for seeing something of the hill-jungle and its native trees.

No less than 45,948 cuttings of various plants have been put in the nursery beds and propagating-house, 24,600 seedling plants picked out in pots and pans, 5,472 plants potted or re-potted, and 436 pans of seeds sown

Borders and Shrubberies.—The chief work done during the year has been the digging up of the soil among the plants to let in light and air, manuring, staking, and pruning and thinning out the trees and shrubs; 53,900 plants were set out during the year, the greater part of these, as usual, being showy garden plants and annuals.

I may mention that hares have this year been most destructive to young plants. All efforts to get good beds of such things as verbenas, carnations, lobelias, &c., have been of no avail, for as soon as they begin to strike into healthy growth, they are eaten off and destroyed. The hares have become so bold that one night they came to a border within nine yards of the bungalow door, and 170 plants of choice poppies, which had been planted out some time, and had put on three or four inches of healthy growth, were eaten off close to the ground.

Seven hundred and twenty plants of various species of eucalyptus were planted in the patana round about the new lines. Of the plants planted on the patana above the road by the entrance gate, the junipers, *Cupressus torulosa* and *Frenela rhomboidea* are doing very well indeed, but the species of pinus have nearly all died. *Cryptomeria japonica* is doing fairly well here.

At different times during the year much pruning and thinning out of trees has been done. A good many of the casuarina trees near the gates died during the year from the effects of a little borer. These have been cut down and removed to the wood pile. Fifty-nine cart loads of timber for the stoke hole fire were cut out of the Garden from the thinnings and prunings of the trees. From the entrance gates to the old China tea plot, and running parallel with the public road for 80 yards, a hedge of *Duranta Plumieri* has been planted. No alterations were made in the arrangements of the beds, and they were filled with similar plants to those of last year. The only improvement to the flower garden was the building of a retaining wall and culvert at the north-west corner, and making a path across the drain there.

The little dwarf variegated bamboo *(Bambusa Fortunei)*, which was brought by the Director from the Darjiling Gardens three years ago, has now become quite established. It grows only about 4 in. high here, and forms a very pretty edging plant.

Rose Garden.—For the first half of the year this garden was very attractive. The gladiolus, pansies, and portulacas bloomed remarkably well, and continued in flower for a long time. Some of the pansies attained 2½ in. in diameter.

The rose plants for the latter part of the year have not done well, and though they have received every attention in the way of manuring, &c., they have made but very little growth, and I fear the whole lot must be taken up and new plants put in.

Herbaceous Garden.—The beds at the lower end of this garden have been completed. A few plants have been set out in their places, in the orders to which they belong. The monocotyledons planted last year have done very well indeed, and have flowered freely. The planting here requires to be done personally, and I have had little time during the year.

Visitors.—The number of visitors during the year was 1,011, April again showing the largest number (193) and July the smallest (36).

Weather.—The weather in January was remarkable for wet, foggy, misty days and rainy nights, and up to the 29th of the month, the sun was but rarely seen. February, March, and April were fine, rain scarcely ever falling before 2 P.M. During May the weather was variable, but up to the 16th the mornings were generally fine, and the afternoons more or less cloudy and rainy. From the 16th to the 28th it was very wet, though heavy rain only fell on one day, the 24th. The first half of June was fine, followed by ten days very wet rough weather. The weather in July was most unusual, being generally wet and foggy, with very high winds, and certainly the roughest month in the year. August was also very wet and cloudy for the first nineteen days. The rest of the month was fine and bright and very hot, the thermometer in the shade rising to 75·0 on the 21st, 22nd, and 29th, and on the 25th the thermometer in the sun went up to 142·0. In September rain was registered on twenty-three days, heavy rain falling on the 24th and 29th. From the 14th to the 23rd it was very fine and bright. October gave much the same sort of weather as September, heavy rain falling on the 2nd, 12th, and 25th. November was remarkable for the absence of the dense fogs which usually prevail during this month. From the 15th to the 25th the days were very fine and bright, and the nights cold, more like February than November. Though it was dull and wet in December up to the 22nd, the rainfall was not heavy. The temperature was very low several times during the month, and on the 8th and 9th a very strong cold wind passed over.

The total rainfall for the year was 86·43 in., which fell on 211 days. The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 3·92 in., which fell from the 7th to the 8th of August.

The following table will show the monthly rainfall from July 1, 1883, and the number of days on which rain fell during the last five years :—

Month.	Rainfall.	No. of Days.	Rainfall.	No. of Days.	Rainfall.	No. of Days.	Rainfall.	No. of Days.	No. of Days.
	1886.	1886.	1885.	1885.	1884.	1884.	1883.	1883.	1882.
January	11·30	21	5·56	24	4·67	17	—	22	10
February	2·66	9	2·42	5	1·85	7	—	11	16
March	3·28	9	3·12	12	3·90	9	—	8	6
April	3·43	15	4·16	12	3·02	12	—	18	12
May	9·13	18	8·52	19	4·48	12	—	18	15
June	7·60	17	15·57	26	2·23	11	—	23	18
July	8·18	24	4·77	18	3·09	17	11·96	22	31
August	8·45	19	3·47	11	4·33	22	7·96	25	31
September	6·79	20	4·21	14	8·32	20	3·27	14	27
October	9·61	21	10·60	26	14·07	25	6·80	22	27
November	6·97	18	8·03	23	9·81	19	9·24	24	20
December	9·03	20	12·71	25	15·47	25	7 83	19	22
Total ...	86·43	211	83·14	215	75·24	196	47·06	226	235

The average number of days on which rain fell during the five years is 216·6, and the average monthly rainfall for three and half years is 6·95 in. nearly.

The wind was light or moderate until May 20, and the direction was pretty steady from the S.E. It then turned to N.W., and blew very strong and steady from that quarter until June 22. From this to July 8 it was unsettled, sometimes going round to S.E., and the force was light or moderate during that time. It then settled down to N.W., and continued to blow from that quarter till October 21, being at times very strong. From then till November 22 it was very variable, and light or moderate in force. On 22nd it settled down to S.E., and continued so till the end of the year, and the force was generally light, with the exception of December 8, 9, and 10. On these three days it blew very strong from the N.W.

The greatest pressure per square foot registered during any 24 hours was 8·333 lb., equal to 4·80 miles an hour, on June 16. This is the highest recorded during the three and a half years the observations have been taken.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 207·49 miles. The most windy month was July, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 349·31 miles. The calmest month was February, with a daily mean of 106·15 miles.

The barometic pressure and the temperature of the air was as follows :—

BAROMETIC PRESSURE. (5,581 ft.)

1886.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	24·547 ...	·275
February ...	24·556 ...	·233
March ...	24·557 ...	·208
April ...	24·541 ...	·171
May ...	24·480 ...	·239
June ...	24·474 ...	·209
July ...	24·462 ...	·152
August ...	24·475 ...	·210
September ...	24·503 ...	·189
October ...	24·507 ...	·191
November ...	24·523 ...	·281
December ...	24·542 ...	·276
The 12 months	24·513 ...	·395

Highest reading 24·726 on January 5.
Lowest reading 24·331 on May 23.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

1886.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	59·8 ...	23·0
February ...	61·0 ...	28·0
March ...	65·0 ...	30·5
April ...	65·7 ...	30·0
May ..	65·6 ...	24·5
June ...	64·5 ...	22·0
July ...	63·3 ...	22·0
August ...	62·9 ...	22·0
September ...	62·5 ...	24·5
October ...	62·4 ...	21·0
November ...	64·3 ...	26·0
December ...	59·1 ...	25·0
The 12 months	63·0 ...	36·0

Maximum temperature of air, 78·0, on March 23-24.
Minimum temperature of air, 42·0, on December 25.

The highest temperature during the year in the sun's rays was 145·0, on April 20 and June 27, and the lowest on grass was 38·0, on December 25.

The mean amount of cloud for the year was 7·05. The cloudiest months were January and November, with a mean of 8·1. The brightest month was March, with 4·7.

3.—*Henaratgoda Garden.*

This Garden suffered severely from drought in the earlier part of the year, and several palms, cacao trees, and one of the cow trees *(Galactodendron)* died, as well as the majority of the foliage plants and flowers in the borders; a fresh supply of all these was, however, planted up in the S.W. monsoon, and the opportunity taken for raising and manuring the beds. A new fernery was also made in a more sheltered position.

An improvement of that part of the Garden near the river has been made by the formation of a new path to the mangosteen plantation through the strip of wild jungle.

The old plant-shed being in a decayed condition, a new one of a more permanent character, with brick pillars, has been put up, but is not yet finished.

The various tropical plants of interest in this Garden are for the most part in a flourishing condition, and notes on several of them will, as usual, be found in the section referring to economic plants. I regret that no more of the *Lodoicea* seeds have germinated, and I fear that, as it is nearly three years since they were planted, there is now little chance of their doing so. The one which sprouted looks vigorous, and has sent up a second leaf, standing about 6 ft. high.

A considerable distribution of seeds of economic plants, such as Castilloa and Hevea rubbers, cacao and shade trees, pepper, &c., has been made during the year, but the demand for such does not increase.

The Muhandiram in charge continues to give complete satisfaction. He complains of a great falling off in the number of visitors to the Garden, and indeed there were scarcely any in 1886. This diminution is obviously due to the new train arrangements, by which only the

slow trains stop at the Henaratgoda station. I would venture to suggest whether it would not be a matter of easy arrangement, that (as is the case at many small stations in England) the quick trains might stop by signal to take up or set down passengers here. The stoppage, which would not very frequently be required, could not delay the train more than two or three minutes.

4.—*Anurádhapura Garden.*

The rapid growth of most plants in this Garden is remarkable, and strikingly exhibits the great capabilities of the soil for varied cultivations, given only a water-supply and ordinary attention. Though only in the fourth year of its existence, the Garden already begins to look stocked. As was expected, however, many of the economic products so freely grown in the south of Ceylon will not thrive here, and no further attempts to grow to any advantage tea, cocoa, rubbers, nutmegs, cloves, &c., need be made. On the other hand, several plants belonging to the same class appear to be fairly well suited here, such as cinnamon, breadfruit, pepper, cashew-nut, and Liberian coffee. Of the latter, there are numerous bushes cropping well, and if this cultivation prove to be permanently successful, no more useful introduction to the villages of the North-Central Province could be found. Of plants native to the drier tropical countries, many succeed here much better than at Pérádeniya or Henaratgoda, such as cotton, tobacco, and numerous ornamental and fruit trees and shrubs from India, N. Australia, and the West Indies.

A large collection of additional plants and seeds have been sent from Pérádeniya during the year, and I am glad to be able to report that the conductor, by the careful attention he gives to their culture, continues to merit my approbation.

Notwithstanding this success, it is disappointing to find that, at present at all events, one object of the formation of the Garden remains almost in abeyance. The natives and settlers show no inclination, and indeed are averse, to cultivating anything beside paddy. Areca and mango plants are offered at a nominal price, and jak plants free, but almost in vain. So far from seeing any advantage in possessing these additional future sources of food or income, it is but too evident that the ordinary cultivator regards them with indifference, and would consider any official recommendation to plant them as merely an additional trouble and hardship forced upon him by Government. But it may be hoped that when the tanks are more steadily full and paddy cultivation more regularly established and easier, a different temper will prevail.

The vote for this Garden is very small, but, as previously, I have had this year the use of a small provincial vote also, and this has enabled the conductor's little house to be properly finished, and lines for the coolies to be made. We have missed this year the assistance of prison labour, nearly the whole having been required for the clearing and repairing of the ancient ruins; and in dry weather our staff of five coolies find it difficult to keep up with the necessary watering.

5.—*Badulla Garden.*

The piece of land acquired for an experimental garden in Badulla has been taken in hand, and a commencement toward fitting it for its intended purpose has been made. I find that some dissatisfaction with the site and surprise that it should have been selected, have been locally expressed. Certainly, had it been possible to secure a piece of jungle near the town I should have preferred it to old paddy land, but none such was available, and of the three plots of ground I had to choose from, that selected was unquestionably the best. It is at present of course quite bare; and several years must elapse before any efficient shade and shelter can be provided; but it will, I hope, prove of some utility before it presents much beauty.

Work was commenced on February 10, by putting up a temporary bamboo fence round the ground, and planting outside it a line of green aloes (*Furcræa gigantea*). It is intended to form a bank along the whole boundary, and plant a strong live fence of Madras thorn; and this would have been done during the year but seeds were not to be obtained.

A small bungalow has been erected for the Sinhalese conductor at the east end of the ground, where are also placed the cooly lines and a bamboo shelter for raising seedlings, &c. In front of the bungalow a flower garden of 47 beds has been made, and separated from it by a hedge of Hibiscus, a nursery of 32 beds.

By far the principal work of this first year has consisted in the formation of a carriage drive. In the making of this, which is nearly completed, we have had the advantage of prison labour, and for this and much other help my thanks are due to the Government Agent, Mr. Æ. A. King, and his Assistant, Mr. S. M. Burrows. The drive is 365 yards long, and forms a direct continuation of a new road leading by the mosque; it passes out of the Garden into the "Green-lane." This is not the course which I had planned for it, but the change was necessitated by the abandonment of a projected public road to the cemetery, which was to have formed the northern boundary of the Garden, and from an entrance gate on which I had intended the drive to make the circuit of the Garden. It is hoped that this road, or some equivalent public one, may still be made; as when the Garden gates are put up it will not be possible for the present garden drive to be constantly used as a public thoroughfare.

A large collection of ornamental shrubs, palms, &c., sent from Pérádeniya, have been planted out along the sides of the drive, and efforts are being made to get up a stock of economic plants and fruit-trees suitable for Uva. A commencement of sales has begun, and a small quantity of young trees, &c., supplied for planting about the town.

Ordinary garden plants appear to have done very well in the new beds, and Mr. Nock tells me that the show of dahlias and chrysanthemums was really very fine. I observe that the chocho, the loquat, and *Erythroxylon Coca* are all growing vigorously.

The climate of Badulla differs from that of the other Gardens under my charge. The rainfall is mainly under the influence of the north-east monsoon, and is heaviest in November and December, but rain falls more or less in all months of the year, June and July being the driest months. The mean of the years 1876–1885 was 78·62 in., falling on 91 days. The elevation of the meteorological station—a few feet higher than the Garden—is 2,225 ft. above mean sea level, and the annual mean temperature 72·2.

6.—*Interchange of Plants and Seeds.*

My absence from the Colony during the greater part of the year interfered to some extent with the exchanges with British and Foreign Gardens, but Mr. Clark has kept up most of our relations, and initiated a few new ones.

During the year we received Wardian cases and boxes of living plants from the Botanic Gardens of Kew (2), Calcutta (2), Madras, Singapore (4), Penang, Buitenzorg (Java) (2), and British Guiana; also from Colonel Berkeley (Rangoon), R. B. White, Esq. (Scotland), and Messrs. Weigandt, of Dusseldorff.

Packets of seeds were received from the following places and persons:—The Botanic Gardens of Kew, Cambridge, Calcutta, Buitenzorg, Melbourne, Mauritius, Hongkong, Natal, Jamaica, and British Guiana; the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, the Queensland Acclimatisation Society, Baron von Mueller (Melbourne), T. Hanbury, Esq. (Ventimeglia), E. M. Holmes, Esq., F.L.S. (London), H. Travers, Esq. (New Zealand), Adam & Sons (New Zealand), Dr. Henderson (Jamaica), T. Christy, Esq. (London), Messrs. Linden (Ghent), and Messrs. Haage & Schmidt (Erfurt). I have also to thank the following donors in the Colony:—Lady Hamilton Gordon, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Grinlinton, Mrs. Jeffries, Rev. G. W. R. Mackenzie, Captain F. Bayley, and Messrs. C. Badger, P. Bois, D. F. Browne, W. J. Cotton, W. Ferguson, F.L.S., T. C. Huxley, J. D. Jonklaas, W. Jordan, A. C. Lawrie, A. G. Kellow, J. Kelly, H. Nevill, C.C.S., C. Strachan, A. Tatham, J. Wickwar, A. Whyte, G. W. Wood, and J. H. Wright.

The Parcel Post now affords great facilities for the carriage of many sorts of plants, and a box of *Cattleya superba* arrived in November in excellent order from so great a distance as Demerara by this means.

We have despatched Wardian cases and boxes of plants in exchange to the following:—The Botanic Gardens of Kew (3), Singapore (5), Penang, Saharunpore, Buitenzorg (2), and British Guiana; to the Conservators of Forests, Rangoon and Tavoy, to Colonel Berkeley (Rangoon), R. A. White, Esq. (Scotland), and Messrs. Weigandt, of Dusseldorff.

Seeds, &c., have been supplied to the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Glasgow, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, Buitenzorg, Jamaica, and British Guiana, to the Acclimatisation Society of Queensland, to Messrs. Haage & Schmidt (Erfurt), and to Messrs. Veitch (Chelsea).

It may be worth putting on record here that thirteen stems of our mountain tree-fern (*Alsophila crinita*), sent home at the end of 1885, with the view of using them as decorative plants in the Ceylon Court of the Exhibition in London, all, with one exception, survived the voyage and recovered their health in the houses of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick. This is, I believe, the first successful attempt to introduce this beautiful species into England. Four of the plants are now at Kew, two at Glasgow, and one at Glasnerin, Dublin.

We have made the customary *gratis* distribution of plants and seeds on application to public officials and places within the Colony:—The Government Agents and Assistants at Anurádhapura, Badulla, Ratnapura, Hambantota, and Kégalla; the Museum Grounds, Colombo; the Director of Public Instruction; the Forester, North-Central Province; the Municipality of Kandy; the Local Board of Nuwara Eliya; the Superintendent of Police, Galle; and the Stationmasters at Mátalé and Rambukkana.

7.—*Principal Additions to the Collections.*

The following list, in continuation of those of previous years, contains the names of such of the foreign plants received during 1886 as are additional to those already in the Gardens, and seem likely to succeed here. There are not among them many plants of economic value, but a considerable number of ornamental ones especially among the orchids, are included, as well as some species of great botanical interest.

I hope this year to find time to complete a Catalogue of the present contents of the Gardens, which is greatly needed.

(*a*)—*Péradeniya, &c., Gardens.*

DICOTYLEDONS.

Hibiscus liliiflorus, Cav. Mascarene Islands. (T. Hanbury.)
Sterculia quadrifida, Br. Queensland. (F. v. Mueller.)
Theobroma bicolor, Humb. and Bonpl. New Grenada, &c. A wild chocolate, cultivated and used on a small scale by the Indians of Central America. (Buitenzorg.)
Grewia caffra, Meisn. Natal. (Natal.)
Vepris lanceolata, A. Juss. S. Africa, Mauritius. (Natal.)
Canarium strictum, Roxb. S. India. Affords black dammar resin. (Madras.)
C. Mehebethene, Gaertn. Moluccas. (Buitenzorg.)
Dalbergia armata, E. Mey. Natal. (Natal.)
Erythrina caffra, Thunb. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Millettia caffra, Meisn. Natal. Wood very hard. (Natal.)
Calpurnia sylvatica, E. Mey. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Ormosia coccinea, Jacks. Trop. S. America. (Kew.)
Colvillea, sp. (Calcutta.)
Maniltoa gemmipara, Scheff. New Guinea. (Buitenzorg.)
Acacia Kraussiana, Meisn. Natal. (Natal.)
Acacia, sp. "Black Boy." (Kew.)
Mouriria guianensis, Aublet. Guiana. (British Guiana.)
Combretum erythrophyllum, Sond. S. Africa. A handsome tree. (Natal.)
Trevesia palmata, Vis. Nepal, Malay Peninsula. (Singapore.)
Burchellia capensis, Br. The "Buffeldoorn" of S. Africa. (Natal.)
Exostemma caribbæum, R. & S. West Indies. The "Jamaica Bark," a substitute for cinchona. (Jamaica.)
Oxyanthus natalensis, Sond. Natal. (Natal.)
Pavetta lanceolata, Ecklon. S. Africa. (Natal.)

Gardenia globosa, Hochst. Natal. (Natal.)
Ardisia Oliveri. (Kew.)
Mimusops Kauki, L. Malaya, Trop. Australia. Fruit edible. (Buitenzorg.)
Willughbeia edulis, Roxb. (*W. martabanica*, Wall.) Assam to Malacca. A large climber yielding abundant caoutchouc. (Singapore.)
Jacaranda mimosæfolia, Don. Brazil. A beautiful flowering tree. (British Guiana.)
Aphelandra, sp. (Calcutta.)
Coleus. Many garden varieties. (Calcutta.)
Lagetta lintearia, Lam. The lace-bark tree. W. Indies. (Kew.)
Piper, sp. Malaya. (Calcutta.)
Artanthe Veitchii. (Kew.)
Nepenthes marginata. (Penang.)
Artocarpus rigidus, Bl. Java, &c. (Penang.)
Podocarpus, sp. (Singapore.)
Dacrydium elatum, Wall. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. A handsome pyramidal coniferous tree. (Penang.)
Cycas tonkinensis. (Haage & Schmidt.)
Stangeria paradoxa, T. Moore. S. E. Africa. A very singular fern-like cycad. (Kew.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Orchideæ.

Dendrobium Bensoniæ, Rchb. f. Moulmein. (Col. Berkeley.)
D. Brymerianum, Rchb. f. Burmah. (Col. Berkeley.)
D. albo-sanguineum, Lindl. } Moulmein. (Col. Berkeley.)
D. Jamesianum, Rchb. f. }
D. Wardianum, Warn. Burmah, Assam. (Col. Berkeley.)
Acanthephippium javanicum, Bl. Java. } (Buitenzorg.)
Phajus Blumei, Lindl. Java. }
P. albus, Lindl. (*Thuia*, Rchb. f.) N. India, Burmah. (Calcutta.)
Calanthe curculigoides, Lindl. Malaya. (Penang.)
C. speciosa, Lindl. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
C. (Limatodes) rosea, Lindl. Burmah. (Col. Berkeley.)
Epidendrum eburneum, Rchb. f. Panama. } (Weigandt.)
E. oncidioides. }
Cattleya bicolor, Lindl. Brazil. }
C. citrina, Lindl. Mexico. } (Weigandt.)
C. crispa, Lindl., var. Brazil. }
C. Gaskelliana, Rchb. f. Brazil. } (R. B. White, Esq.)
C. imperialis. }
C. Loddigesii, Lindl. S. America. (Weigandt.)
C. purpurata. (R. B. White, Esq.)
C. speciosissima, Rchb. f. Venezuela. (R. B. White, Esq.)
C. superba, Lindl. (Brit. Guiana.)
C. Trianæ, Linden & Rchb. f. New Grenada. (R. B. White, Esq.)
C. velutina, Rchb. f. Brazil. (Weigandt.)
Lælia albida, Batem. Mexico. }
Stanhopea alba. }
S. maculata. }
S. tigrina, Batem. Mexico. } (Weigandt.)
Acineta Barkeri, Lindl. }
Oncidium alatum. }
O. elegantissimum. }
O. multiflorum. }
O. ornithorhynchum, H. B. & K. Central America. (Weigandt.)
O. prætextum. }
O. reflexum, Lindl. Mexico. } (Weigandt.)
O. stramineum, Lindl. Mexico. }
Gomeza recurva, Lodd. Brazil. }
Phalænopsis violacea, T. & B. Malay Islands. (Penang.)
Cypripedium barbatum, Lindl. Malay Peninsula. (Penang.)
C. Hookeri, Rchb. f. Borneo. (Penang.)
C. Stonei, Low. Borneo. (Penang.)

Billbergia Bakeri. }
B. Euphemiæ, E. Morr. Brazil. } (Kew.)
B. macrocalyx, Hook. Brazil. }
B. olens. }
Moræa iridioides, L. (*Dietes*, Sal.) S. Africa. (Natal.)
Eucharis pumila. (Calcutta.)
Asparagus virgatus, Baker. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Forrestia. sp. Malaya. (Calcutta.)

Palmæ.

Pinanga coronata, Bl. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
P. disticha Miq. (sub *Ptychosperma*.) Sumatra. (Buitenzorg.)
P. paradoxa, Scheff. New Guinea. (Ptychococcus, Becc.) (Buitenzorg.)
Drymophlœus ceramensis, Miq. Ceram. (Buitenzorg.)
Ptychandra glauca, Scheff. Malay Islands. (Buitenzorg.)

Arenga obtusifolia, Mart. Java, Sumatra. (Buitenzorg.)
Caryota furfuracea, Bl. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
Sabal Ghiesbrechtii. (Buitenzorg.)
S. glaucescens, Lodd. Trinidad. (Buitenzorg.)
Nanorrhops Ritchieana, W. & D. Afghanistan, &c. A desert palm. (Kew.)
Livistona humilis, Br. Trop. Australia. (Buitenzorg.)
L. subglobosa, Mart. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
Calamus, sp. Demerara. (Calcutta.)
Korthalsia Junghuhniana, Miq. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
Plectocomia elongata, Bl. Malaya. (Buitenzorg.)
Martinezia Lindeniana, Wendl. New Grenada. (Buitenzorg.)
Attalea Guichire, Karst. Trop. America. (Buitenzorg.)

Philodendrum gloriosum, André. New Grenada. (Calcutta.)
Aglaonema, sp. Malaya. (Calcutta.)
Sagittaria montevidensis, Cham. & Schlecht. S. America and W. Indies. A beautiful water-plant. Fig. in Bot. Mag. t. 6755. (Kew.)

FERNS.

Dipteris Horsfieldii, Br. Polynesian Islands, Moluccas. (Penang.)
Niphobolus Penangianus, Hk. Malay Peninsula. (Penang.)

(*b*)—*Hakgala Garden.*

DICOTYLEDONS.

Alyssum saxatile. Eastern Europe. (Cambridge.)
Pittosporum revolutum, Aiton. N. Zealand. (H. Travers.)
P. tenuifolium, Banks & Sol. N. Zealand. (H. Travers.)
Viscaria corymbosa. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Herniaria hirsuta, L. S. Europe. (Mrs. Baker.)
Hibiscus africanus. (G. H. H. Austen.)
Elæocarpus oblongus, Gaertn. India, Malaya. (Madras.)
Lagunaria Patersoni, Don. Norfolk Island. (Melbourne.)
Nephelium leiocarpum, F. Muell. N. S. W. (J. P. William Bros.)
Hardenbergia monophylla, Benth., *alba*. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Rosa Banksiæ. (A. Tatham.)
Saxifraga Aizoon, L. Europe. (Cambridge.)
S. sarmentosa, L. China and Japan. (A. C. Lawrie.)
Echeveria, sp. (Capt. Bayley.)
Melaleuca parviflora, Lindl. W. Australia. (J. P. William Bros.)
Cuphea miniata. (Lady Gordon and Mrs. Baker.)
Eucalyptus crebra, F. Muell. Australia. (Kew.)
E. resinifera, Sm. N. S. Wales, Queensland. (Kew.)
E. regnans. (Melbourne.)
Begonia Rex, several vars. (T. C. Huxley.)
Epiphyllum, sp. (Mrs. Grinlinton.)
Cereus, sp. (Mrs. Grinlinton.)
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, L. Mediterranean. (G. W. Wood.)
Cornus capitata, Wall. (*Benthamia fragifera*, Lindl.) Himalaya. (Kew.)
Scabiosa columbaria, L. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Bellis perennis, L. Common Daisy. Europe. (C. Badger.)
Antennaria Leontopodium, G. "Edelweiss." European Alps. (Mrs. Baker.)
Centaurea macrophylla. (Cambridge.)
C. nigra, L. Knapweed. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Chrysanthemum indicum, several vars. (T. C. Huxley.)
Clintonia pulchella, Lindl. California. (Lady Gordon.)
Specularia Speculum, DC. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Erica ventricosa (?) (T. Hanbury.)
Azalea, sp. (Capt. Bayley.)
Primula sinensis, var. *splendens*. (T. Hanbury.)
Primula sinensis, var. *rubro-tigrinum*. (T. Hanbury.)
Myrsine variabilis, R. Br. E. Australia. (J. P. William Bros.)
Phlox speciosa, several vars. (T. C. Huxley and A. Whyte.)
Anchusa italica, Retz. S. Europe. (Lady Gordon and Mrs. Baker.)
Solanum aviculare, Guill. New Zealand, Tasmania, S. Australia. (H. Travers.)
Schizanthus papilionaceus, Hort. Chili. (Cambridge.)
Verbascum olympicum. (Cambridge.)
Linaria purpurea, Will. Italy. (J. Gray.)
Pentstemon ovatus, Doug. N. America. (Cambridge.)
Collinsia bicolor, Benth. Calcutta. (Cambridge.)
Veronica longifolia, Linn. S. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Achimenes, sp. (Mrs. Jeffries.)
Achimenes, sp., double. (Capt. Bayley.)
Gesnera bulbosa (?) (Mrs. Jeffreys.)
Catalpa Kæmpferi, S. & Z. Japan. (T. Hanbury.)
Salvia camphorata. (T. Hanbury.)
S. hispanica, L. America. (T. Hanbury.)
S. interrupta. (T. Hanbury.)
S. canariensis, Linn. Canary Islands. (T. Hanbury.)

Coleus, several garden vars. (A. C. Lawrie.)
Cryptocarya glaucescens, R. Br. Queensland, N. S. Wales. (J. P. William Bros.)
Nesodaphne Tawa, Hk. f. New Zealand. (H. Travers.)
Araucaria imbricata, Pav. "Puzzle Monkey." S. Chili. (Haage & Schmidt.)
Picea Fraseri, Loud. Carolina. (Kew.)
Abies Smithiana, Forbes. W. Himalaya. (Kew.)
Pinus Strobus, Linn. N. America. (Kew.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Dendrobium nobile, Lindl. China. (T. C. Huxley.)
D., sp. (T. C. Huxley.)
Phalænopsis grandiflora, Lindl. Java. (A. C. Lawrie.)
Freesia Leichtlini, Klatt. Cape. (T. C. Huxley.)
Crinum, sp. (W. J. Cotton.)
Agave Xalaapensis. (T. Hanbury.)
A. xylinacantha, var. *univitatta*. (T. Hanbury.)
Commelyna cælestis. (Mrs. Baker.)
Also bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., from W. Jordan.

8.—*Notes on Economic Plants and Products.*

Coffee.—The export of coffee from Ceylon has sunk, in the commercial year ended September 30, 1886, to the very low figure of 223,693 cwt., being over 65,000 cwt. less than in the previous one, and lower than any year since 1846. In rightly estimating this fact, however, one must not fail to take into full consideration the greatly reduced area under this crop. I do not think that there is now going on a further progressive diminution in the yield *per acre* on estates in good cultivation; in the Province of Uva especially, as I gather from the reports of planters and others, there are no signs now of increasing deterioration, and coffee-growing remains a remunerative industry. The general destruction of badly diseased coffee over many square miles has doubtless greatly diminished the supplies of *Hemileia* spores, and there is good evidence that, as was to be expected, since the chances of infection are lessened, the "attacks" of leaf-disease occur less frequently and at longer intervals, and the trees suffer less proportionally. It is satisfactory to learn that in Uva, though a considerable acreage of tea has been planted, this has not been done to any large extent by the sacrifice of coffee,—as in other parts of Ceylon,—but mainly by opening new land; for I cannot but think that a *general* substitution of the new product for the old one is not justified, either by existing circumstances or in view of the future.

Apart from coffee, the increase in the exports of all estate products during the past year is very striking.

Tea.—Over seven million pounds (7,170,329), or nearly double that for the previous one, were exported during the financial year; and an immense impetus to the demand at home has been given by the costly advertisement at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, where Ceylon tea gained a very great popularity. Otherwise there is nothing in the position of this product that calls for any remark from me beyond what is contained in my last Report. The amount of land now under tea is estimated at over 130,000 acres, but this is to be regarded only as an approximation.

As anything relating to this product, which has now stepped into the first rank of our exports, has become of interest, this is the proper place to put on record the facts with regard to the first introduction of Assam tea into this Colony. In December, 1839, Dr. Wallich, the eminent Indian botanist, at that time at the head of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, sent to Pérádeniya seeds of the then recently discovered "Indigenous Assam Tea"; and these were followed in February, 1840, by 205 plants. In May, the then Superintendent at Pérádeniya, Mr. Normansell, sent several plants to Nuwara Eliya, and a man was supplied to look after them. This was after a representation to Government that tea was likely to prove a "new and profitable speculation" and a "valuable source of revenue." Again, in April, 1842, another instalment of Assam plants was received from Dr. Wallich, and in October some of these were sent to Mr. Mooyart at Nuwara Eliya, with directions for cultivating them. I had often wondered what became of these, and by accident in London I met the gentleman to whose care they were committed, the Rev. E. F. Gepp, at that time tutor to the son of Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice of Ceylon. He informed me that in October, 1842, he received the plants from Mr. Mooyart at Nuwara Eliya, about thirty in number, and cleared a piece of jungle for them on Sir Anthony's land there; they were doing well when he left the Island a few years after. Mr. Gepp thinks the ground was somewhere in the neighbourhood of the present Queen's Cottage, and it will be worth a search to discover whether some of the plants may not be still in existence.*

Cinchona.—In spite of the low prices prevailing, the export of bark continues to increase, and the enormous quantity of over fifteen million pounds (15,364,912) was sent from the Colony during the year. This is the more surprising, as at present the margin of profit to the producer of bark must be very small, especially as there are scarcely any choice varieties in cultivation here. As regards the future, it appears impossible to form any trustworthy idea as to the amount remaining in Ceylon, but it must be greatly lessened by this vast export of late years, during which very little has been planted. As soon as shipments from Ceylon drop, as they must do, prices may be confidently expected to rise.

Cacao.—It is gratifying to see that the unnecessary check to this cultivation has been of every short duration. The export (13,347 cwt.) for last year is more than double that of the previous one (6,578 cwt.). The "Forastero" kinds (see last Report) appear to be increasing in favour

* Since writing the above, I find that Mr. Gepp communicated these facts in a letter to the London *Times*, dated August 19. He is, however, mistaken in supposing the plants to have come from China.

with planters as being heavier croppers and hardier, nothwithstanding the fact that they do not yield so fine a product as the old Red Caracas variety.

Cacao-cultivation, I regret to see, has taken little or no hold on the Sinhalese villagers. As often pointed out, it is not possible to conceive a more suitable plant than this for the villager's little garden, if only the owner will pay it a little attention for the first two years of its life. After that, no further trouble is necessary, and the plant takes care of itself. In past years large quantities of seed have been distributed to the villagers in the Central and Western Provinces, and in 1884 I circulated printed instructions for their cultivation, but no results are apparent.

Injury from *Helopeltis* is no longer dreaded, though it is by no means infrequent. With regard to this insect, it appears from a paper by Mr. Waterhouse,* chiefly based on specimens I gave to the British Museum, that our Ceylon species, the original *H. Antonii*, is distinct from the Java Cinchona-bug, which he names *H. Bradyi*, as well as from *H. theivora*, the destructive Tea-bug of Assam. This gives some explanation of the immunity of our tea and cinchona, for it is probable that these species, though so much like one another, are restricted as to food to particular plants.

A large consignment of Forastero cacao seed was sent to the Queensland Acclimatisation Society, and it is satisfactory to learn that fully 90 per cent. were raised there.

India-rubber Trees.—The Para rubbers *(Hevea brasiliensis)* are now over ten years old, and the largest tree has a girth of 49 in. at a yard from the ground. Some plants have been sent to Queensland.

The *Castilloa elastica* trees are the same age. They are not now growing so rapidly as at first; the largest is 38 in. in circumferance at a yard from the ground. A Wardian case with 250 seeds of this was sent in May to the Conservator of Forests, Tavoy, and fifty young trees have been planted at Kandy. The paper by Sir J. D. Hooker, referred to in my last Report, has been published.† It is illustrated by a fine coloured plate of the tree cultivated here, drawn by W. De Alwis, the draughtsman of the Gardens. Sir Joseph points out that our plant, which it will be remembered is the "Caucho" tree collected by Cross in Darien in 1875, differs slightly from the original *Castilloa elastica*, Cav. (the "Ulé" tree of Mexico and Central America), in having the leaves less hairy beneath, and the seeds of a somewhat different shape. He does not, however, apparently consider those differences sufficient to warrant another specific name, and our plant may continue to be called *C. elastica*.

Of the East African rubbers, the oldest plant of *Landolphia Kirkii*, the climbing stem of which is now about 10 in. in circumference, produced fruit this year for the first time. The seeds are few in number, and contained in a thin-coated globular berry, and each is covered with a sweet orange-coloured pulp.

Gutta-percha Trees.—The "Gutta Taban Patih" *(Dichopsis pustulata)* have attained 12 ft. in height at Pérádeniya, and the "Gutta Sundek" *(Payena Leerii)*, which does better at Henaratgoda, are now about 16 ft. high at that Garden.

New Vegetables.—The "Chocho" of the W. Indies *(Sechium edule)* has been widely distributed, and has rapidly become common in the country. It is liked both by Europeans and by natives, and its easy culture is especially appreciated by the latter, by whom it is much esteemed for curries. I have noticed it for sale in the Kandy market at 1c. and 2c. the fruit. The tree tomato *(Cyphomandra betacea)* has also spread rapidly through the hill-country. This fruit keeps well after being gathered, and as it has a tough skin, and travels well, it might be largely cultivated in the villages for sale in the towns. The Arracacha *(A. esculenta)* is not generally liked by Europeans (though some like it), but much enjoyed by all the natives who have tasted it. Mr. Nock reports a good stock at Hakgala, and I am prepared to distribute, through the Government Agents, small quantities to the headmen of villages at 2,000 ft. or more elevation, in the hope of its culture being taken up by the villagers. Much interest has been excited in India by the successful introduction of this vegetable into Ceylon, and in answer to applications we have sent boxes of the roots to the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Ullucus tuberosus.—As recorded in my last Report, a few tubers of this vegetable—the "Oca-quina" of Peru and Bolivia—were received from Kew at the end of 1885. They were sent on to Hakgala, and Mr. Nock reports as follows:—

> Planted in a nursery bed they grew rapidly, and the tops did not die down till November. They were then taken up, and the crop produced weighed 11½ lb. The tubers from which these were produced could not have weighed more than an ounce, and they were all very small, the largest being scarcely the size of a hazelnut, whilst the average size of the crop produced here was about that of walnuts The largest—shaped like a kidney potato—was 3¼ in. long by 4¾ in. in circumference, or 1½ in. in diameter in the middle.

These tubers are largely consumed in Peru, like potatoes. Judging from those produced here, I think them too "waxy" to suit English taste generally.

Fruits.—The Cherimoyer *(Anona Cherimolia)* is now well established at Hakgala: there are numerous plants in perfect health, and likely to do well; the largest is as yet, however, only 4 ft. high.

Pineapples.—During my visit home I was successful in interesting the authorities at Kew in an attempt to obtain additional varieties of this favourite fruit, and they with some difficulty secured from private sources twenty-six shoots of the following well-known varieties:—"Black Jamaica," "Queen," "Lord Carrington," "Smooth Cayenne" (which is already well-known in Ceylon), "Black Prince," "Charlotte Rothschild," "Lady Beatrice Lambton," and "Enville Queen." The plant of the last named was dead, but the rest arrived in excellent order, and were planted at Pérádeniya at the end of September.

Oranges.—In answer to request, a fine selection of choice grafted oranges, &c., of twenty-five kinds, was despatched from the Queensland Acclimatisation Society early in October. I regret to say, that in consequence of a series of careless blunders the cases containing these were twice carried past Colombo, first to Aden and then to Calcutta. On finally arriving at Pérádeniya (on January 2)

* Trans. Entomolog. Soc., 1886, page 457.

† Trans. Linnean Soc., ser. 2, II., page 209.

they were, it is needless to say, all dead from drought. These were intended for the new Garden at Badulla. Another collection has been applied for.

Jamaica Bilberry *(Vaccinium meridionale)*.—On this plant Mr. Nock has the following :—

A few plants of this fruit were raised three years ago, but until this year they remained almost stationary They have, however, now made a start, and look as though they will yet do well. This plant in the mountains of Jamaica grows into quite a big tree ; the wood is very hard and durable, and one of the very best for posts. It bears heavy crops of fruit, which is very good cooked, at elevations from 2,000 ft. to 6,000 ft.

Eucalyptus Plantation.—Mr. Nock reports :—

The high winds at the end of May did much damage to the plants in this plantation. Some of them were blown clean out of the ground, and many others lost their heads. The trees are now nearly five years old from seed, and the following measurements of the fifteen kinds selected for measuring in 1884 will show the rate of growth for four years :—

Names.	1884. Height. ft.	in.	Girth. in.	1885. Height. ft.	Girth. in.	1886. Height. ft.	in.	Girth. in.	1887. Height. ft.	in.	Girth. in.
E. robusta	14	0	8	24	15	30	0	22	39	0	30
longifolia	14	0	6	24	14	35	0	19	43	0	26
marginata	13	9	6	25	13	36	0	20	44	0	24
Gunnii	13	6	5	26	10	33	0	16	40	0	20
cornuta	13	4	5	22	10	32	0	15	Top broken		20
colossea	12	0	7	21	15	30	6	18	37	0	23
viminalis	10	9	6	18	14	25	6	19	30	0	20
botryoides	10	0	7	22	14	29	0	20	31	0	26
microcorys	9	7	5	22	12	25	0	18	34	0	24
Sieberiana	8	0	6	16	13	26	6	17	31	0	20
amygdalina	7	10	7	15	12	22	6	19	28	0	22
piperita	7	9	6	17	13	25	0	19	Top broken		19
hæmastoma	7	2	5	15	12	23	0	18	27	6	25
Lehmanniana	6	5	4	12	9	21	6	13	29	0	18
alpina	2	8	3	5	5	12	6	9	15	0	12

Eucalyptus acmenoides has commenced to grow rapidly during the last two years. It stands the wind well, and the growth is as straight as an arrow. At five years old from the seed it is 32 ft. high and 28 in. in circumference at the ground. *E. alpina* has a curious swelling at the base, which seems to be natural, as all the plants have it. Close to the ground it measures 25 in. round the stem, and 6 in. higher up only 12 in. This and a few of the other species are now flowering.

Conifers at Hakgala.—Though several species of *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus*, *Araucaria*, *Frenela*, *Cryptomeria*, &c., grow well in the hills (as also lower down), nearly all the pines and firs that have been tried have been more or less failures, and I believe very few will succeed in our climate. There is, however, a large tree of *Pinus longifolia*, which must be of some age, by the Office, 40 ft. high, with a girth, close to the ground, of 6 ft. 4 in. It has produced cones freely during the year, but none of the seeds were fertile. Some other young plants of this species, raised from Indian seed and planted in good soil in the Garden, are doing well, but those in the old cinchona plot have not come on at all well.

Seed of *Pinus sinensis* was obtained in 1884. The largest plant in the garden is 11 ft. high, but one left in the nursery bed, where there is probably better soil, is 20 ft. high and 10 in. round the stem at base. The plant evidently requires rich soil, as others of the same age in other parts of the grounds are not more than 18 in. high.

9.—*Herbarium and Library.*

Herbarium.—During my absence the opportunity was taken of going through, cleaning and sorting all the duplicate specimens of the "C. P." (Ceylon Plants) series, and re-arranging them under covers for easy access, in accordance with my new Catalogue of the Ceylon Flora. This has been completed during the year by the draughtsman, who acts also as keeper of the herbarium. Twelve new cabinets have been set up, and the duplicates accommodated in them ; it is a great convenience to have them thus readily accessible, and in a parallel series with the herbarium itself. As time serves I am incorporating with these the numerous duplicates which have accumulated since I took charge of the Department, hitherto separately arranged.

The late Muhandiram made several collecting expeditions in the earlier half of the year, and on two occasions was accompanied by the draughtsman ; several interesting and a few new plants were discovered, preserved, and sketched on these excursions.

In all, the draughtsman completed fifty-eight drawings of plants during the year, in addition to seven large drawings of estate products, which were exhibited at the Exhibition in London, and subsequently presented to the Museum of Economic Botany at Kew.

The additions to the General Herbarium have been :—

From the Kew Herbarium:—(1) A collection of plants from Penang, collected by Curtis ; (2) miscellaneous plants from the East.

From Dr. G. Watt, Calcutta, a collection of plants from Munipur.

From Dr. G. King, Calcutta, a valuable series of named specimens of *Ficus*.

From Dr. Engler, Breslau, Nos. 1 to 200 of his "Araceæ exsiccatæ."

Library.—The following books have been added during the year, many of which I purchased cheaply during my stay in London :—

Clarke, B., New Arrangement of Phanerogamous Plants, third ed., 1886.
Miquel, De vero Pipere Cubeba, 1839.
Regel, Monogr. gen. Eremostachys, 1886. *(Presented.)*
Trimen, Systematic Catalogue of Plants of Ceylon, 1885. *(Presented.)*
Hooker, J. D., Flora of British India, pt. 13, 1886. *(Presented.)*
Hollingsworth, Lists of Plants found in Guindy Park and in the Grounds of Government House, Madras, 1886. *(Presented.)*
Seemann, Flora Vitiensis, 1865–73.
Lunan, Hortus Jamaicensis, 2 vols., 1814.
De Candolle, A., Origin of Cultivated Plants. English Edition, 1884.

Church, A. H., The Food Grains of India, 1886.
Acta Hort. Petropolitani, vol. IX., pt. 2, 1886. *(Presented.)*
Icones Plantarum, Ser. 3, vol. VI, pt. 2, and vol. VII, pts. 1, 2, and 3.
Thompson's Gardener's Assistant, edited by T. Moore, 1884.
Vilmorin-Andrieux, The Vegetable Garden. English Edition, 1885.
Williams, Orchid Grower's Manual, edition 6, 1885.
Bull, W., A set of his Annual Retail Lists from 1870 to 1885, wanting 1871 and 1874. *(Presented.)*
Plukenet, Opera omnia, 4 vols., reprint, 1769.
Dillenius, Hortus Elthamensis, 2 vols., 1732.
Hart, Botanist's Ramble in Central America, 1886. *(Presented.)*
Moore, Lepidoptera of Ceylon, pts. 11 and 12. *(Presented.)*

Museum.—I was much occupied in the early months of the year with the formation of a set of wood specimens for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The actual number ultimately selected and exhibited was 243, no duplicates or doubtfully identified specimens being sent home. As I anticipated, I was also able to supply a set of 126 numbered specimens in the rough to the Colombo Museum, which were sent there in September, and I have left a somewhat larger series—many of which are, however, duplicates of one another, or doubtfully determined—at Péradeniya. I purpose at once to arrange these here as a nucleus of the long-contemplated economic museum. They will form a good substantial commencement, and can be set up without much expense, but nothing can be done for the conservation of more perishable objects until some expenditure can be sanctioned for glass-fronted, well-made cabinets and glass-stoppered bottles.

10.—*Receipts from Sales.*

The commencement of more prosperous times is indicated by somewhat improved returns from sales, especially at Hakgala, where the dealings are mainly with the planting community. At Péradeniya the principal purchasers are still casual travellers, and the chief things purchased are Wardian cases or boxes of orchids, &c., for taking away from Ceylon. No less than thirty-four of these were supplied in 1886.

The following are the receipts for the year :—

		R.	c.
From Péradeniya	...	2,136	99
Hakgala	...	877	68
Henaratgoḍa	...	191	82
Anurádhapura	...	34	44
Badulla	...	24	16
Total	...	3,265	9

And the following the number of purchasers :—

At Péradeniya	...	438
Hakgala	...	166
Henaratgoḍa	...	46
Anurádhapura	.	37
Badulla	...	32
Total	...	719

11.—*Expenditure.*

The cost of the Botanic Gardens Department for the year has been as follows :—

		R.	c.	R.	c.
Salaries		—		18,342	78
Gardeners' and Labourers' wages :—					
Péradeniya	...	8,189	58		
Hakgala	..	3,000	0		
Henaratgoḍa	...	1,999	58		
Anurádhapura	...	999	75		
Badulla	...	1,496	98		
				15,685	89
Office Contingencies	...	—		3,087	22
Stationery	...	—		76	47
Travelling and Collecting	...	—		1,997	1
For the Pavilion, Kandy	...	—		2,205	0
				41,394	37

HENRY TRIMEN, M.B.,
Director.

Péradeniya, *February* 28, 1887.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS, FOR 1886.

Business.—The business done by the Department during the year was greater than in the preceding year.

2. The number of deeds registered was 40,039, as against 36,923 in 1885, showing an increase of 3,116.

3. *Revenue.*—The revenue derived from stamps was R79,421·50, being an increase of R4,285·50 as compared with the year 1885. The net excess of receipts over expenditure was R17,056·45.

4. The amount recovered from Notaries Public on account of deficiency of stamp duty on duplicate deeds was R737·33, and on account of penalty R1,007. The amount recovered in 1885 was R300·85.

5. The clerks employed in the examination of duplicate deeds examined 101,563 deeds, as against 76,696 in the previous year.

6. The duplicate deeds in the Ratnapura, Kurunégala, and Chilaw offices have not been examined for a considerable time for want of a sufficient number of clerks. The great carelessness, if nothing more, shown by a certain class of Notaries in attesting deeds insufficiently stamped, is simply marvellous. There ought not to be any difficulty in ascertaining the stamp duty payable on ordinary deeds of sale and mortgages, but it is a matter of common occurrence for such deeds to be insufficiently stamped. The only way to check this systematic under-stamping of deeds is to have the duplicates regularly examined at each of the branch offices, and I hope that I shall at no distant date be allowed a sufficient staff of clerks for this purpose. The number of deeds found to be insufficiently stamped during the year was 340. Of these, 79 were attested in the District of Colombo, 62 in Kalutara, 56 in Kandy, 47 in Negombo, 45 in Galle, 30 in Jaffna, 16 in Mátara and Tangalla, 3 in Mannár, and 2 in Badulla. A sum of R298·30 was outstanding on December 31 last on account of deficiency of stamp duty and penalty.

7. The warrants of 37 Notaries were cancelled during the year. Three of them were guilty, in addition to other offences, of affixing to deeds stamps which had previously been used; 3 were found to have tampered with the stamp vendor's date of sale on stamps, in order that the dates might correspond with those of the deeds to which they were affixed; and 31 were reported for repeated breaches of rules set out in section 26 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877. In some instances the Notaries were proved to have taken the signatures of persons on blank sheets of paper, which were subsequently filled up and attested.

8. *Deeds remaining unregistered.*—The number on December 31, 1886, was 2,451, of which 683 were in the Kurunégala office, 464 in Mátara, 425 in Colombo, 394 in Kandy, 150 in Ratnapura, and 110 in Chilaw. The number is greater than that of the previous year, and is owing to the larger number of deeds tendered for registration during the year.

9. The amount secured by mortgages registered—R10,314,914·29—exceeds that of the previous year by R2,561,234·10, and the value of properties transferred by deeds of sale, gifts, &c., registered—R9,117,526·16—exceeds that of 1885 by R1,320,566·25.

10. *Notaries' Duplicates.*—The number of deeds attested by Notaries throughout the Island was 146,752, and fell short of the number attested during the previous year by 3,261.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, *March* 18, 1887.

J. H. DE SARAM,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—STATEMENT showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department, for 1885 and 1886.

	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of Deeds Registered	36,923	40,039	3,116	—
Number of Entries	62,229	70,436	8,207	—
Number of Certificates Issued... ...	49,217	55,160	5,943	—
Applications	2,061	2,193	132	—
Copies and Extracts ...	1,842	2,162	320	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	76,696	101,563	24,867	—
Do. do. indexed ...	2,839	658	—	2,181
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Total amount secured on Mortgages ...	7,753,680 18¼	10,314,914 29	2,561,234 10¾	—
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gifts, &c. ...	7,796,959 90½	9,117,526 16	1,320,566 25½	—
Revenue.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Value of Stamps	75,136 0	79,421 50	4,285 50	—
Deficiencies of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	300 85	737 33	436 48	—
Fines, &c.	732 0	1,727 0	995 0	—
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances	266 0	—	—	266 0
Total ...	76,434 85	81,885 83	5,716 98	266 0
Charges of Management.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment ...	41,477 49	41,466 48	—	11 1
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary ...	9,305 52	15,309 7	6,003 55	—
Allowances	600 0	600 0	—	—
Extra Clerks	5,260 64	1,020 0	—	4,240 64
Bookbinders	2,108 73	2,047 57	—	61 16
Stationery	590 44	626 67	36 23	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses... ...	700 49	708 84	8 35	—
Rent	1,245 0	1,150 0	—	95 0
Transport ...	865 67	1,900 75	1,035 0	—
Total ...	62,153 98	64,829 38	7,083 13	4,407 81

II.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Business transacted in each of the Offices of the Land Registration Department, for 1886.

OFFICES	Number of Deeds Registered.	Number of Entries.	Number of Certificates Issued.	Average No. of Deeds Registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining Unregistered on January 1, 1886.	Number of Deeds remaining Unregistered on December 31, 1886.
Registrar General Colombo	6,869	10,358	8,039	572	4	425
Kalutara ..	3,525	6,535	4,628	293	8	83
Negombo ...	4,263	6,112	4,984	355	—	57
Ratnapura ...	1,416	3,792	2,649	118	—	150
Kurunégala ...	4,144	7,359	6,389	345	389	683
Chilaw ...	2,107	3,373	2,601	175	36	110
Kandy ...	5,597	10,664	8,730	466	59	394
Badulla ...	1,147	1,771	1,504	95	—	—
Anurádhapura ...	191	287	251	15	—	—
Jaffna ...	1,322	2,498	1,475	110	—	—
Mannár ...	72	85	84	6	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	31	38	31	2	1	2
Vavúniya Viláṗkulám ...	34	36	36	2	—	—
Batticaloa ...	1,014	1,247	1,097	84	—	—
Trincomalee ...	195	278	232	16	—	—
Galle ...	3,374	6,747	4,967	281	—	83
Mátara Tangalla	4,738	9,256	7,463	394	5	464
Total	40,039	70,436	55,160	3,329	502	2,451

III.—RETURN showing the Transactions, &c., Registered under the Land Registration Ordinances, during 1886.

OFFICES.	Government Grants.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignments of Title-deeds.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfers of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfers of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Notarial Declarations and Attestations of Title.	Deeds of Relinquishment.	Deeds of Settlement.	Deeds of Rectification.	Certification of Possession.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Assignments of Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages. R.	c.	Total value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c. R.	c.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.
Registrar-General* ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	471	149,500	0	—		42	108
Colombo ...	471	2,434	12	—	264	2,394	40	268	242	8	18	—	19	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	451	2	—	1	6,630	9,657	2,417,212	45½	2,177,021	67½	580	532
Kalutara ...	606	1,149	170	—	89	1,303	19	82	21	2	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	47	—	—	1	3,499	6,509	1,268,768	24½	428,992	67	128	152
Negombo ...	298	1,632	3	3	136	1,610	15	20	350	14	14	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	142	—	—	—	4,249	6,098	531,679	58½	763,774	79	170	172
Ratnapura ...	22	680	14	1	25	592	7	18	20	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	1,407	3,783	285,890	91	356,228	28	51	66
Kurunégala ...	86	2,460	15	—	84	1,365	39	8	45	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	2	—	—	4,130	7,345	700,823	1	562,297	42½	90	60
Chilaw ...	389	834	1	1	33	662	15	12	102	2	21	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	2,094	3,360	639,945	82½	451,531	51	63	78
Kandy ...	109	2,730	71	—	125	1,848	125	81	131	24	22	1	5	2	2	1	—	1	14	—	190	3	—	—	5,485	10,552	2,040,608	50½	2,769,802	48½	338	406
Badulla ...	24	593	118	—	24	227	14	4	37	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	76	—	—	—	1,135	1,759	775,927	87	516,662	36½	52	90
Anurádhapura ...	83	72	—	1	6	19	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	190	286	9,424	50	16,734	75	—	—
Jaffna ...	8	154	116	—	69	837	39	23	5	—	42	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	1,301	2,477	356,824	32½	122,156	30	379	198
Mannár ...	31	17	—	—	1	8	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	72	85	3,250	0	5,660	0	4	4
Mullaittívu ...	28	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	37	3,500	0	987	10	—	—
Vavúniya-Vilánkulam ...	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	36	—		1,618	0	—	—
Batticaloa ...	268	243	42	—	69	328	14	12	26	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,006	1,239	101,149	33½	114,749	83	46	56
Trincomalee ...	77	31	18	—	8	39	—	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	195	278	85,115	0	51,774	50	11	12
Galle ...	141	1,608	21	1	74	1,314	47	25	60	4	14	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	5	3,331	6,794	413,919	8	341,037	36½	139	107
Mátara ... / Tangalla ...	236	2,467	39	—	78	1,761	36	7	70	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4,702	9,220	284,360	58½	319,248	25½	100	81
Total ...	2,909	17,107	640	7	1085	14,312	419	571	1,112	63	167	3	46	4	14	1	1	3	16	8	986	11	7	7	39,499	69,896	10,067,899	23	9,090,277	30	2,193	2,162

* Deeds affecting lands situated in more than one district registered under section 16 of the amending Ordinance No. 3 of 1865.

IV.—RETURN of the Number and Description of Stamps used in the Land Registration Department, showing also the Total Receipts therefrom, during 1886.

Offices. Rupees :—	Number and Description of Stamps. 1	1·50	2	2·50	3	3·50	4	5	6	7·50	10	15	20	25	28	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	90	100	110	140	300	680	Total Number of Stamps.	Total Receipts. R.	c.
Registrar-General ...	150	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	159	382	50
Colombo ...	4638	—	1170	32	717	—	418	320	—	136	73	—	33	6	—	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7,553	16,056	0
Kalutara ...	2678	—	576	5	254	—	78	55	—	15	23	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,689	5,674	0
Negombo ...	3102	—	839	5	400	—	123	60	—	20	6	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,566	7,344	50
Ratnapura ...	1171	—	171	9	60	—	31	16	—	5	23	—	9	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,506	2,867	0
Kurunégala ...	3582	—	438	2	141	—	52	25	—	12	8	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,270	5,664	0
Chilaw ...	1161	—	495	1	287	—	146	90	—	25	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,223	4,516	0
Kandy ...	4448	—	803	92	315	1	122	78	1	53	55	—	80	19	1	18	1	14	2	9	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	—	6,128	14,427	0
Badulla ...	907	—	131	42	74	—	28	14	—	13	17	—	16	6	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,265	3,340	50
Anurádhapura ...	140	—	18	—	20	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	298	50
Jaffna ..	1129	—	373	1	206	—	95	42	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,859	3,228	0
Mannár ...	76	—	6	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	119	0
Mullaittívu ...	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	38	50
Vavúniya-Viláṉkulam ...	30	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	40	0
Batticaloa ...	680	—	214	1	120	—	55	21	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,096	1,833	0
Trincomalee ..	114	—	42	—	31	—	16	8	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	514	50
Galle ...	2559	—	580	—	251	—	95	42	—	13	12	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,557	5,389	50
Mátara } Taṉgalla } ...	4067	1	498	1	194	—	73	27	—	6	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,874	6,225	0
Total...	30659	1	6358	196	3078	1	1339	804	1	318	241	1	156	44	1	37	3	21	2	11	1	11	1	6	1	5	1	5	3	1	1	1	43,309	77,957	50

Deficiencies of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates ...	...	737	33
Fines, &c.	...	1,727	0
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances	...	—	
	Total ...	80,421	83

V.—RETURN of Mortgages and Hypothecs of Movable Property Registered during 1886, under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871.

Offices.	Number and Description of Deed.							Total Amount Secured on Mortgages.		Total Value of Bills of Sale.		Number and Description of Stamps.											Total Number of Stamps.	Total Receipts.	
	Bills of Sale.	Gifts.	Mortgages and Hypothecs.	Leases.	Agreements.	Discharges.	Total.					R1.	R2.	R2·50.	R3.	R4.	R5.	R7·50.	R10.	R20.	R25.	R30.			
								R.	c.	R.	c.													R.	c.
Colombo ...	65	8	135	3	1	18	230	161,456	66	65,008	86½	69	49	6	49	21	14	10	5	4	1	1	229	743	0
Kalutara ...	21	—	5	—	—	—	26	12,301	0	2,931	60	16	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26	58	0
Negombo ...	14	—	3	—	—	—	14	600	0	2,454	42	5	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	0
Ratnapura ...	3	—	6	—	—	—	9	8,463	97	650	0	3	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	50
Kurunégala ...	5	—	9	—	—	—	14	5,383	14	1,043	0	7	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	0
Chilaw ...	3	—	10	—	—	—	13	2,187	25	300	0	4	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	27	0
Kandy ...	57	—	55	—	—	—	112	31,502	84	24,840	95½	43	28	—	19	7	7	3	2	1	—	—	110	281	50
Badulla ...	5	—	7	—	—	—	12	2,950	70	2,043	0	4	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	0
Anurádhapura ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		500	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	0
Jaffna ...	19	—	2	—	—	—	21	258	0	3,713	25	4	2	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	21	86	0
Mullaittívu ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		200	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0
Batticaloa ...	2	—	6	—	—	—	8	7,495	0	2,132	50	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	0
Galle ...	32	—	11	—	—	—	43	13,267	0	9,464	92	18	9	1	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	43	90	0
Mátara ...	13	—	23	—	—	—	36	1,149	50	1,966	35	28	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	46	0
	238	8	272	3	1	18	540	247,015	6	117,248	86	203	122	8	99	35	40	14	9	5	1	1	537	1,464	0

VI.—STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department, during 1886.

OFFICES.	Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Receipts.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Registrar-General	382	50	8,544	98	—		8,162	48
Colombo	16,799	0	9,101	42	7,697	58	—	
Kalutara	5,732	0	5,406	10	325	90	—	
Negombo	7,369	50	3,640	42	3,729	8	—	
Ratnapura	2,888	50	2,313	92	574	58	—	
Kurunégala	5,697	0	4,742	29	954	71	—	
Chilaw	4,543	0	1,361	80	3,181	20	—	
Kandy	14,708	50	10,211	38	4,497	12	—	
Badulla	3,370	50	2,173	66	1,196	84	—	
Anurádhapura	301	50	218	0	83	50	—	
Jaffna	3,314	0	2,369	91	944	9	—	
Mannár	119	0	230	0	—		111	0
Mullaittivu	40	50	10	0	30	50	—	
Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam	40	0	7	8	32	92		
Batticaloa	1,851	0	856	94	994	6	—	
Trincomalee	514	50	351	37	163	13	—	
Galle	5,479	50	7,353	71	—		1,874	21
Mátara ... . / Tangalla	6,271	0	5,936	40	334	60	—	
	79,421	50	64,829	38	24,739	81	10,147	69
Deficiencies of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	737	33	—		737	33	—	
Fines, &c.	1,727	0	—		1,727	0	—	
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances	—				—		—	
	81,885	83	64,829	38	27,204	14	10,147	69
Deduct Excess of Expenditure ...					10,147	69		
Net Excess of Receipts ...					17,056	45		

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR 1886.

I AM unable to submit a report on the vital statistics of the year 1886, worthy of the subject. I assumed duties towards the end of March. The mass of returns which accompany this report were not ready till a fortnight ago, and I have had no time to study them. A perusal of them shows the need for more information and a better method of collating and classifying facts, but I cannot, in view of a recent circular from Government, defer the report any longer. The time and pains required for the proper study of vital statistics, and a useful report thereon, may be gathered from the fact that the report of the Registrar-General of England for 1884 is dated March 31, 1886, and for 1885 is dated December 31, 1886. His only duties are, I believe, those connected with the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The Registrar-General of Ceylon has, in addition, charge of the registration of lands and the supervision of notaries throughout the Island. He is also Fiscal of the Western Province and Superintendent of the Hulftsdorp Jail. Yet he is required to be ready with his reports within four months of the close of the year; no wonder they are meagre and uninteresting.

POPULATION.

2. The estimated population of the Island on December 31, 1886, was 2,802,478, showing an increase during the year of 4,452, or 1·6 per 1,000. This estimate is made on the basis of the population as ascertained at the last census on February 17, 1881, adding all the births subsequently registered, and deducting all the deaths registered, adding also the number of immigrant Indian coolies and deducting the number of emigrant coolies, as published in the *Government Gazette* by the Principal Collector of Customs. This estimate is not quite accurate: first, because all births are not registered, registration of births not being compulsory; and secondly, because no account is kept of immigrants and emigrants other than Indian coolies. A more accurate estimate would be obtained by making the calculation on the assumption that the rate of growth which existed in the last intercensal period was maintained in the years that have since elapsed, due allowance being made for the diminution of the Indian cooly population since 1878. On this calculation the population at the end of the year 1886 would be 2,822,705. The rates in the returns accompanying this report, except in the tables A, B, and C, prepared at my instance, have been calculated on the population as estimated by the rougher method described at the beginning of this paragraph.

MARRIAGES.

3. There were 8,057 marriages other than Kandyan marriages registered, as against 7,579 in 1885. The Kandyan marriages registered in 1886 were 12,155, as against 3,143 in 1885, a nearly four-fold increase. The increase was chiefly in the Kurunégala district (from 935 in 1885 to 6,294 in 1886), and in the Kandy, Badulla, and Nuwara Eliya districts. The yearly average of Kandyan marriages in Ceylon since 1876 (excluding 1877) has been about 3,847. 1877 was an exceptional year, like 1886, and shows 13,563 Kandyan marriages, of which no less than 11,268* were registered in the Kurunégala district alone. What the cause of the remarkable increase is I have not had time to ascertain from the Government Agents who have charge of the business connected with Kandyan marriages.

MARRIAGE RATE.

4. The marriage rate for the Island, excluding Muhammadans (whose marriages are not registered), was 15·4 per 1,000 in 1886 as against 8·2 in 1885, the increase being no doubt due to the increase in the Kandyan marriages. The average rate for the years 1876 to 1886 was 11·2.† The average rate in England for the 48 years ending 1885 was 16·3.

5. The Ceylon rate would be higher than it is but that in many parts of the Island the people still think little or nothing of the statutory provision as regards registration of marriages, and are content with the religious or customary ceremonies in contracting marriage. The rate is calculated only with reference to registered marriages. The Muhammadans, among whom the marriage rate is probably higher than among the other communities, are not affected by the statute. There is no means of ascertaining even approximately the number of Muhammadan marriages.

KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

6. Kandyan marriages are declared by the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, section 11, to be invalid unless registered. Yet the Kandyans continue to be indifferent to registration, except when roused out of their apathy by the orders of the Government Agents. The registrations fall off as soon as the pressure of the Government Agents is relaxed. Some Government Agents attach more importance to registration than others. Probably the great increase of the Kandyan marriages in 1886 was due to increased vigilance on the part of these officers and their headmen. A Government Agent of great experience and ability, who does not quite approve of such pressure, tells me that an increase in the marriages so registered is generally followed by an increase of divorces. As my returns do not include Kandyan divorces, I am unable to verify the statement.‡

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* This was by mistake shown as 12,268 in the returns of 1885. [P.S.—Since the above was put in type, I have with difficulty obtained the figures from 1871 to 1875, which are as follows:—1871, 20,160; 1872, 7,930; 1873, 12,219; 1874, 14,106; 1875, 3,876. These high figures are probably due to the registration of past marriages under Ordinance 3 of 1870. The yearly average of Kandyan marriages for 1871 to 1886 is 7,715.]

† I am now able to give the rate for the years 1871 to 1886; it is 13·2.

‡ I have since obtained the information (see table XVII.), which hardly supports this opinion.

MUHAMMADAN MARRIAGES.

7. Marriages among Muhammadans are solemnised by their priests (lebbeis),—and are entered in documents commonly called *Kaduttams*,* which serve the double purpose of marriage registers and of records of marriage settlements. The irresponsible character of the priests who keep the documents, and the careless and slovenly manner in which they are kept, afford great facilities to fraud, and these documents have long been acknowledged to be a source of danger to the civil rights of the Muhammadan community.

8. An Ordinance intended to remedy the evil was passed by the Legislative Council during 1886, but has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The principal clause of the bill made the registration of marriages compulsory, by declaring unregistered marriages to be invalid. This clause excited great opposition on the part of an influential section of the Muhammadan community. They dreaded that it would lead, as a similar provision has led among the Kandyans, to the bastardising of a great proportion of their offspring. They were, however, prepared to welcome the registration of *Kaduttams*, a plan which, while free from the risk they feared, would probably meet effectively the evil against which the Ordinance was directed.

UNCERTAINTY OF MARRIAGE LAW.

9. It is, I believe, open to grave doubt whether registration is necessary, under our law, to the validity of any but Kandyan marriages. The decisions of the Supreme Court on the construction of the Ordinance No. 13 of 1863 have left the matter in a state of deplorable uncertainty, so that in fact the public do not know, nor can even a lawyer tell, what are the ceremonies essential to marriage. Uncertainty on a subject of such vital importance to the people is fraught with the gravest consequences.

10. As the Royal Commission of 1868 stated in their report, adopting the language used by Mr. Boyd Kinnear in his evidence before them :—

"A good marriage law ought to embrace the *maximum* of simplicity and the *maximum* of certainty : of simplicity, because it affects every class and almost every person, the most humble and illiterate as well as the most exalted and learned,.....of certainty, because it affects a contract, a social relation the most important that can arise between human beings, because it affects the foundations of society itself, and influences the fate—it may be the eternal fate—of innumerable individuals."

MARRIAGE RATE; VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

11. It has been stated that the marriage rate in European countries reflects accurately the condition of the public welfare, and fluctuates with such measures of a people's well-being as the value of exports and imports, and often also with the price of food. In countries where the standard of living is low, the question of marrying would, it is supposed, be mainly decided by the possibility or probability of getting sufficient food. The marriage rate would then depend chiefly on the price of food, and would rise as the price of food diminishes. In countries more advanced in material civilisation, and where the standard of living is high, the price of food is not the main factor in determining the marriage rate, but would seem to be subordinate to the amount of wages, which is determined by the demand for labour, and that by the value of goods produced and exported.

12. In Ceylon the result of a comparison of the marriage rate, the value of exports and imports, and the price of food, must be less certain than in countries like England, owing, among other causes, to the incompleteness of our marriage statistics, to the fact that the Kandyan marriage rate depends in a measure upon the will of the Government Agents, and, not least, to the presence of a large section of the population—the Hindus—who regard marriage as a religious obligation to be fulfilled almost at any cost, and whose views have more or less permeated the other principal sections of the population.

13. From the following table, however imperfect it is, that I have prepared for the years 1871-1885,† it would seem that the fluctuations in the marriage rate in Ceylon coincide on the whole, in direction, if not in degree, with the fluctuations in the value of exports and imports. I add for purposes of comparison a table giving similar information in regard to England.

Table A.—MARRIAGE RATE; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Ceylon.

Year.	Marriage rate.	Value per head of population. Exports. R.	c.	Imports. R.	c.	Total. R.	c.
1871‡	13·4	15	4	19	85	34	89
1872‡	11·8	12	80	21	9	33	89
1873‡	11·9	22	9	22	64	44	73
1874‡	11·0	18	63	22	62	41	25
1875‡	11·2	22	64	22	60	45	24
1876	10·6	18	69	23	6	41	75
1877	17·3	22	89	23	52	46	41
1878	9·7	17	27	19	38	36	65
1879	9·5	19	9	19	35	38	44
1880	10·6	18	33	19	38	37	71
1881	9·4	13	13	17	10	30	23
1882	10·2	13	13	16	82	29	95
1883	12·3	12	80	17	40	30	20
1884	10·6	12	11	18	43	30	54
1885	8·3	12	77	16	11	28	88
1886	15·5	12	41	17	1	29	42

* Probably a corruption of *Kaditam*, which means "letter" or "writing."

† I regret that I am unable to include in the table the average price of rice during these years.

‡ No returns exist in this office of Kandyan marriages prior to 1876. The average for the years 1876 to 1885 (exclusive of 1877, which was an exceptional year) has been added to the registered marriages of other communities under each of these years. [P.S.—Since the above was put in type, I have obtained from the Government Agents the number of Kandyan marriages from 1871 to 1875 (see table XVII.). The marriage-rate for those years in the table A must be altered as follows :—1871, 25·9 ; 1872, 14·3 ; 1873, 17·8 ; 1874, 18·4 ; 1875, 10·4. In these years there was an exceptionally large number of Kandyan marriages registered, chiefly past marriages registered in consequence of Ordinance 3 of 1870.]

England.

Year.	Marriage rate.	Value per head of population. Exports. £.	s.	d.	Imports. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
1871	16·7	7	1	5	10	9	10	19	9	6
1872	17·4	8	0	10	11	2	7	21	0	0
1873	17·6	7	18	7	11	10	10	21	4	2
1874	17·0	7	7	5	11	7	9	20	11	0
1875	16·7	6	16	2	11	7	10	19	19	4
1876	16·5	6	0	11	11	6	1	19	0	10
1877	15·7	5	18	6	11	15	0	19	5	5
1878	15·2	5	13	8	10	17	5	18	2	1
1879	14·4	5	11	9	10	11	9	17	16	10
1880	14·9	6	8	11	11	17	8	20	3	3
1881	15·1	6	14	0	11	7	4	19	17	5
1882	15·5	6	16	10	11	14	0	20	7	8
1883	15·4	6	14	8	11	19	9	20	11	3
1884	15·1	6	9	7	10	16	11	19	1	6
1885	14·4	5	17	3	10	4	3	17	13	7

FIRST MARRIAGES; RE-MARRIAGES.

14. Of the 8,057 marriages referred to in paragraph 3, 7,303 were between bachelors and spinsters, 131 between bachelors and widows, 611 between widowers and spinsters, 104 between widowers and widows, 8 between divorced persons (I cannot tell how many of them were male or female) and others.

This does not include Kandyans or Muhammadans. Of the latter no information is available, as neither their marriages nor their divorces take place before a public officer. Of the former the information can be furnished by the Government Agents, and I will take steps to get it in future years.

15. The Muhammadans and the Kandyans I should expect to furnish the largest number of marriages among widows and divorced women. The returns with reference to the other communities in Ceylon show approximately 235 widows who re-married, or 2·9 per cent. of the total number of married women in those communities, the remaining 97·1 per cent. being spinsters. In England, in 1884, 91·1 per cent. of the married women were spinsters and 8·9 widows; in 1885 it was almost the same, 91·2 to 8·8. My returns do not distribute the widows according to race or religion, which is unfortunate, as it prevents comparison with India, where widow marriage is one of the important questions of the day.

DIVORCES.

16. The number of divorces, other than Muhammadan or Kandyan, that took place in 1886 was 11, of which seven were Sinhalese couples and 4 Tamil, as against 15 in 1885, of which 13 were Sinhalese couples and 2 Tamil.

17. If figures for the Muhammadans and Kandyans could be added, the number would be greatly increased.* I have known Muhammadan women in the Eastern Province divorced several times, and re-marry every time.

MUHAMMADAN DIVORCES.

18. A Muhammadan husband may without any cause divorce his wife by merely forwarding to her through the priest, or posting to her address, letters with the three words "I divorce thee." The very simplicity of this procedure is an incitement to divorce.

19. The law of divorce among Muhammadans in Ceylon, however, is involved in much obscurity, and is hardly understood even in legal circles, perhaps because each district has a custom of its own on the formalities regulating divorce.

AGE AT MARRIAGE.

20. The highest male age at marriage is given by the returns as eighty, and the lowest fifteen; the highest female age as sixty, and the lowest ten. The lowest female age recorded in recent years in England is thirteen, in 1884. The returns do not give any information on a far more interesting point: the mean age of marriage in Ceylon for the whole population, its different races and occupations.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

21. There were 61 mixed marriages registered in 1886, as against 56 in 1885, 82 in 1884, 43 in 1883, 54 in 1882, and 60 in 1881.

The mixed marriages registered in 1886 were as follows:—

Between European and Burgher ...	9	Between Burgher and Tamil ...	6
Between European and Sinhalese ...	3	Between Sinhalese and Tamil ...	26
Between European and Tamil ...	1	Other mixed marriages ...	1
Between Burgher and Sinhalese ...	15		

22. The number of buildings registered for the solemnisation of Christian marriages up to December 31, 1886, was 633, of which 404 were Roman Catholic, 63 Wesleyan, 36 Church of England, and the rest of other denominations. The number of marriages solemnised by Christian ministers was 1,622, out of a total of 20,207 registered marriages.

* Since the above was put in type, I have obtained the figures for the Kandyans (see table XVII.). The average number of divorces among them yearly for the years 1871 to 1886 is 162, or 2·2 per cent. of the average number of marriages. The average number of divorces for the other communities (save Muhammadan) for the years 1882 to 1886 (I cannot get the figures for the previous years) is 19, or ·2 per cent. of the marriages (see table XVIII.)—*i. e.*, one-eleventh of the percentage amongst the Kandyans.

SIGNATURES IN MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

23. Steps have been taken to include in future returns a column showing the number of married persons who are able to sign their names in the register. The return will be valuable in future years as marking the progress of elementary education.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

24. The births and deaths registered during 1886 and 1885 were as follows :—

	Births Registered.		Deaths Registered.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Males ...	39,956	41,521	35,368	42,693
Females ...	36,880	37,713	31,673	39,215
Total ...	76,836	79,234	67,041	81,908

There was thus a decrease of 2,398 births and of 14,867 deaths, compared with last year.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

25. The male births were to the female in the proportion of 52 to 48 in 1886, and of 52·4 to 47·6 in 1885. The male deaths were to the female in the proportion of 52·7 to 47·3 in 1886, and 52·2 to 47·8 in 1885.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS NOT COMPULSORY.

26. The figures as to births are not of much value for statistical purposes, the registration of births not being compulsory in Ceylon, as it is in England. It is time this serious defect in our vital statistics was cured. It can be done by an ordinance of a few lines. The duty of registering births within a limited time, say 42 days, should be imposed, under a penalty of R10, on the father or mother of the child, or, failing them, on the occupier of the house in which the birth happened, or a person present at the birth or having charge of the child.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE ISLAND.

27. The birth rate for the year was 27·1 per 1,000 in 1886, excluding Indian cooly immigrants, and 27·6 including them, as against 28·0 and 28·3 respectively in 1885. The death rate for the year was 23·7 per 1,000. These rates are calculated on the rough estimate of population referred to in the beginning of paragraph 2. The following two tables B and C have been calculated on the more accurate estimate, and show the population, number of marriages, births, and deaths for each year between 1871 and 1886, and also the annual rates of births, marriages, and deaths to 1,000 living, and the number of persons living to each birth, death, and person married. According to these tables the birth and death rates for 1886 were 27·3 and 23·8 respectively. In 1885 the birth and death rates were 28·3 and 29·3 respectively. The average annual rates for the period 1871–1886 were, for births 27·8, and for deaths 23·1.

Table B.—POPULATION, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1871–1886.

Year.	Estimated population* in the middle of the year.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Registered Births over Deaths.‡
1871	2,417,402	15,025†	30,050	68,856	46,803	22,053
1872	2,451,276	13,452†	26,904	69,573	53,337	16,236
1873	2,461,894	13,578†	27,156	69,702	49,049	20,653
1874	2,516,453	12 854†	25,708	74,698	52,286	22,412
1875	2,530,720	13,115†	26,230	71,102	55,614	15,488
1876	2,573,305	12,712	25,424	77,560	62,580	14,980
1877	2,669,556	21,427	42,854	71,519	84,781	—13,262
1878	2,741,078	12,396	24,792	63,336	75,666	—12,330
1879	2,772 363	12,297	24,594	69,529	57,730	11,799
1880	2,758,785	13,592	27,184	72,318	50,575	21,743
1881	2,755,558	12,075	24,150	74,794	75,012	— 218
1882	2,771,739	13,076	26,152	74,042	54,672	19,317
1883	2,776,315	15,834	31,668	82,240	53,680	28,560
1884	2,784,516	13,721	27,442	87,407	62,398	25,009
1885	2,801,631	10,722	21,444	79,234	81,908	— 2,674
1886	2,812,955	20,212	40,424	76,836	67,041	9,795

* These estimates are calculated on the basis of the enumeration at the last two censuses, assuming that the rate of growth during the intercensal period was maintained during the years 1871 to 1886, and making due allowance for the diminution of the Indian cooly population since 1878.

† No return of Kandyan marriages prior to 1876 exists in this office. The average, therefore, for the years from 1876 to 1885 (exclusive of 1877, during which an unusually large number was registered), amounting to 3,847, has been added to the general marriages under each of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. [P.S.—In view of the more accurate figures I have obtained from the Government Agents as to the Kandyan marriages from 1871 to 1875, since the above was put in type (see table XVII. in appendix), the tables B and C will have to be amended in the following particulars :—

TABLE B.

Year.	Marriages.	Persons married.
1871	31,338	62,676
1872	17,535	35,070
1873	21,950	43,900
1874	23,113	46,226
1875	13,144	26,288

TABLE C.

Year.	Persons married to 1,000 living.	Persons living to one person married.
1871	25·9	39
1872	14·3	70
1873	17·8	56
1874	18·4	54
1875	10·4	96
Mean in 16 years	18·2	83]

‡ Whenever the minus sign is prefixed to the number in this column it denotes that the deaths exceed the births.

Table C.—ANNUAL Rates of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, 1871–1886.

Year.	To 1,000 living. Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Persons living. To one person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1871	13·4	28·5	19·4	75	35	52
1872	11·8	28·4	21·8	85	35	46
1873	11·9	28·3	19·9	84	35	50
1874	11·0	29·7	20·8	91	34	48
1875	11·2	28·1	22·0	89	35	45
1876	10·6	30·1	24·3	94	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·2	26·7	19·7	98	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·4	22·4	94	32	45
1885	8·3	28·3	29·2	120	35	34
1886	15·5	27·3	23·8	64	37	42
Mean in 16 years	11·4	27·8	23·1	90	36	44

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR DIFFERENT PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS.

28. Table II. in the appendix gives the proportion of persons married, births, and deaths to 1,000 of the population for the years 1885 and 1886, for the whole Island, and for each province and district. The year 1886 was distinctly healthier than 1885, throughout the Island. The only districts less healthy this year than the last were Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, and Mátara, and even in those districts the difference between the two years in point of health is slight, except in Galle, where the difference was 5·4 per 1,000.

29. The highest death rate in 1886 was in the Mannár district (42·6 per 1,000), and the lowest (15·4) was in the Negombo district. Colombo comes next to Negombo with 17·5. Negombo and Colombo had higher rates last year than this (22·3) and (18·7) respectively. The health of the Anurádhapura district has improved greatly since last year. The death rate is 35·8 as against 56·1 last year, which was the highest death rate of any district in 1885. Vavuṇiá-Viláṇkuḷam district, too, which had the next highest death rate last year (55·4), shows a great improvement this year, 33·2. Trincomalee district is more than twice as healthy as it was last year (54·3 in 1885 and 26·3 in 1886). The same may almost be said of Kurunégala, Mátalé, and Batticaloa, the rates for which are as follows :—

	1885.	1886.
Kurunégala	48·5	27·7
Mátalé	45·3	24·0
Batticaloa	40·5	24·1

30. In Anurádhapura and Vavuṇiá-Viláṇkuḷam districts, while the death rate has decreased considerably since 1885, the birth rate has increased in Anurádhapura from 32·4 to 39·3, and in Vavuṇiá-Viláṇkuḷam from 27·5 to 32·8. The marriage rate of Anurádhapura has more than doubled itself since 1885, and is nearly six times what it was in 1884 : 25·0 in 1886 to 11·2 in 1885, and 4·5 in 1884. In Vavuṇiá-Viláṇkuḷam district, too, the marriage rate shows an increase from 9·9 to 11·8. Altogether the condition of these districts is very satisfactory, and justifies the policy of Government in recent years of spending large sums of money on their improvement.

31. Among the provinces, the birth rate of the North-Central Province is the next highest after the Eastern Province (39·8), which takes the lead among the provinces. Last year, too, these provinces maintained the same position. The Western Province furnishes the lowest birth rate, 23·8 this year as against 27·5 last year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

32. Table III. in the appendix is a return of the legitimate and illegitimate births registered in 1886. In 1886 the illegitimate births registered were 18,754, and the legitimate 58,082. The percentage of illegitimate to total births was 24·4 which is about six times the average rate (4·8) in England for the years 1875–85.

33 But illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as it would in most European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. In the great majority of cases it means that the parents had contented themselves with the customary or religious ceremonies in contracting marriage, and had failed to comply with the statutory provisions as regards registration of marriage.

34. The highest percentage of illegitimate births is furnished by the Hambantoṭa district (53·8 per cent.). Then come the districts of Kégalla (40·8), Jaffna (40·5), Mullaittívu (38·5), Batticaloa (36·2), Mátara (33·1), Kurunégala (32·1), Badulla (31·6), Anurádhapura (31·1). The lowest percentage is furnished by Mannár (3·7), after which come Colombo (4·7), Kalutara (5·3), Galle (8·6), Puttalam (10·3), Negombo (14·9), Kandy (18·9).

35. The percentage of illegitimate births among the different nationalities in 1886 was as follows :—

Muhammadans	·8	Siṇhalese	24·4
Europeans	2·1	Tamils	42·4
Burghers	3·0	Others	9·8
Indian Cooly Immigrants	13·2		

It is noteworthy that the Muhammadans show the smallest percentage (·8) of illegitimate births. Has this any connection with their peculiar marriage laws and customs?

36. Probably the low percentage (3·7) of Mannar district is due to the fact of its population being largely Muhammadan and Christian. At the last census the district contained 6,658 Muhammadans, 11,778 Christians (chiefly Catholics), 2,957 Hindus, and 55 others.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

37. There was an excess of births over deaths throughout the Island amounting to 9,795. The births exceeded the deaths in every district save the following, where the excess of deaths was as noted below:—

Western Province ...	Kalutara	307
	Ratnapura	319
Northern Province ...	Jaffna	355
	Mannar	31
	Vavuṇiá-Viláṇkulam and Mullaittivu ...	6
Southern Province ...	Galle	1,045

The excess of deaths over births in Galle was remarkably high. Last year the births in that district exceeded the deaths by nearly the same number, 993.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

38. Out of the total number of deaths (67,041) in the Island in 1886, 11,721, or 17·5 per cent., took place under the age of one year; 22,983, or 34·3 per cent., under five years.

39. I regret that the returns do not enable me to give the mortality of males and females at several periods of life. The infant mortality must be very great in Ceylon, though it can hardly be so great as in the second city of England, Liverpool, where out of 10,000 children born alive only 5,396 live five years, and where, owing to this dreadful mortality, a special system of insurance has been devised to provide them with coffins and burial ceremonies.

40. If we had tables in Ceylon prepared as carefully as in European countries, it would be possible to follow any large number of people through life, and point out not merely at what age, but of what causes, they would propably die, and how many of each sex would probably survive year by year. It is commonly said that the present generation of Ceylonese, owing to the change in habits due to the influence of western civilisation, is neither so long lived nor so healthy and vigorous as their fathers and grandfathers. It is desirable to test the truth of this statement. The Registrar-General's returns hardly throw any light on the point.

CENTENARIANS.

41. 101 persons are shown as having died in 1886 at the age of 100 years and upwards. Of these 48 belonged to Colombo district, 19 to Kalutara, 14 to Kégalla, and 13 to Negombo, or, in all, 94 to the Western Province. In 1885 there were reported to have died 140 centenarians, of whom 128 belonged to the Western Province.

I think inquiry would have shown that the great majority of these claimants to centenarian honours were much below the hundred years. Almost any old, decrepit man is popularly said to be "over 100 years" (*siyatatedi*). It is to be hoped that the diminution in the number of centenarians this year, as compared with the last, is due to the progress of education, and to a growing hesitation on the part of the people to accept statements of marvellous longevity except on good evidence.

DEATH RATE AMONG DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES.

42. The death rate in 1886 amongst the different races in Ceylon was as follows:—

Europeans ...	11·6 per 1,000.		Moors ...	27·4 per 1,000.	
Burghers ...	13·1	„	Malays ...	21·3	„
Sinhalese ...	23·6	„	Others ...	11·9	„
Tamils (including immigrant coolies)	24·6	„			

The low rate among the Europeans is no doubt due to the fact that as a rule only those come out to the East who have a good physique and are believed to be likely to stand the change of climate. Besides, children, among whom the death rate is usually highest, return to their native country, as also the sick and the old, on the first approach of illness.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES OF CEYLON AND SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

43. The death rate in some of the principal countries of Europe in 1885 was as follows:—

England and Wales...	19·0 per 1,000.		Prussia ...	25·7 per 1,000.	
Denmark ...	17·9	„	The Netherlands ...	21·0	„
Norway ...	16·4	„	Belgium ...	20·1	„
Sweden ...	17·8	„	France ...	22·0	„
Austria ...	29·9	„	Italy ...	26·6	„
Hungary ...	31·4	„	The death rate of Ceylon in 1886 was	23·8	„
Switzerland ...	21·1	„			
German Empire ...	25·7	„	The mean death rate in Ceylon for 1871–86 was 23·1.		

I regret that I am unable to give the death rate of the principal towns in Ceylon, for comparison with the rates of towns in other countries.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

44. Of the total number of deaths registered in Ceylon in 1886, viz., 67,041, 14,436, or 21·5 per cent. of the total deaths are attributed to fever (the returns unfortunately do not distinguish the different kinds of fever); 6,907, or 10·3 per cent., to dysentery; 4,771, or 7·1 per cent., to infantile convulsions; and 4,375, or 6·5 per cent., to convulsions.

These four causes account for 45·4 per cent. of the total deaths. 3,885 deaths are attributed to diarrhœa, 3,162 to inflammation, 2,992 to teething rash, 3,214 to rickets, 2,562 to anæmia, 1,936 to phthisis, 1,510 to want of breast-milk, 1,483 to collapse, 1,361 to parasitic worms, 675 to syphilis, 214 to parangi, 51 to leprosy, 919 to child-birth, 479 to puerperal convulsions, 462 to small-pox (as against 726 in 1885), 893 to cholera and choleraic diarrhœa (as against 1,294 in 1885), and the rest to other diseases.

45. The return of the causes of death is not to be trusted, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of those who report the deaths and of the officers to whom they are reported. Many of the scientific terms are not understood. Often the cause of death is stated so insufficiently and vaguely that it is impossible to say to what heading the deaths should be referred. "Inflammation," which I believe is intended to mean inflammation of the cellular tissue, such as erysipelas, is understood by the registrars to be the equivalent of the Siṇhalese *idimilla* and Tamil *vikkam*, which mean simple swelling. This is reported as the cause of 3,162 deaths. By "convulsions" the registrars understand the Tamil and Siṇhalese *sanni*, which Winslow in his dictionary explains as affection of the brain, apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, delirium from fever, epilepsy, spasmodic cholera, &c. "Teething rash" accounts for 2,992 deaths. This is not, I believe, recognised by medical men as a cause of death. Perhaps all diseases connectd with dentition are meant. Two deaths are attributed to vaccination—probably by an anti-vaccinationist. It would be interesting to know what they were really due to. Three deaths (two in Colombo and one in Kurunegala) are attributed to starvation, one to drunkenness.

Forty-eight deaths are attributed to hydrophobia. If this number is not an exaggeration, it shows the need in Ceylon for those precautionary measures which, though involving some cruelty to dogs, have been found efficacious in Berlin, and quite recently in London.

46. Greater precision and accuracy in the statement of the causes of death is urgently needed. As an eminent authority has stated: "One of the most important uses of a classification of deaths by their alleged causes, when it has been carried out year after year for a considerable period, is that it enables those who are engaged in preventive medicine, or who are studying the natural history of diseases, to compare the mortality from each cause in successive years, and thus to test in some measure the effect of sanitary interference, of climatetic differences, and of other agencies by which the prevalence of diseases may be affected." It is an important and necessary step towards teaching the people how to live a longer, healthier, and happier life.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS: SUICIDES.

47. Four hundred and twenty-eight deaths are attributed to falls from trees (no doubt mostly toddy drawers from cocoanut trees), 333 deaths to drowning, 182 to snake bites, 55 to hanging, 20 to wild beasts, 8 to crocodiles, 7 to lightning, 1 to sunstroke, 2 to rat bites, 5 to wasp stings, 1 to the bite of a Brahmin lizard (Tamil, *aranai*, Siṇhalese, *hikkanala*, which has popularly the reputation of biting seldom, but never except with fatal effect on the patient), 4 persons are reported to have been run over by trains, 2 by carts. The large number of deaths by falls from trees and by drowning indicate that toddy-drawing and fishing, which are among the chief occupations of the masses of the people, are the most dangerous.

There were 86 cases of suicide registered, of which more than half (55) were by hanging, 13 by drowning, 11 by poison, 6 by gunshot or stab. Last year (1885) there were 93 suicides, and 87 in 1884. The mean annual rate of suicide per million living during the last seven years is 30. In England it was for the ten years 1871–80, 70.

MURDERS AND EXECUTIONS.

48. Fifty-one deaths are attributed to murder and other kinds of homicide, of which 41 were Siṇhalese, six Tamils, three immigrants, and one other. There were 54 deaths attributed to this cause in 1885.

The very large number of 20 men were judicially executed in 1886, of whom 17 were Siṇhalese, one immigrant (*i.e.*, Indian cooly), and two others. In 1885 there were eight executions; in 1884, ten; in 1883, seven. To the 20 men executed in 1886 must be added one who anticipated the hangman by hanging himself while under committal for trial in the Batticaloa jail on an admitted charge of murder.

INDEXING OF REGISTERS.

49. This work has not been done for several years, and the reference to registers of births, marriages, and deaths by the public is impeded. The present clerical staff is said to be too hard worked to find time to attend to the indexing. Even if the work were done the full benefit of it would not be experienced in the present state of the record-room.

RECORD OFFICE.

50. The condition of the records of the head office in Colombo is deplorable, and demands urgent relief. The accommodation in the record-room, built in 1878, has long since been exhausted, and the records of the Lands Department, and of the Department of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and the notarial duplicates, have overflowed into every part of the office. They have not merely filled the numerous presses which occupy all the available space outside the record-room, but are lying on the tops of the presses and tables and on the floor, to the great hindrance of the public business and the discomfort of the large clerical staff of the office. It is needless to say that no arrangment of the records is possible, nor can even their safety be provided for. Valuable documents may now be easily stolen or tampered with, and incalculable public loss inflicted. How far the facilities that now exist for fraud have been taken advantage of is not known, no verification having taken place since 1878.

There is no reform more urgently needed in the department than the reorganisation of the record office, and it is engaging my close attention.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, *April* 30, 1887.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

I.—ESTIMATED Population and number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registered in 1885 and 1886.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1885.					1886.				
	Estimated population in the middle of the year.	Marriages, including Kandyan.†	Births.§	Deaths.§	Excess of births over deaths.‡	Estimated population in the middle of the year.	Marriages, including Kandyan.†	Births.§	Deaths.§	Excess of births over deaths.‡
CEYLON...	2,828,077	10,722	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	2,829,730	20,212	76,836	67,041	9,795
Western ...	928,388	4,261	25,501	20,603	4,898	931,476	4,453	22,195	18,797	3,398
North-Western ...	290,884	1,366	9,230	12,397	— 3,167	290,885	7,046	10,541	7,336	3,205
Central ...	473,818	897	11,818	14,190	— 2,372	473,874	2,772	11,811	10,424	1,387
Uva ...	168,004	481	4,591	5,290	— 699	168,006	1,776	5,182	4,530	652
North-Central ...	65,320	325	2,116	3,666	— 1,550	65,011	718	2,558	2,328	230
Northern ...	315,221	1,109	8,621	9,924	— 1,303	313,479	1,340	8,370	8,762	— 392
Eastern ...	132,268	203	4,648	5,652	— 1,004	133,242	302	5,302	3,264	2,038
Southern ...	454,178	2,080	12,709	10,186	2,523	453,757	1,805	10,877	11,600	— 723
Western Province.										
Colombo ...	403,055	1,969	9,552	7,534	2,018	404,127	2,081	8,471	7,070	1,401
Negombo ...	125,410	638	4,495	2,802	1,693	127,221	693	4,232	1,963	2,269
Kégalla ...	120,319	360	3,313	3,569	— 256	120,437	465	2,725	2,371	354
Ratnapura ...	107,324	394	3,363	2,960	403	107,276	379	2,938	3,257	— 319
Kalutara ...	172,280	900	4,778	3,738	1,040	172,415	835	3,829	4,136	— 307
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	211,431	1,003	7,104	10,252	— 3,148	211,197	6,460	8,379	5,860	2,519
Puttalam ...	79,453	363	2,126	2,145	— 19	79,688	586	2,162	1,476	686
Central Province.										
Kandy ...	287,331	595	7,016	8,245	— 1,229	286,966	1,430	6,697	6,402	295
Mátalé ...	85,359	215	2,205	3,869	— 1,664	85,090	305	2,377	2,039	338
Nuwara Eliya ...	101,128	87	2,597	2,076	521	101,818	1,037	2,737	1,983	754
Uva Province.										
Badulla ...	168,004	481	4,591	5,290	— 699	168,006	1,776	5,182	4,530	652
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	65,320	325	2,116	3,666	— 1,550	65,011	718	2,558	2,328	230
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	279,127	885	7,567	8,184	— 617	277,649	1,082	7,020	7,375	— 355
Mannár ...	21,054	155	641	906	— 265	20,966	177	862	893	— 31
Mullaittívu ... / V.-Világkulam ...	15,040	69	413	834	— 421	14,864	81	488	494	— 6
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	110,648	128	4,131	4,478	— 347	111,766	199	4,558	2,700	1,858
Trincomalee ...	21,620	75	517	1,174	— 657	21,476	103	744	564	180
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	217,803	1,105	5,840	4,847	993	217,222	936	4,959	6,004	— 1,045
Matara ...	160,582	749	4,379	3,134	1,245	160,930	661	3,698	3,569	129
Hambantota ...	75,789	226	2,490	2,205	285	75,605	208	2,220	2,027	193

II.—PROPORTIONS of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the estimated Population for 1885 and 1886

Province and District.	1885.—To 1,000 persons. Persons Married.‖	Births §	Deaths.§	1886.—To 1,000 persons. Persons Married.‖	Births.§	Deaths.§
CEYLON ...	8·2	28·0	29·0	15·4	27·1	23·7
Western ...	9·8	27·5	22·2	10·2	23·8	20·2
North-Western ...	10·2	31·7	42·6	52·6	36·2	25·2
Central ...	4·1	24·9	29·9	12·6	24·9	22·0
Uva ...	6·0	27·3	31·5	22·1	30·8	27·0
North-Central ...	11·2	32·4	56·1	25·0	39·3	35·8
Northern ...	7·3	27·3	31·5	8·9	26·7	27·9
Eastern ...	4·7	34·4	42·7	6·9	39·8	24·5
Southern ...	9·5	28·0	22·4	8·3	24·0	25·6
Western Province.						
Colombo ...	10·6	23·7	18·7	10·4	21·0	17·5
Negombo ...	10·4	35·8	22·3	11·1	33·3	15·4
Kégalla ...	6·3	27·5	29·7	8·1	22·6	19·7
Ratnapura ...	7·5	31·3	27·6	7·2	27·4	30·4
Kalutara ...	11·3	27·7	21·7	5·2	22·2	24·0
North-Western Province.						
Kurunégala ...	9·9	33·6	48·5	32·1	39·7	27·7
Puttalam ...	11·0	26·7	27·0	17·6	27·1	18·5

* The estimate of the population is based on the census of Feb. 17, 1881, and subsequent returns of births and deaths.
† By registrars and ministers.
‡ Whenever the minus sign is prefixed to the numbers in these columns, it denotes that the deaths exceed the births.
§ Registration of births is not compulsory, but of deaths is.
‖ The figures for marriages exclude those between Muhammadans, being for registered marriages only.

II.—*continued.*

Province and District.	1885.—To 1,000 persons. Persons Married.*	Births.†	Deaths.	1886.—To 1,000 persons. Persons Married.*	Births.†	Deaths.
Central Province.						
Kandy ...	4·5	24·4	28·7	10·9	23·3	22·3
Mátalé ...	5·4	25 8	45·3	7·7	27·9	24 0
Nuwara Eliya	1 7	25·7	20·5	20·7	26·9	19·5
Uva Province.						
Badulla ...	6 0	27 3	31·5	22·1	30;8	27·0
North-Central Province.						
Anurádhapura	11 2	32·4	56·1	25·0	39 3	35·8
Northern Province.						
Jaffna ...	6·4	27 1	29·3	7 9	25·3	26·6
Mannár ...	21·4	30 4	43·0	24·7	41 1	42·6
Mullaittívu ... / Vavuniyá-Viláṇkuḷam	9 9	27·5	55·4	11·8	32·8	33·2
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa ...	3 6	37 3	40·5	5·3	40·7	24·1
Trincomalee...	9·7	23 9	54·3	13·5	34·6	26·3
Southern Province.						
Galle ...	10·7	26 8	22 2	9·1	22 8	27·6
Mátara ...	9·6	27·3	19·5	8 5	23.0	22·2
Hambantoṭa	6 1	32 8	29 1	5·6	29 4	26·8

III.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births Registered, and percentage of Illegitimate to total Births.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Births Registered. Total Births.	Legitimate. Total.	Legitimate. Males.	Legitimate. Females	Illegitimate.‡ Total.	Illegitimate.‡ Males.	Illegitimate.‡ Females.	Percentage of Illegitimate to total Births.
CEYLON ..	76,836	58,082	30,226	27,856	18,754	9,730	9,024	24·4
Western	22,195	19,250	10,271	8,979	2,945	1,523	1,422	13·3
North-Western	10,541	7,626	3,918	3,708	2,915	1,520	1,395	27·6
Central	11,811	9,121	4,666	4,455	2,690	1,455	1,235	22·8
Uva	5,182	3,546	1,833	1,713	1,636	849	787	31·6
North-Central	2,558	1,763	936	827	795	423	372	31·1
Northern	8,370	5,327	2,654	2,673	3,043	1,549	1,494	36·3
Eastern	5,302	3,422	1,711	1,711	1,880	957	923	35·4
Southern	10,877	8,027	4,237	3,790	2,850	1,454	1,396	26·2
Western Province.								
Colombo	8,471	8,065	4,348	3,717	406	214	192	4·7
Negombo	4,232	3,599	1,895	1,704	633	331	302	14·9
Kégalla	2,725	1,612	825	787	1,113	577	536	40·8
Ratnapura	2,938	2,349	1,229	1,120	589	291	298	20 0
Kalutara	3,829	3,625	1,974	1,651	204	110	94	5·3
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	8,379	5,687	2,908	2,779	2,692	1,398	1,294	32·1
Puttalam	2,162	1,939	1,010	929	223	122	101	10·3
Central Province.								
Kandy	6,697	5,429	2,756	2,673	1,268	692	576	18·9
Mátalé	2,377	1,662	848	814	715	376	339	30·1
Nuwara Eliya	2,737	2,030	1,062	968	707	387	320	25·8
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	5,182	3,546	1,833	1,713	1,636	849	787	31·6
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	2,558	1,763	936	827	795	423	372	31·1
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	7,020	4,176	2,088	2,088	2,844	1,456	1,388	40·5
Mannár	862	830	405	425	32	17	15	3·7
Mullaittívu	234	144	81	63	90	34	56	38·5
Vavuniyá-Viláṇkuḷam ...	254	177	80	97	77	42	35	30·3
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa...	4,558	2,906	1,448	1,458	1,652	837	815	36·2
Trincomalee	744	516	263	253	228	120	108	30·6
Southern Province.								
Galle	4,959	4,530	2,381	2,149	429	225	204	8·6
Mátara	3,698	2,472	1,324	1,148	1,226	632	594	33·1
Hambantoṭa	2,220	1,025	532	493	1,195	597	598	53·8
Nationality.								
European...	140	137	82	55	3	1	2	2·1
Burghers	264	256	140	116	8	3	5	3·0
Sinhalese	52,690	39,850	20,973	18,877	12,840	6,709	6,131	24·4
Tamils	12,013	6,923	3,491	3,432	5,090	2,578	2,512	42·4
Immigrants	5,656	4,910	2,478	2,432	746	404	342	13·2
Moors	5,776	5,728	2,918	2,810	48	24	24	·8
Malays	164	158	81	77	6	3	3	3·6
Others	133	120	63	57	13	8	5	9·8

* The figures for marriages exclude those between Muhammadans, being for registered marriages only.
† Registration of births is not compulsory in Ceylon.
‡ The high percentage of illegitimate births is due mainly to the fact that the parents in contracting marriage are often content with the religious or customary ceremonies, and think little or nothing of the statutory provisions as regards registration.

IV.—RETURN of DEATHS Registered in Ceylon during 1886.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province.		Central Province.			Uva Prov.	North-Cent. Prov.	Northern Province.				Eastern Province.		Southern Province			Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Ivegalla.	Sabaragamuwa.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Matalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya Vilippáldum.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	European.	Burgher.	Siphalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes	67041	7070	4136	196	2371	3257	5860	1476	6402	2039	1983	4530	2328	7375	593	231	263	270	564	6004	4569	2027	76	242	45013	11885	4413	107	190	115
I.—General Diseases—A.																														
Small-pox	462	126	8	—	2	1	2	1	74	—	72	4	—	142	9	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	4	217	145	27	64	5	—
Chicken-pox	25	—	1	6	2	—	—	3	6	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	1	—	—
Measles	165	60	24	5	9	—	8	6	20	—	11	6	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	122	1	21	18	4	—
Fever	14436	1071	581	351	140	407	1808	407	502	299	126	966	336	3258	296	31	70	583	141	973	964	1124	14	45	8656	4264	202	1159	65	31
Elephantiasis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa	893	45	57	24	78	114	211	5	124	20	20	53	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	36	19	1	—	814	2	31	22	—	2
Whooping Cough	103	10	23	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	1	19	6	7	70	—	—
Erysipelas	21	8	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	9	—	1
Pyæmia	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1
II.—B.																														
Rheumatism	579	71	50	19	20	72	8	2	36	8	15	18	12	21	4	—	1	10	2	98	77	35	—	1	499	34	10	31	2	2
Syphilis	675	7	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	4	5	—	466	3	—	1	168	3	7	2	—	—	1	2	534	9	108	—	1
Cancer	85	18	6	6	4	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	4	1	17	—	4	—	2	51	21	3	8	—	—
Scrofula	251	12	9	9	8	4	111	13	11	9	—	1	27	13	5	1	—	1	2	12	2	1	—	1	213	24	1	12	—	—
Phthisis	1936	349	177	68	112	157	210	32	147	38	26	59	25	84	10	7	3	11	9	263	115	34	4	23	1555	172	65	102	10	5
Rickets	3214	402	248	66	330	290	113	9	468	75	150	212	67	20	9	—	4	50	10	401	256	28	—	4	2955	60	11	184	—	—
Diabetis	52	20	6	1	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	28	15	—	9	—	—
Anæmia	2562	425	454	127	73	81	108	21	210	51	19	27	12	31	7	—	2	—	3	580	264	63	—	3	2105	79	206	163	1	5
General Dropsy	607	93	23	11	20	21	19	21	123	38	31	31	25	42	2	3	2	40	6	40	12	4	—	8	189	117	241	48	2	2
Leprosy	51	16	2	2	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	8	3	2	—	1	36	7	2	5	—	—
Parangi	214	4	2	9	2	7	94	1	3	13	—	13	24	—	3	—	—	7	1	14	10	7	—	—	191	14	3	6	—	—
III.—Local Diseases.																														
1.—Nervous System.																														
Diseases of the Brain	26	11	2	2	—	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	14	1	9	—	—	—
Meningitis	10	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	1
Apoplexy	140	31	1	7	1	1	1	33	12	3	6	1	5	—	1	—	—	2	17	16	2	—	3	5	29	38	20	40	5	—
Paralysis	248	83	35	29	7	5	1	5	15	—	2	6	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	28	22	2	1	3	292	10	13	17	2	—
Tetanus	115	25	7	3	3	—	3	2	23	7	11	6	1	17	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	44	21	38	11	—	—
Hydrophobia	48	6	3	2	3	—	3	1	4	1	1	2	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	3	6	5	—	—	36	9	1	2	—	—
Infantile Convulsions	4771	602	373	159	150	260	183	115	216	39	83	286	28	775	55	39	26	257	107	640	258	90	2	23	2758	1267	276	405	30	10
Epilepsy	52	14	8	3	1	2	7	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	41	4	3	2	—	—
Convulsions	4375	387	326	157	129	158	413	138	289	100	64	245	252	889	39	62	35	326	31	167	82	86	2	6	2580	1316	48	418	5	—
Mania	94	12	8	6	13	10	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	17	2	1	—	85	5	—	3	—	—
Collapse	1483	3	—	15	73	—	217	48	251	120	92	162	398	3	36	—	9	50	6	—	—	—	—	—	1244	70	4	165	—	—
2.—The Eye.																														
Conjunctivitis	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

3.—*The Ear.*																															
Ottitis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
4.—*The Nose.*																															
Epistaxis	11	3	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
5.—*Circulatory System.*																															
Heart	55	13	1	2	1	6	1	—	9	2	6	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	4	2	16	6	25	2	—	—
Pericarditis	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Blood Vessels.																															
Sapson of the Glottis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
6.—*Absorbent System.*—Nil.																															
7.—*Ductless Glands.*—Nil.																															
8.—*Respiratory System.*																															
Croup	159	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	1	—	105	—	2	—	38	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	131	11	12	—	—
Bronchitis	142	12	—	1	—	2	2	2	42	10	17	6	1	—	1	—	1	37	3	3	1	1	—	4	18	41	75	4	—	—
Asthma	222	33	10	7	18	—	4	2	13	5	2	16	2	5	—	1	1	2	2	27	66	6	2	2	163	13	78	24	—	—
Pneumonia	236	36	3	13	5	3	16	2	53	17	36	29	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	3	1	64	11	153	4	—	—
Pulmonary Extravas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lung Disease	250	74	38	16	9	7	1	9	19	2	9	5	—	5	1	—	—	1	18	10	23	3	—	7	163	33	31	16	—	—
Pleurisy	278	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	1	—	1	149	26	16	26	31	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	256	5	15	—	—
9.—*Digestive System.*																															
Thrush	311	15	17	30	37	13	11	8	143	10	10	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	—	272	4	1	33	—	1
Teething Rash	2992	216	93	160	163	166	951	69	402	204	12	26	219	89	—	2	—	189	2	19	9	1	—	1	2456	231	11	289	1	3
Quinsy	53	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	3	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	40	—	10	—	—
Tonsilitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sloughing Sore Throat	45	7	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	17	—	1	30	—	7	6	1	—
Gastritis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Enteritis	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	6907	743	419	106	258	310	330	159	1011	287	300	576	279	186	103	8	13	103	35	967	532	182	5	15	5387	585	523	366	14	12
Ulceration	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Fistula	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	3885	337	306	66	38	357	39	49	571	88	181	573	58	108	14	13	26	221	20	507	275	36	7	24	2540	416	706	182	6	4
Stricture of Intestines	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Constipation	20	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	8	2	9	—	—	—
Colic	255	11	3	1	3	2	6	2	35	16	10	13	20	46	14	1	3	34	16	10	8	1	1	1	95	98	10	47	2	1
Hernia	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	6	—	1
Parasitic Worms	1361	379	177	116	79	58	190	26	100	87	10	11	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	103	1	—	1	5	1155	40	18	120	11	11
Hœmorrhoids	232	65	16	21	7	5	1	5	15	9	3	11	2	4	2	—	—	14	—	38	14	—	—	1	196	22	4	9	—	—
Hepatitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	135	14	6	3	1	15	—	4	3	1	8	2	1	42	4	1	3	6	2	13	4	2	1	—	44	52	15	22	—	1
Liver Disease	27	7	—	3	2	—	4	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	11	3	10	1	—	—
Splenitis	8	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—
Peritonitis	13	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	6	—	—	—
Ascites	26	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	5	3	14	2	—	1
Pharyngitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.—*Urinary System.*																															
Bright's Disease	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Diseases of Kidney	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Bladder	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (Gonorrhœal)	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	25	7	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	19	5	—	1	—	—

IV.—RETURN OF DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province.		Central Province.			Uva Prov.	North-Cent. Prov.	Northern Province.				Eastern Province		Southern Province.			Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kégalla.	Saharagamuwa.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittívu.	Vavuniya-Vilánkulam	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
11.—*Generative System.*																														
Hydrocele	45	1	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	1	2	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	8	2	—	—	1	32	3	2	6	—	1
12.—*Diseases of Women.*																														
Menorrhagia	18	4	3	1	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	13	1	3	1	—	—
Premature Labour	6	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Convulsions	479	91	21	18	62	27	18	6	14	4	2	16	11	93	16	7	4	8	13	27	15	6	—	3	306	121	4	45	—	—
Childbirth	919	59	29	31	34	23	159	48	137	85	42	91	75	4	—	—	—	18	21	31	15	17	1	3	665	69	93	84	4	—
Diseases of the Womb	14	9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	1	—	—
13.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																														
Mortification	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14.—*Cellular Tissue.*																														
Inflammation	3162	248	167	120	118	86	316	68	322	67	39	246	189	343	49	23	16	267	31	261	152	34	—	4	2110	670	27	345	4	2
Abscess	77	11	—	—	7	1	1	2	7	5	1	2	—	7	7	—	—	24	1	—	—	1	—	2	20	24	12	19	—	—
15.—*Cutaneous System.*																														
Urticaria	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	55	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	27	—	—
Eczema	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	247	42	10	16	4	7	20	6	12	8	1	43	29	5	—	—	—	1	3	8	11	21	—	—	211	19	10	6	1	—
Boil	521	66	32	20	29	30	18	17	47	16	18	50	11	29	11	1	—	13	3	44	60	6	—	—	429	63	2	25	2	—
Carbuncle	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	5	5	1	1	—	—
Gangrene	21	1	4	—	1	5	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	—	—	—
IV.—*Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.*																														
Premature Birth	127	4	1	—	4	31	1	—	17	1	8	44	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	2	1	—	—	1	76	10	37	3	—	—
Old Age	1483	275	136	42	106	132	16	10	61	28	44	106	2	160	—	—	—	1	5	252	85	22	1	14	1135	196	64	62	10	1
Debility	516	31	5	5	30	10	9	26	121	29	105	30	—	19	63	6	7	9	3	4	4	—	4	3	103	55	283	67	—	1
V.—Poisons.																														
Delirium Tremens	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake-bite	182	13	8	12	4	5	26	13	12	3	1	15	6	17	4	1	2	19	—	4	7	10	—	—	131	41	—	10	—	—
Other Poisons	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—
Blood Poison	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

VI.—Injuries.																															
Accident or Negligence.																															
Want of Breast-milk	1510	6	6	—	35	235	41	10	218	142	180	369	95	—	—	—	—	1	1	27	38	106	—	—	1109	34	326	37	1	3
Fractures and Contusions	155	33	10	4	23	18	9	1	10	1	3	6	—	6	—	—	1	7	—	19	3	1	3	—	119	15	13	5	—	—
Burns and Scalds	84	6	4	4	3	4	6	—	22	1	15	5	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	4	1	—	1	46	5	29	3	—	—
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab	78	8	6	1	4	10	12	4	12	3	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	64	9	1	4	—	—
Poison	35	6	2	—	5	2	—	—	10	1	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25	2	6	1	—	—
Drowning	333	39	19	17	4	11	12	7	34	5	6	5	4	68	2	3	—	26	2	49	13	7	3	2	188	94	16	24	—	6
Fall from Trees	428	47	61	11	47	29	30	8	51	10	7	16	1	18	3	—	—	6	1	62	16	4	—	—	375	35	5	13	—	—
Suffocation	10	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	1	—	—
Lightning Strokes	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1
Starvation	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Stung by Wasp	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Run over by a Train	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Run over by a Cart	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Killed by Elephant	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Buffalo	9	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—
Do. Crocodile	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Bear	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Deer	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Bull	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do. Cow	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Wild Boar	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Kabaragoya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rat bite	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bitten by Brahmin Lizard... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wounds	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccination	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide.																															
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab	6	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
Poison	11	6	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	1
Drowning	13	3	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—
Hanging	55	12	8	3	1	3	1	1	4	—	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	—	—	44	6	2	3	—	—
VII.—Surgical Operations.—*Nil.*																															
VIII.—Human Parasites.—*Nil.*																															
IX.—Congential Malformations.—*Nil.*																															
X.—Murder, Manslaughter, Hanging (*Execution*), *and other* Violent Deaths *not classed Homicide.*																															
Murder, &c.	51	13	7	5	2	4	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	1	—	—	41	6	3	1	—	—
Execution.																															
Hanging	20	6	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	2	—	—
Sudden Deaths, cause not ascertained ...	64	2	3	—	—	3	16	1	10	2	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	1	1	38	2	20	2	—	—
Causes not specified	786	74	41	10	24	16	20	11	266	39	126	75	26	8	2	—	—	25	—	14	4	5	2	2	177	51	505	43	2	4
BIRTHS { *Males*	39956	4562	2084	2226	1402	1520	4306	1132	3448	1224	1449	2682	1359	3544	422	115	122	2285	383	2606	1956	1129	83	143	27682	6069	2882	2942	84	71
BIRTHS { *Females*	36880	3909	1745	2006	1323	1418	4073	1030	3249	1153	1288	2500	1199	3476	440	119	132	2273	361	2353	1742	1091	57	121	25008	5944	2774	2834	80	62
Both Sexes	76836	8471	3829	4232	2725	2938	8379	2162	6697	2377	2737	5182	2558	7020	862	234	254	4558	744	4959	3698	2220	140	264	52690	12013	5656	5776	164	133

V *a*.—RETURN OF DEATHS OF MALES at different Ages, amongst the different Nationalities, Registered in Ceylon, during 1886.

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages.	Ages at Death. Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 95.	95 years and under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Ages unknown.
Western.																					
Colombo ...	Europeans ...	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	62	5	2	2	3	1	9	1	1	6	6	9	5	6	3	2	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	2695	289	108	129	112	90	205	108	124	134	251	240	205	256	150	177	73	22	22	—
	Tamils ...	172	28	6	3	6	3	9	1	7	14	28	13	18	15	11	8	2	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	237	17	2	4	4	4	6	3	6	11	62	59	33	22	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	535	115	27	27	19	19	47	23	20	31	44	45	31	40	20	18	5	2	1	1
	Malays ...	63	11	4	4	—	2	7	1	1	1	7	4	5	5	5	4	1	1	—	—
	Others ...	35	3	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Kalutara ..	Europeans ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	1860	182	54	86	72	62	160	74	78	65	157	145	162	214	146	127	53	17	6	—
	Tamils ...	37	5	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	4	6	7	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	260	43	33	10	21	12	24	10	7	6	9	18	11	14	17	16	8	—	1	—
	Malays ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	Burghers ...	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	801	130	21	38	33	26	52	24	31	36	69	54	79	87	40	43	26	3	9	—
	Tamils ...	162	30	13	11	4	2	10	4	4	1	13	6	20	22	13	4	—	2	1	2
	Immigrants ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	6	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	46	20	—	1	1	—	4	1	1	1	6	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kégalla ...	Sinhalese ...	1092	127	29	47	59	30	117	42	38	19	78	104	110	103	69	60	35	16	8	1
	Tamils ...	28	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	106	20	3	4	7	3	7	5	2	5	20	11	10	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	47	9	—	—	1	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	7	6	2	3	—	1	—	—
	Others ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	Europeans ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	1646	319	57	95	92	71	131	49	40	50	71	122	114	164	123	78	45	26	—	—
	Tamils ...	16	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	67	14	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	6	14	10	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
North-Western.																					
Kurunégala ...	Burghers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	2894	586	72	95	100	60	158	95	106	135	335	330	297	299	108	65	37	16	—	—
	Tamils ...	83	13	—	—	2	—	3	4	—	5	12	16	15	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	36	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	8	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	129	24	4	2	4	2	8	12	5	6	12	18	10	16	3	1	1	1	—	—
	Malays ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Others ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Puttalam	Burghers	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	455	57	15	19	12	9	28	23	13	18	57	60	49	45	20	21	4	5	—	—	—	
	Tamils	175	31	2	4	—	—	5	4	3	10	42	27	18	17	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Moors	146	34	2	3	7	1	5	4	4	9	17	18	11	14	10	6	1	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	
	Others	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Central.																							
Kandy	Europeans	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Burghers	7	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	2212	374	60	85	119	103	189	107	96	106	192	167	167	216	106	73	29	11	—	—	—	2
	Tamils	96	14	2	4	3	—	3	—	5	2	22	12	11	11	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	975	305	34	48	40	25	40	33	26	42	143	119	70	20	19	6	2	—	—	—	3	
	Moors	158	31	8	9	7	6	13	8	7	7	14	16	5	14	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Others	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mátalé	Europeans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	842	203	28	23	35	16	56	30	28	26	74	79	72	88	47	24	7	6	—	—	—	
	Tamils	40	11	2	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	5	7	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	171	33	4	2	2	4	7	2	—	11	41	34	15	12	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	Moors	60	9	3	2	5	3	3	2	1	2	5	5	7	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	Others	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya	Europeans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Burghers	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	559	129	17	18	31	18	53	22	21	9	40	44	47	46	32	14	14	4	—	—	—	
	Tamils	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	513	198	24	20	18	14	22	11	17	26	79	35	20	17	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	
	Moors	8	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Province of Uva.																							
Badulla	Burghers	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	2058	374	85	86	139	96	179	71	78	57	150	186	187	208	79	44	31	8	—	—	—	
	Tamils	44	7	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	11	5	6	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	242	67	5	14	9	5	7	7	8	17	37	24	20	15	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	
	Moors	69	15	2	3	3	—	5	5	1	3	3	8	6	9	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Others	8	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North-Central.																							
Anurádhapura	Sinhalese	1024	250	19	38	44	25	69	38	28	51	98	99	93	79	52	19	8	4	—	—	10	
	Tamils	68	12	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	15	8	6	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	72	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	8	7	22	11	8	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Moors	108	24	6	1	3	3	5	6	6	6	16	9	11	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Northern.																							
Jaffna	Europeans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Burghers	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Tamils	3471	567	190	144	132	91	270	149	96	102	256	315	322	337	255	147	83	15	—	—	—	
	Moors	116	13	3	—	1	1	9	14	14	10	14	6	5	6	5	10	5	—	—	—	—	
Mannár	Europeans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Tamils	288	67	21	5	8	8	20	9	8	11	35	29	27	23	8	7	1	1	—	—	—	
	Moors	158	60	6	7	6	2	9	6	4	2	14	9	12	10	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	

V *a*.—RETURN OF DEATHS OF MALES—*continued*.

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages.	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35	35 years and under 45	45 years and under 55	55 years and under 65	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85	85 years and under 95.	95 years and under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Ages unknown.
Mullaittívu	Burghers	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sighalese	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	113	14	4	1	3	3	9	2	5	1	14	17	18	12	4	3	3	—	—	—
	Moors	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuṇiya-Vilāṅkulam	Sighalese	17	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	117	17	4	—	4	2	7	3	3	3	22	17	13	9	8	4	1	—	—	—
	Moors	10	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern																					
Batticaloa	Burghers	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sighalese	80	20	2	4	1	2	7	4	4	4	7	7	4	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	815	207	57	45	31	23	57	28	25	15	51	92	60	59	36	16	12	1	—	—
	Moors	483	148	24	15	25	7	29	18	14	10	35	32	48	29	18	23	8	—	—	—
Trincōmalee	Europeans	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sighalese	23	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Tamils	183	38	1	5	3	1	3	9	7	11	25	30	21	15	8	4	2	—	—	—
	Moors	52	18	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	6	3	8	3	2	1	—	—	—
	Malays	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Southern.																					
Galle	Europeans	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	27	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	5	1	9	1	3	—	—	—	—
	Sighalese	2762	287	140	122	144	107	272	131	99	101	203	193	206	291	232	149	63	21	1	—
	Tamils	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	10	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	225	37	16	12	5	6	14	10	15	10	22	14	14	17	18	10	3	2	—	—
	Malays	6	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Others	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátara	Burghers	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Sighalese	1850	248	71	74	117	69	144	81	71	66	147	167	142	193	136	75	30	19	—	—
	Tamils	11	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	51	3	1	3	1	1	5	3	—	1	2	1	3	5	10	6	4	2	—	—
	Others	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantoṭa	Burghers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sighalese	962	166	27	34	56	38	87	43	20	30	96	91	60	109	42	38	12	11	2	—
	Tamils	14	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	24	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
	Malays	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Others	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	35368	6160	1350	1432	1577	1094	2616	1373	1229	1361	3309	3286	3003	3353	1945	1356	625	226	51	22

V b.—RETURN OF DEATHS OF FEMALES at different Ages, amongst the different Nationalities, Registered in Ceylon, during 1886.

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages.	Ages at Death. Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 95.	95 years and under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Ages Unknown.
Western.																					
Colombo ...	Europeans	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	53	9	1	3	1	—	2	1	1	7	5	5	7	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	2401	285	123	135	128	77	198	100	124	121	221	169	157	163	110	168	61	29	24	1
	Tamils	142	25	9	6	3	8	8	2	6	6	19	12	11	13	4	4	3	2	1	—
	Immigrants	126	10	—	6	3	4	2	2	5	8	38	31	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	445	83	25	23	24	11	33	26	24	25	38	34	20	26	18	21	12	2	—	—
	Malays	48	8	3	4	1	2	6	4	2	4	2	4	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	16	3	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara...	Burghers	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	1666	158	70	111	113	73	174	65	55	78	159	112	98	129	86	113	42	19	11	—
	Tamils	25	1	4	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	6	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	232	46	22	20	14	7	28	12	8	11	15	12	8	18	14	13	3	—	1	—
Negombo	Burghers	7	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	712	110	23	38	33	17	46	26	21	36	62	52	65	62	43	44	23	7	3	1
	Tamils	142	31	6	8	4	5	7	2	5	9	12	7	20	11	5	5	4	1	—	—
	Immigrants	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	41	13	1	5	2	—	4	—	1	2	7	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
	Others	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	Sinhalese	981	134	27	53	78	45	119	25	25	44	93	72	54	65	64	42	20	15	5	—
	Tamils	14	1	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	82	9	2	7	3	3	7	—	2	10	22	8	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Moors	19	3	1	2	1	—	3	—	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	Burghers	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	1449	364	58	94	116	63	132	41	33	44	95	59	61	100	65	77	30	17	—	—
	Tamils	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	50	8	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	7	10	6	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
	Moors	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.																					
Kurunégala ...	Burghers	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	2531	490	54	111	74	73	160	81	99	175	327	262	246	186	101	55	24	13	—	—
	Tamils	62	10	—	3	4	3	5	—	3	1	8	14	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	22	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	90	16	2	6	5	2	7	5	2	9	10	5	11	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

V b.—RETURN OF DEATHS OF FEMALES—*continued.*

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages	Ages at Death. Under 1 year.	1 year & under 2.	2 years & under 3.	3 years & under 4.	4 years & under 5.	5 years & under 10.	10 years & under 15.	15 years & under 20.	20 years & under 25.	25 years & under 35.	35 years & under 45.	45 years & under 55.	55 years & under 65	65 years & under 75.	75 years & under 85.	85 years & under 95.	95 years & under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Ages unknown.
North-Western—*contd.*																					
Puttalam	Burghers	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	412	55	15	25	18	7	23	12	28	74	62	31	39	24	12	15	4	7	1	—
	Tamils	153	40	3	4	3	—	5	1	8	7	32	23	13	9	1	1	3	—	—	—
	Moors	116	29	2	3	1	2	5	4	3	7	20	17	8	5	8	1	1	—	—	—
	Malays	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Central.																					
Kandy	Europeans	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	1877	300	66	85	116	97	194	91	72	99	170	133	129	141	97	58	24	6	—	—
	Tamils	70	17	2	—	2	1	3	3	2	7	5	9	4	8	2	2	2	1	—	—
	Immigrants	855	291	30	42	41	21	44	25	18	29	151	72	44	17	13	1	4	1	—	11
	Moors	113	20	5	5	7	4	12	11	7	4	8	10	7	6	3	3	1	—	—	—
	Malays	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé	Sinhalese	695	166	18	21	29	24	58	18	24	37	78	62	56	49	30	11	8	4	—	2
	Tamils	41	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	2	8	10	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	124	28	4	7	4	5	6	6	4	8	28	13	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	55	14	2	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	9	2	4	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	Europeans	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	450	88	16	21	44	26	62	16	12	16	35	20	27	29	22	20	3	1	—	2
	Tamils	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	416	169	21	19	19	7	19	7	8	28	68	25	11	4	6	3	1	1	—	—
	Moors	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	Europeans	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	1814	352	69	80	137	83	177	85	51	78	183	108	142	136	49	47	26	10	—	1
	Tamils	24	6	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	208	63	7	7	7	3	6	9	5	15	42	23	5	6	2	1	—	—	2	5
	Moors	42	16	1	2	2	—	3	2	1	—	5	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Malays	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Others	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

North-Central.																						
Anurádhapura ...	Siṇhalese	893	150	16	33	40	19	59	45	62	72	132	75	73	45	26	15	4	7	—	10
	Tamils	52	7	1	2	2	—	1	4	3	4	12	6	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	37	1	—	2	—	—	3	3	2	2	10	5	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	82	17	2	6	—	4	5	2	5	7	11	9	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Others	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Northern.																						
Jaffna	Burghers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Tamils	3678	533	162	177	139	107	307	141	95	138	349	312	297	377	269	189	71	16	—	—
	Moors	102	6	1	2	2	2	15	12	13	13	11	2	4	11	4	3	1	—	—	—
	Others	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár	Tamils	277	64	16	7	9	3	7	5	7	21	46	34	22	16	13	5	2	—	—	—
	Moors	168	58	10	6	5	7	12	4	3	5	11	10	15	6	5	8	3	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	Tamils	101	22	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	7	14	7	11	6	3	3	5	—	—	—
	Moors	5	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vavuṇiya-Világkulam	Siṇhalese	14	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	90	19	5	3	2	4	—	5	1	6	12	11	10	3	5	2	—	—	—	—
	Moors	15	7	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern.																						
Batticaloa ...	Burghers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese	93	19	1	6	4	3	5	4	1	7	12	14	4	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	760	190	65	45	34	20	59	18	35	26	78	43	57	39	27	17	6	1	—	—
	Moors	463	141	28	25	23	13	41	22	15	12	32	37	27	22	11	10	4	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	Europeans	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese	28	7	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	4	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	201	41	9	7	8	5	6	5	14	13	30	12	12	15	14	8	2	—	—	—
	Moors	49	10	—	1	—	2	3	2	5	6	6	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern.																						
Galle	Burghers	10	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese	2610	274	116	154	185	138	290	94	76	82	210	169	159	217	184	159	72	31	—	—
	Tamils	40	7	3	—	3	—	4	2	4	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	279	46	25	18	23	8	31	15	17	13	21	12	16	10	13	6	2	3	—	—
	Malays	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátara	Burghers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese	1581	238	73	99	128	73	151	51	34	35	118	81	117	135	105	84	43	16	—	—
	Tamils	13	1	1	2	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	42	7	1	3	1	3	3	6	1	—	4	1	—	3	5	2	1	1	—	—
	Malays	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	Burghers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese	979	171	53	51	79	40	121	32	18	36	97	76	63	66	39	23	8	5	1	—
	Tamils	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	16	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL...	31673	5561	1301	1628	1743	1137	2708	1179	1102	1498	3329	2391	2222	2267	1520	1255	529	216	50	37

VI.—RETURN showing the number of Deaths in each Province, of each Nationality, Registered during 1886.

[Eng. signifies Europeans; Bur. Burghers; Sin. Sinhalese; Tam. Tamils; Im. Immigrants; M. Moors; Mal. Malays.]

PROVINCE.	Total.	JANUARY.								Total.	FEBRUARY.								Total.	MARCH.								Total.	APRIL.							
		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.
Western ...	1722	—	17	1433	93	69	121	13	6	1554	5	16	1277	63	48	127	13	5	1522	3	7	1196	69	76	160	8	3	1226	3	12	982	45	27	137	12	8
North-Western	680	—	2	546	68	2	60	1	1	612	—	—	530	33	9	40	—	—	720	—	2	607	47	3	59	2	—	581	—	1	504	32	5	39	—	—
Central ...	1001	3	—	717	35	195	49	2	—	736	2	2	526	23	153	23	1	6	776	—	3	501	26	218	25	1	2	669	2	2	445	17	170	27	3	3
Uva ...	413	—	1	344	5	55	8	—	—	405	—	—	352	7	25	17	1	3	335	—	1	260	3	57	13	—	1	311	—	—	289	2	12	7	—	1
North-Central ..	245	—	—	204	15	4	22	—	—	181	—	—	149	7	9	16	—	—	245	—	—	197	16	9	23	—	—	216	—	—	183	6	14	12	—	1
Northern ...	1187	1	5	3	1121	—	57	—	—	1093	—	—	—	1033	—	59	—	1	1046	—	—	2	990	—	48	—	—	727	—	—	2	671	—	54	—	—
Eastern ...	309	—	—	19	200	—	90	—	—	346	—	2	27	215	—	101	1	—	262	—	2	10	156	—	93	1	—	285	—	—	19	166	—	100	—	—
Southern ...	1136	2	2	1107	1	—	23	—	1	1054	—	—	978	2	—	73	—	1	970	2	4	912	11	—	36	4	1	805	1	6	727	10	2	56	2	1
Total ...	6723	6	27	4373	1538	325	430	16	8	5981	7	20	3839	1383	244	456	16	16	5876	5	19	3685	1324	363	457	16	7	4820	6	21	3151	949	230	432	17	14

PROVINCE.	Total.	MAY.								Total.	JUNE.								Total.	JULY.								Total.	AUGUST.							
		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.
Western ...	1455	5	9	1164	74	54	132	12	5	1591	2	16	1323	53	53	134	7	3	1580	6	14	1306	55	62	121	11	5	1751	4	12	1443	51	87	143	7	4
North-Western	667	—	—	569	41	4	51	1	1	645	—	—	573	36	5	29	2	—	616	—	1	544	24	3	40	3	1	531	—	1	459	31	6	32	2	—
Central ...	819	1	3	532	19	230	30	2	2	884	1	1	570	14	262	33	2	1	811	2	1	518	31	224	33	2	—	982	1	3	604	36	306	31	—	1
Uva ...	347	—	—	319	5	13	6	—	4	348	—	—	291	8	36	9	3	1	369	—	1	318	9	33	7	1	—	386	—	—	317	3	57	8	—	1
North-Central...	213	—	—	186	9	3	15	—	—	197	—	—	164	9	10	14	—	—	174	—	—	136	11	12	15	—	—	174	—	—	130	11	17	16	—	—
Northern ...	717	—	—	8	636	—	73	—	—	617	1	1	2	571	—	42	—	—	490	—	—	2	459	—	29	—	—	539	—	—	4	503	—	32	—	—
Eastern ...	277	1	2	19	175	—	79	1	—	259	2	1	18	153	—	84	1	—	238	3	2	14	125	—	93	1	—	240	—	1	12	147	—	80	—	—
Southern ...	830	—	5	742	14	—	66	2	1	886	—	5	795	16	—	67	2	1	828	—	4	796	10	—	14	3	1	1117	1	4	1004	12	4	90	1	1
Total ...	5325	7	19	3539	973	304	452	18	13	5427	6	24	3736	860	366	412	17	6	5106	11	23	3634	724	334	352	21	7	5720	6	21	3973	794	477	432	10	7

PROVINCE.	Total.	SEPTEMBER.								Total.	OCTOBER.								Total.	NOVEMBER.								Total.	DECEMBER.							
		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng.	Bur	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng.	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		Eng	Bur.	Sin.	Tam	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.
Western ...	1638	3	9	1368	57	53	138	4	6	1561	8	7	1244	61	64	152	11	14	1549	4	11	1256	54	84	132	5	3	1618	2	9	1311	69	46	167	10	4
North-Western	519	—	—	447	33	6	32	—	1	531	—	—	445	49	5	30	2	—	552	—	2	483	33	8	25	1	—	682	—	1	585	46	5	44	1	—
Central ...	957	—	2	533	17	378	25	1	1	892	—	1	522	15	299	53	2	—	965	—	1	586	24	316	36	2	—	932	—	—	581	12	303	32	2	2
Uva ...	378	—	1	316	3	44	12	1	1	405	—	—	337	9	46	11	1	1	379	—	—	313	7	52	5	1	1	454	1	—	416	7	20	8	2	—
North-Central...	135	—	—	105	11	8	11	—	—	166	—	—	129	12	11	14	—	—	169	—	—	138	7	11	13	—	—	213	—	—	186	6	1	19	1	—
Northern ...	570	—	—	2	525	—	43	—	—	524	—	—	2	479	—	43	—	—	592	—	1	2	539	—	50	—	—	660	—	1	7	602	—	50	—	—
Eastern ...	241	2	3	10	141	—	82	3	—	239	—	1	19	144	—	75	—	—	276	—	1	25	162	—	87	1	—	292	1	1	32	175	—	83	—	—
Southern ...	1058	—	5	986	15	1	48	1	2	983	—	5	912	8	5	51	1	1	937	—	3	886	8	4	34	2	—	996	1	3	899	10	—	79	4	—
Total ...	5496	5	20	3767	802	490	391	10	11	5301	8	14	3610	777	430	429	17	16	5419	4	19	3689	834	475	382	12	4	5847	5	15	4017	927	375	482	20	6

VII.—RETURN of Deaths of both Sexes at Different Ages, in each Province, Registered in 1886.

	PROVINCES.								
	Western.	North-Western.	Central.	Uva.	North-Central.	Northern	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Total all Ages ...	18,797	7,336	10,424	4,530	2,328	8,762	3,264	11,600	67,041
Under one year ...	2,687	1,395	2,431	907	461	1,462	859	1,519	11,721
One year and under two ...	752	172	355	173	45	429	192	533	2,651
Two years and under three ...	992	277	417	194	87	358	156	579	3,060
Three years and under four ...	970	232	527	302	90	318	131	750	3,320
Four years and under five ...	648	161	383	187	53	234	78	487	2,231
Five years and under ten ...	1,581	414	782	382	144	673	214	1,134	5,324
Ten years and under fifteen ...	675	247	403	181	101	359	113	473	2,552
Fifteen years and under twenty	696	277	357	148	116	256	121	360	2,331
Twenty years and under twenty-five	825	425	466	172	152	320	114	385	2,859
Twenty-five years and under thirty-five	1,694	948	1,189	439	316	804	287	961	6,638
Thirty-five years and under forty-five	1,476	836	883	361	222	778	288	833	5,677
Forty-five years and under fifty-five	1,381	734	716	371	208	768	246	801	5,225
Fifty-five years and under sixty-five	1,608	638	714	385	162	823	216	1,074	5,620
Sixty-five years and under seventy-five ...	1,035	285	407	139	89	588	128	794	3,465
Seventy-five years and under eighty-five	1,038	174	235	97	38	384	82	563	2,611
Eighty-five years and under ninety-five	450	77	102	63	12	176	36	238	1,154
Ninety-five years and under one hundred	184	43	37	19	12	32	3	112	442
One hundred years and upwards	94	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	101
Unknown	11	—	20	8	20	—	—	—	59

VIII.—RETURN showing the number of Deaths in each Nationality and Sex Registered in each Province during 1886.

PROVINCE.		Nationality.								Total
		European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrant.	Moor.	Malay.	Others.	
Western Province ...	Males ...	36	72	8,094	415	452	900	65	47	10,081
	Females ...	9	67	7,209	329	271	764	48	19	8,716
North-Western Province ...	Males ...	—	3	3,349	258	39	275	12	4	3,940
	Females ...	—	7	2,943	215	22	206	3	—	3,396
Central Province ...	Males ...	9	10	3,613	149	1,659	226	9	14	5,689
	Females ...	3	9	3,022	120	1,395	171	11	4	4,735
Province of Uva ...	Males ...	—	2	2,058	44	242	69	5	8	2,428
	Females ...	1	2	1,814	24	208	42	5	6	2,102
North-Central Province ...	Males ...	—	—	1,024	68	72	108	—	—	1,272
	Females ...	—	—	883	52	37	82	1	1	1,056
Northern Province ...	Males ...	2	6	22	3,989	—	290	—	—	4,309
	Females ...	—	2	14	4,146	—	290	—	1	4,453
Eastern Province ...	Males ...	8	4	103	998	—	535	6	—	1,654
	Females ...	1	12	121	961	—	512	3	—	1,610
Southern Province ...	Males ...	7	34	5,574	55	11	300	10	4	5,995
	Females ...	—	12	5,170	62	5	337	12	7	5,605

IX.—COMPARATIVE Table of Percentages of Deaths of each Sex to the Total number of Deaths of each Sex.

	Males.					Females.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	For whole Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	For whole Year.
Under 1 year ...	17·1	14·8	16·6	21·0	17·4	16·0	17·1	17·2	20 1	17·6
1 year and under 5	15·9	15·1	16·4	14·2	15·4	19·0	17·3	19 0	18·0	18·3
5 do. do. 10	7·7	7·3	7·5	7·1	7·4	8·9	8 0	9·2	8·0	8·6
10 do. do. 35	19·9	22·4	20·2	19·8	20·6	22·3	24·1	21·3	22·0	22·4
35 do. do. 65	27·4	29·0	27·2	25·6	27·3	22·3	22 3	21·8	20 5	21·7
65 years & upwards	12·0	11·4	12·1	12·3	11 9	11·5	11·2	11·5	11 4	11·4
Total ...	9,593	8,192	8,774	8,809	—	8,987	7,380	7,548	7,758	67,041

X.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of Percentages of Deaths to the Total Number of Deaths.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	For whole Year.
Under 1 year ...	16·6	15·9	16·9	20·5	17·5
1 year and under 5 ...	17·4	16·2	17·6	16·0	16·8
5 do. do. 10 ...	8·2	7·6	8·3	7·5	7·9
10 do. do. 35 ...	21·1	23·2	20·7	20·9	21·5
35 do. do. 65 ...	24·9	25·8	24·7	23·2	24·6
65 years and upwards ...	11·8	11·3	11·8	11·9	11·7
Total Number of Deaths	18,580	15,572	16,322	16,567	67,041

XI.—RETURN showing the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, the excess of Births over Deaths, and the excess of Deaths over Births, of each Nationality Registered in Ceylon in 1886.

Nationality.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
European ...	29	140	76	64	—
Burgher ...	120	264	242	22	—
Sinhalese ...	5,832	52,690	45,013	7,677	—
Tamil ...	2,011	12,013	11,885	128	—
Immigrant ...	—	5,656	4,413	1,243	—
Moor ...	—	5,776	5,107	669	—
Malay ...	—	164	190	—	26
Others ...	4	133	115	18	—
Total ...	7,996	76,836	67,041	9,821	26

For Table XII. see page 41.

XIII.—RETURN showing the number of Mixed Marriages Registered in each Province in 1886.

Province.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.
Western ..	5	3	—	9	2	21	1
North-Western ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Central ..	1	—	1	3	3	1	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eastern ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total ..	9	3	1	15	6	26	1

RETURN showing the number of Marriages of each Nationality Registered in each Province in 1886 :—

Province.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.
Western ...	10	79	3,383	156	2
North-Western ...	—	1	470	73	2
Central ...	14	20	186	164	—
Uva	1	2	8	19	—
North-Central ...	1	—	4	13	—
Northern ...	—	4	—	1,328	—
Eastern ...	1	5	1	253	—
Southern ...	2	9	1,780	5	—
Total ...	29	120	5,832	2,011	4

XIV.—RETURN of Kandyan Marriages Registered in each District for the last eleven years.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Western Province.											
Ratnapura	783	170	1,392	1,647	631	1,010	395	565	520	380	362
Kégalla	334	352	500	317	315	219	328	371	619	321	420
North-Western Province.											
Kurunégala	646	11,268	1,706	611	486	315	729	1,190	1,029	935	6,294
Puttalam	126	138	36	30	15	13	29	59	62	57	203
Central Province.											
Kandy	478	313	289	276	408	416	925	1,802	618	426	1,175
Mátalé	297	189	235	280	122	129	368	597	454	183	267
Nuwara Eliya ...	54	97	99	210	1,382	81	27	67	27	34	937
Uva Province.											
Badulla	524	753	210	114	205	1,025	337	908	471	461	1,745
North-Central Province.											
Anurádhapura ...	125	282	76	103	387	100	34	45	131	315	700
Northern Province.											
Mannár	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniyá-Vilánkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	36
Trincomalee	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Southern Province.											
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	8	7
Total ...	3,371	13,563	4,544	3,590	3,951	3,308	3,179	5,604	3,937	3,148	12,155

XII.—RETURN OF MARRIAGES Registered in Ceylon during the year ended December 31, 1886.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages. Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced, &c.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race: European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest male age.	Lowest male age.	Highest female age.	Lowest female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.
Western Province.																											
Colombo	2081	1851	40	162	28	—	190	68	4	3	—	8	2	11	1	10	70	1886	84	2	188	1655	68	16	48	11	496
Kalutara	835	747	13	70	4	1	74	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	826	2	—	36	554	65	17	47	13	38
Negombo	693	605	15	63	8	2	71	23	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	615	68	—	95	613	61	17	48	14	255
Kégalla	45	42	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43	1	—	10	42	35	18	26	13	16
Sabaragamuwa	17	15	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	13	1	—	1	10	40	20	25	14	1
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala	166	147	3	12	3	1	15	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	155	8	1	20	115	60	17	43	14	17
Puttalam	383	343	4	24	11	1	35	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	315	65	1	37	312	70	15	50	12	173
Central Province.																											
Kandy	255	239	5	11	—	—	11	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	16	114	117	—	14	154	58	18	52	12	80
Mátalé	38	32	2	3	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	28	7	—	3	33	36	19	30	14	4
Nuwara Eliya	100	85	5	9	1	—	10	6	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	7	3	44	40	—	2	58	57	19	40	14	23
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla	31	27	—	2	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	8	19	—	2	22	56	20	46	13	12
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	13	—	1	8	65	20	50	13	—
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna	1082	987	12	74	8	1	82	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1081	—	74	790	60	18	60	10	238
Mannár	177	124	4	38	11	—	49	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	175	—	3	163	52	18	32	12	170
Mullaittívu	41	34	1	6	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	39	—	5	36	44	16	35	14	26
Vavuḥiya-Viláṇkulam	33	28	1	2	2	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	17	41	22	30	14	1
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa	163	147	2	11	2	1	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	158	—	10	143	60	18	35	11	27
Trincomalee	101	78	4	12	7	—	19	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	95	—	3	89	53	20	34	12	27
Southern Province.																											
Galle	929	850	10	59	10	—	69	20	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	8	913	5	—	45	541	60	15	48	12	24
Mátara	661	607	6	45	3	—	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	660	—	—	94	562	80	16	50	12	—
Hambantota	208	197	3	7	1	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	207	—	—	51	177	56	16	40	12	—
Total ...	7657	7203	131	611	104	8	715	235	9	3	1	15	6	26	1	29	120	5832	2011	4	694	6094	80	15	60	10	1622

XV.—NUMBER of Buildings registered for Solemnisation of Marriages up to December 31, 1886.

DIVISIONS.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON ...	633	404	63	63	22	28	24	10	6	6	3	4
Western Province ...	255	138	41	30	4	15	20	—	2	3	1	1
North-Western Province ...	55	48	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	48	18	1	17	—	5	3	—	—	—	2	2
Province of Uva ...	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
North-Central Province ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	218	181	3	5	16	2	—	10	1	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	19	13	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	35	5	15	4	—	4	—	—	3	3	—	1
Western Province.												
Colombo ...	234	132	35	23	4	14	19	—	2	3	1	1
Kégalla ...	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	6	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	6	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	49	45	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.												
Kandy ...	27	6	1	12	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	1
Mátalé ...	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	10	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	109	89	2	4	1	2	—	10	1	—	—	—
Mannár ...	102	85	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	11	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	19	4	6	1	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Matara ...	13	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hambantota ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

XVI.—ACCOUNT of Stamps used in the Department of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, throughout the Island of Ceylon, for 1886.

DESCRIPTION.	Western Province.	N.-Western Province.	Central Province.	Province of Uva.	N.-Central Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	Southern Province.	Registrar-General's Office.	TOTAL.
Thirty rupees.—Registration of Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriages	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Thirty rupees.—Marriage License ...	34	—	6	—	—	6	3	—	—	49
One rupee—Affidavit, see Ordinance No. 13 of 1863, section 10 ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
One rupee—Affidavit to register Deaths after 30 days	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Seventy-five cents.—Extract under the Ordinance No. 6 of 1847, section 11	104	2	9	2	—	12	3	33	37	202
One rupee.—Certificate of Declaration of Births, under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867	43	7	35	2	—	1	—	6	—	94
Twenty-five cents.—Applications to search Registers, section 25 ...	139	22	29	5	—	14	8	59	—	276
Fifty cents.—Application to search for any one given year, section 26 ...	30	1	11	1	—	—	—	30	90	163
Two rupees Fifty cents.—Application for a General search, section 26 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	8
Fifty cents.—Certified copy of Entry, section 26	129	21	38	5	—	—	12	31	51	287
Amount ...	R. c. 1,334 25	R. c. 25 0	R. c. 283 50	R. c. 10 25	R. c. —	R. c. 193 50	R. c. 100 25	R. c. 106 0	R. c. 110 75	R. c. 2,163 50

XVII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES and DIVORCES, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, 1871–86.

Years.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Western Province.				North-Western Province.				Central Province.						Province of Uva.		North-Central Province.		Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				Southern Province.	
				Ratnapura.		Kégalla.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam.		Kandy.		Mátalé.		Nuwara Eliya.		Badulla		Anurádhapura.		Mannár.		Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Galle.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,160	127	.6	8,950	39	2,151	11	3,879	44	—	1	957	12	79	3	206	4	993	8	2,945	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872 ...	7,930	147	1·8	552	32	1,160	29	324	40	22	—	930	24	460	3	938	4	1,356	12	2,188	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873 ...	12,219	173	1·4	223	60	565	28	7,486	29	101	—	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	652	9	746	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874 ...	14,106	222	1·6	823	58	1,782	32	3,800	71	2	—	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	3,326	5	287	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875 ...	3,876	191	4·9	497	50	622	17	303	75	248	—	501	29	338	8	143	3	975	—	249	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876 ...	3,371	166	4·9	783	47	334	25	646	50	126	1	478	14	297	13	54	2	524	1	125	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877 ...	13,563	138	1·0	170	26	352	27	11,268	46	138	—	313	17	189	13	97	6	753	2	282	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878 ...	4,544	159	3·5	1,392	34	500	63	1,706	13	36	1	289	31	235	7	99	—	210	8	76	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879 ...	3,590	162	4·5	1,647	38	317	41	611	40	30	4	276	2	280	21	210	3	114	6	103	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1880 ...	3,951	162	4·1	631	42	315	32	486	57	15	—	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	205	10	387	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881 ...	3,308	95	2·9	1,010	48	219	13	315	10	13	1	416	15	129	2	81	1	1,025	2	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882 ...	3,179	155	4·9	395	47	328	47	729	16	29	1	925	27	368	6	27	6	337	3	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1883 ...	5,604	165	2·9	565	50	371	39	1,190	42	59	1	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	908	—	45	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884 ...	3,937	228	5·8	520	50	619	56	1,029	41	62	—	618	54	454	9	27	4	471	7	131	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1885 ...	3,143	153	4·9	380	48	321	12	935	39	57	—	426	33	183	8	34	1	461	4	315	8	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
1886 ...	12,155	156	1·3	362	40	420	16	6,294	46	203	2	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	1,745	12	700	5	—	—	7	—	36	—	2	—	7	—
1871–86...	118,636	2,599	2·2	18,900	709	10,376	488	41,001	659	1,141	12	14,103	350	5,090	147	5,153	44	14,055	89	8,713	101	6	—	22	—	44	—	4	—	28	—

XVIII.—GENERAL MARRIAGES and DIVORCES, with Percentage of Divorces, 1882–86.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Percentage of Divorces to Marriages
1882 ...	9,897	38	·4
1883 ...	10,230	15	·1
1884 ...	9,784	18	·2
1885 ...	7,579	15	·2
1886 ...	8,057	11	·1
1882–86 ...	45,547	97	·2

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS, FOR 1886.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue, as represented by the actual money received, of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to R103,417·52, or R2,905·59 less than in 1885. The whole of the difference is accounted for by the fall in postage collections, representing collections on unpaid correspondence.

The total expenditure of the department was R479,750·98, as compared with R478,732·97 in 1885. The difference is small, and is made up under various headings.

The expenditure, therefore, exceeded the revenue (*i.e.*, the money actually received) by R376,333·46; but when account is taken of the value of postage stamps sold and the cost of conveyance of official correspondence and parcels, the result is favourable to the department.

As the five-cent postage stamp is also used for revenue purposes, it is not possible to reckon to postal revenue the whole value of postage stamps sold. The method of calculation approaching most nearly to absolute accuracy would be to value the correspondence according to weight; but, unfortunately, no records have been hitherto kept of the weights of paid correspondence. Assuming, however, that every letter, every registered packet, every miscellaneous packet, and every packet of printed matter travelled at the lowest possible rate, the value of postage stamps and cards sold would have amounted to R237,500·19.

To enable me to calculate with some degree of accuracy the value to postal revenue of correspondence and parcels carried "On Service," I caused the weights of such to be recorded for one month. The result shows that if this correspondence and the carriage of parcels had been paid for, the value to postal revenue would have been R357,692.

The result is, that the receipts of the department may fairly be set down as follows:—

	R.	c.
Actual money receipts	103,417	52
Sale of postage stamps	237,500	19
For conveyance of correspondence and parcels "On Service" ...	357,692	0
	698,609	71
Total expenditure ...	479,750	98
Balance ...	218,858	73

From this result is to be deducted the Government Printer's account, amounting to R9,368·21, leaving a net revenue of R209,490·52.

In considering the expenditure of the department the fact must not be forgotten that there is more than one line of runners maintained, rather for purposes of administration than for the conveyance of public mails. These are lines upon which the expenditure would be legitimately set against the provincial administration.

In any future report the value of telegrams sent "On Service" should also be accounted to revenue. The system has been but recently introduced.

The following figures give the details of revenue and expenditure:—

Post Office Revenue.

PARTICULARS.	R.	c.
Postage collections	14,443	23
Commission, &c., on Inland Money Orders ...	15,159	0
Do. Indian do. ...	1,985	34
Do. United Kingdom do. ...	1,747	33
Do. Straits do. ...	8	25
Do. Hongkong do. ...	3	0
Do. Australia do. ...	3	50
Do. Mauritius do. ...	0	62
Receipts on parcels exchanged with United Kingdom	2,173	72
Do. do. do. Straits	115	39
Do. do. do. India	1,074	95
Subscriptions to "Post Office Daily List" ...	515	0
Carried over ...	37,229	33

PARTICULARS.	R.	c.
Brought forward ...	37,229	33
Amount found in unclaimed registered letters, and by sale of articles found in dead letters	24	87
Sale of "Postal Guide"	49	50
Fines on subordinates and contractors ...	351	47
Value of types and buttons ...	27	78
Sale of unservicable articles ...	22	41
Sale of duplicate Savings Bank books ...	6	0
Local Money Orders lapsed to Government...	316	77
Interest by the Mercantile Bank for current deposits	318	92
Interest by Madras Bank for current deposit	749	65
Interest on Savings Bank investments ...	757	81
Total ...	39,854	48

Revenue of the Telegraph Department.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Stamps on message traffic ...	208,765 13	
Recovered on account of "bearing" messages ...	102 80	
Abbreviated addresses ...	1,220 0	
Recovered on under-charged messages	64 41	
On reply deposits to India ...	661 62	
Do. Foreign ...	240 65	
Do. Inland ...	6,089 43	
		217,144 4
Credited by Indian Government on account of messages transferred from India to Ceylon ...	14,786 94	
Refunds credited in India ...	237 10	
Refunds debited in India ...	119 78	
Reply deposits credited by Indian Government on account of Foreign and Indo-Ceylon messages, incoming ...	1,006 32	
		16,150 14
Received from Traffic Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraphs ...	11,627 32	
Sale of Telegraph stores ...	99 75	
Supplying extra copies of messages	10 79	
Subscription for mail steamer reports	11 0	
Sale of message form books ...	54 0	
Sale of unserviceable articles ...	3 0	
Received for services rendered by the Telegraph employés on the construction of the Telegraph line	122 20	
Sale of "Telegraph Guides" ...	4 0	
		11,932 6
Total ...		245,226 24

PARTICULARS.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Payment made to Indian Government on account of message traffic	173,346 9	
Reply deposits to India ...	606 91	
Do. Foreign places	239 30	
To addressee on coming reply deposit messages, Foreign and Indo-Ceylon ...	1,006 32	
Amount refunded in Ceylon ...	237 10	
Do. India ...	119 78	
Indian Government, on account of incoming "bearing" messages...	55 0	
		175,613 50
Addressee on inland reply deposit messages	—	6,049 68
		181,663 18
In favour of Ceylon Government	—	63,563 6
Total ...		245,226 24

Postal and Telegraph Expenditure.

Particulars.	Amount. R. c.
Fixed Establishment	41,149 33
Provisional Establishment	89,154 61
Telegraph Provisional Establishment	70,843 51
Allowances	1,570 0
Conveyance of Mails, Postal-Telegraph Service	277,033 53
Total ...	479,750 98

II.—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Local.

The popular appreciation of the money order system is manifested by the increase in the number and value of orders issued. The system was fairly started in 1879, when the number of orders issued was 23,129, with a value of R703,569·70.

In 1886 the number of orders has grown to 59,794, and the value to R1,284,436·34, showing an increase as compared with 1885 of 4,822 orders and of R32,584·90 in value.

An analysis of the returns from the various offices affords information of interest.

The Northern Province received R223,277, while it sent away only R81,869, of which R68,565 came from Jaffna, Mannár, and Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam. At Mullaittívu the Siṅhalese fishermen received money for investment in fish from their homes at Dúva in Negombo and from Grandpass. At Point Pedro, Manipai, and Kayts, large payments are made for tobacco and dyed cloths, and in remittances to their families from those who have ventured in search of fortune to other parts of the Island and to the Straits. At one office, out of the total of R26,034, R11,973 represented the savings of the Tamil overseers employed in the Public Works Department; and of this sum of R11,973 one-third came from the Central Province. The carpenters and sawyers of the Southern Province sent to their families at Ambalaṅgoḍa R29,536, while the money sent away amounted only to R9,926. Batticaloa, on the other hand, transmitted principally to the Northern Province for tobacco, R61,335, but got back, possibly for native cloths, R24,741. Moraṭuwa received R39,642, and sent away but R7,091, showing the extent to which the other parts of the Island contribute to the wealth of this populous town. Pánaduré, too, received R24,481, and sent away only R2,743. On the other hand, Dikoya sent away R16,000 more than it got. Kurunégala sent away R56,172 and received only R19,395.

In the absence of banks and other safe means of remitting money, the money order offices afford facilities which are taken advantage of by all classes. Complaints of dishonesty on the part of postmasters in their dealings with the public are very rare. I can remember but one in 1886, and that proved itself false. Money orders not unfrequently go astray, and ultimately find their way to the dead letter office, the addressees living beyond the postal radius, but duplicates are readily granted after a short inquiry.

The postal order system was introduced on April 1, but has not hitherto obtained much favour. In India the system was not appreciated, and the sale of postal orders ceased in October, 1886. I am disposed to think that, when it is found that a lost postal order cannot be replaced, the people will refuse to use them in place of money orders.

The following figures show the progress of the local money order system since its introduction :—

Year.	Number of Orders.	Amount. R.	c.	Commission. R.	c.
1878	11,441	317,192	20	3,570	30
1879	23,129	703,569	70	8,023	40
1880	30,233	788,072	24	8,966	30
1881	37,999	919,384	93	10,645	40
1882	41,425	974,177	45	11,338	90
1883	45,740	1,051,536	45	12,281	90
1884	52,027	1,258,080	22	14,587	90
1885	54,972	1,251,851	44	14,662	50
1886	59,794	1,284,436	34	15,159	0

Indian Money Orders.

There were 931 more orders issued in 1886 than in 1885, and the value remitted in 1886 was by R52,730 greater than in 1885. It is satisfactory to note that the figures for the first quarter of this year give promise of a larger increase, and afford strong proof of an improvement in the planting industry and in the condition of the labourers.

It is greatly to be regretted that so much delay takes place in the payment of money in India. Careful inquiry showed that this administration was in no degree responsible, but that the delay arose from the difficulty of finding and identifying the person of the payee. "Ramasami, the son of Murugan," or "Carpayi, daughter of Andi," are hardly more distinctive appellations than "Tom Jones" or "Jane Brown"; and the person to whom the money should properly be paid is only ascertained after long inquiry. If the employers of labourers would undertake to send a note of the required information to the Ceylon post office, giving the most intimate and accurate details for the identification of the payee, much delay would be avoided.

So far as Ceylon is concerned, the management of this business is a labour of love, for the commission earned in 1886 was only one-fourth of R5,133·90.

Cases occasionally occur in which it is alleged that the value of a money order has been paid to a wrong party; but every complaint is carefully investigated in India, and the wrong redressed.

The following table shows the operations under this system since 1881 :—

Year.	Orders Issued.	Amount. R.	c.	Commission. R.	c.	Orders Paid.	Amount. R.	c.
1881	6,687	347,334	72	3,818	86	692	35,025	25
1882	8,092	409,434	88	4,515	69	854	38,638	54
1883	8,450	428,841	1	4,719	19	979	38,639	63
1884	8,792	443,567	18	5,272	39	926	38,885	53
1885	8,686	411,196	85	4,562	63	1,074	48,189	20
1886	9,617	463,926	13	5,133	90	1,152	47,785	27

Foreign Money Orders.

The number of orders issued upon London has fallen considerably since 1884, while the number of orders paid in Ceylon, issued in London, has nearly doubled in the same period. The figures for the last three years of issues and payments are as follows :—

Year.	No. Issued.	Value. £	s.	d.	No. Paid.	Value. £	s.	d.
1884	1,578	4,001	16	9	208	771	16	1
1885	1,363	2,901	4	10	257	826	0	2
1886	1,107	2,108	12	6	404	1,163	10	9

It is not easy to account for this state of things, except upon the assumption that the rate of exchange keeps back persons from making small purchases in England, and encourages the remittance of money to Ceylon.

Noteworthy as evidence of the prosperity of the emigrants from Ceylon to the Straits is the large amount (R27,796) transmitted to Ceylon. A large proportion of this money finds its way to the north.

The transactions with other countries with which Ceylon has these relations are of no importance.

III.—FOREIGN PARCEL POST SERVICE.

Ceylon exchanges parcels with nearly all countries, except the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, either direct or through the London office.

The postal service with Great Britain was introduced on December 1, 1885, and has already reached considerable proportions. Beginning with 146 parcels despatched and 136 received in that month; in 1886, 3,811 parcels were sent away and 2,503 received. The Ceylon share of the receipts came to £232. 17*s.* 0½*d.*

With India the business is steadily increasing. There were received in 1884, 875; in 1885, 917; and in 1886, 1,015. In 1884 there were despatched 787; in 1885, 915; and in 1886, 1,045.

Hongkong ceased to interchange parcels with Ceylon in July. The work done was not worth the doing.

With the Straits, however, there has been a fairly active interchange. There were received in 1884, 65; in 1885, 69; in 1886, 92; and there were despatched in 1884, 179; in 1885, 180; in 1886, 223.

* India gets three-fourths of this commission.

The number of Ceylonese at present employed in the Straits Settlements and Independent States is so large, that it may be confidently expected that this business will assume large proportions.

IV.—POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

This system was introduced in May, 1885, and in that year forty-nine offices were opened, and the number was in 1886 increased to seventy-two :—

Year.	Offices Opened.	Accounts Opened.	Total Amount Deposited. R. c.	Total Amount Withdrawn. R. c.
1885	49	2,193	42,677 96	12,362 40
1886	72	2,379	111,883 99	60,998 74

Of the depositors, by far the largest number in each year were Sinhalese, as will be seen below :—

Year.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Burghers.	Europeans.	Others.
1885	1,045	333	563	66	150
1886	1,201	438	383	100	198
	2,246	771	946	166	348

Of the whole number in 1885, thirty-six were children, and this number increased in 1886 to fifty-nine.

Of the provinces, the Western takes precedence, followed, but at a long interval, by the Central and Southern.

The business is almost entirely confined to the larger towns. In the villages the value of money is so very great that the low interest and safety of the Savings Banks are despised.

The only grave irregularity occurred in the Southern Province, where one brother personated the other, and falsely pretending that he had lost his deposit book, obtained a duplicate, upon which he drew his brother's deposit after forging his name. The offender was tried before the Supreme Court, and punished. The circumstances led to re-consideration of the rules relative to the issue of duplicate books and to the making of regulations calculated to prevent the commission of such offences.

V.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The record of the year would not be complete without reference to three important changes which received sanction in 1886.

The most prominent of these is the reduction in the rate of postage to India. In the middle of 1886 I was authorised to put myself in communication with the Director-General of Post Offices in India, and after some little time it was agreed that correspondence between the two countries by British India steamer and by way of Point Calimere (the catamaran service) should be regulated by the rules and rates governing the inland postage of the two countries. Letters are now carried to India by these lines of communication at five cents the half-ounce, while from India the rate is half an anna per half-tola. The arrangement came into operation in Ceylon on January 1, 1887, and in India on April 1 following. It is too early to say whether there will be pecuniary gain or loss by the change; but I am confident, that when the labouring immigrant population becomes better acquainted with the change, the number of letters will vastly increase.

The increase up to the present has been very large, but has not yet reached treble the previous correspondence, which it must do to make the change free from loss.

Next in order comes the introduction of the Indian system of charging different rates for "urgent," "ordinary," and "deferred" messages. Acting upon the advice of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. Hurley (to whom my acknowledgments are due for his assistance in the administration of a department of which the technicalities were knew to me), I suggested that the Indian system should be adopted, and that the rates should be five cents, ten cents, and twenty cents per word, the minimum being eight words. The Governor accepted my suggestion, and the tariff came into force on February 1. The result has been very satisfactory, so far as the experience of two months may be accepted. From February 1 to April 1, 1885, 3,435 private messages were sent, giving an income of R3,724·50. In 1886 the number increased to 3,868, and the value to R4,142·5. In 1887 the number was 4,608, and the value R4,754·33. These figures are satisfactory, as showing how large an amount of work has been done at small cost to the public, and yet with gain to the revenue. The change has been condemned in certain quarters, but the proof of its popularity lies in the figures which I have quoted.

The third change (which I also owe to Mr. Hurley's advice) is in the share credited to this administration of the receipts on account of foreign telegrams. Hitherto we were content with one-sixth, but I preferred a claim for one-fourth, based upon certain calculations of the mileage covered. After some discussion the Indian Government agreed to give this administration one-fifth instead of one-sixth, and to ante-date the concession to April 1, 1886, the first day of the financial year in which the claim was preferred. The result of the change will be to add about R7,000 to the receipts here.

It is not necessary that I should chronicle here the various movements, more or less important, which were the natural result of a change in the *personnel* of the administration. Some of these changes were unfavourably received.

It has been my endeavour to extend, as far as possible, to the native population facilities for postal communication, and the small sum which the Governor was pleased to place at my disposal for the payment of the carriage of mails to rural centres has, I think, been judiciously expended. If this experiment is successful, I hope that larger expenditure will be sanctioned.

It is becoming daily more difficult to carry on the business of the manifold branches of the department in the buildings which it now occupies. The work is now done under conditions injurious to health and calculated to cause errors and delays.

The correspondence room is so ill-lighted, that on a dull day lamps are necessary early in the afternoon. The stamp vendor's office, and the registration clerk's room are little dens on the verandah. One of my assistants sits in a close, unventilated closet, which I am told was at one

time a kitchen. In no Public Department is the necessity for method and arrangement, with a view to accuracy and speedy working greater, than in this; but it is impossible to attain either the one or the other in a building which is hardly large enough to contain the clerks and their tables packed close together. The need of a new building has been admitted, but unfortunately, for financial reasons, the work has been postponed.

The introduction of an Ordinance to amend the existing law on postal matters is contemplated.

VI.—IRREGULARITIES.

A postmaster, who had been for a considerable time guilty of a series of thefts, awoke to a sense of his guilt, and confessed to the commission of crimes, which brought upon him just punishment.

A clerk in the Savings Bank department attempted, by the commission of several forgeries, to obtain possession of moneys which did not belong to him. He was tried and convicted.

On the Lunugala-Batticaloa-road a robbery of mails occurred, but there was nothing of value to carry away, and the correspondence was eventually recovered. A conviction of the robbers was not secured.

Frequent "losses" of parcels in the General Post Office resulted in the dismissal of two officers with ultimate satisfactory results.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

General Post Office,
Colombo, *April* 29, 1887

APPENDIX.

A 1.—Abstract of Letters, &c., despatched at the Post Offices in Ceylon.

PROVINCES	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post Not Paid	Parcels on Service.	Miscellaneous Packets.	Registered Letters.	Printed Matter.	Post Cards.
Western	479,247	1,671,104	46,880	9,683	41,882	27,576	700,936	41,057
Central	252,890	1,311,978	17,106	5,856	23,174	21,682	132,163	45,379
Southern	97,762	328,521	6,120	3,789	7,649	8,963	72,859	5,517
North Western	42,424	99,842	2,873	2,537	2,452	1,609	31,425	2,049
North Central	11,483	23,026	252	143	261	759	1,455	363
Eastern	33,557	68,801	1,055	1,007	1,271	2,582	8,854	580
Northern	74,614	191,469	3,923	2,188	3,175	7,055	53,631	2,339
Uva	51,672	190,227	2,250	911	4,212	7,490	20,642	4,899
Total ...	1,043,649	3,884,968	80,459	26,114	84,076	77,716	1,021,965	102,183

A 2.—Statement showing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and the under-mentioned Countries.

	Between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and Europe.		Between Ceylon and India.		Between Ceylon and Offices East of Suez.	
	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched	Received.	Despatched.	Received
Paid Letters	oz 76,260	oz. 76,636	No. 16,385	No. 26,361	No. 37,483	No. 39,629
Unpaid Letters.. ...	oz 21,442	oz 2,074	—	—	„ 1,670	„ 5,989
Books, &c.	lb. 3,421	lb. 17,282	„ 305	„ 1,581	„ 1,504	„ 2,426
Newspapers, &c. ...	No. 60,124	No. 242,800	„ 5,883	„ 2,436	„ 70,994	„ 43,672
Registered Articles ...	No. 3,903	No. 4,244	„ 1,151	„ 860	„ 2,112	„ 3,061

A 3.—Statement showing the Total Weights of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London, and received in Ceylon from London, by the P. & O., M. M., and German Steamers.

	P. & O. Steamers.		M. M. Steamers.		German Steamers.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
DESPATCHED.						
Unpaid Letters ...	1,152	11	110	9	1	4½
Paid Letters ...	2,812	6	1,249	15	11	1½
Paid Books ...	1,741	1	724	13	11	1
RECEIVED.						
Unpaid Letters ...	56	1	41	7	—	
Paid Letters ...	2,376	2	1,987	0	—	
Paid Books ...	6,895	0	9,567	1	—	

B 1.—Statement of Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London.

RECEIPTS.	R.	c.	PAYMENTS.	R.	c.
Orders issued on the United Kingdom, and on through orders advised through the London Office	22,192	33	Remittances to London	11,268	62
Exchange collected on above ...	8,873	21	Half-share of commission on orders payable in the United Kingdom (including through orders)	111	75
Commission on above ...	397	96	Orders received	4,292	35
Half-share of commission on orders payable in Ceylon	55	25	Exchange paid for drafts on London ...	11,635	37
Amount of orders outstanding ...	1,194	62	Exchange paid on above	4,021	20
Value of orders returned to London ...	363	25	Balance ...	1,747	33
Total ...	33,076	62	Total ...	33,076	62

B 2.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued by Ceylon and the United Kingdom.

	Orders Issued.	Value in Local Currency with Exchange. R. c		Orders Issued.	Value in Local Currency with Exchange. R. c.
Ceylon ...	1,107 ...	29,896 69	United Kingdom	404 ...	16,245 57

B 3.—Money Orders between Ceylon and the United Kingdom, despatched and received from 1873 to 1886.

	No. Issued.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	Amount. R.	c.	No. Received.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	Amount. R.	c.
1873	271	481	11	6	4,815	75	22	113	19	0	1,139	50
1874	219	589	11	10	5,895	92	26	74	7	3	743	62
1875	267	735	11	11	7,355	96	61	204	14	2	2,047	8
1876	156	407	11	2	4,075	61	69	255	7	11	2,553	96
1877	283	638	11	5	6,385	71	67	175	5	11	1,752	96
1878	268	959	11	5	9,595	74	80	223	19	9	2,239	87
1879	550	1,226	4	8	12,262	33	91	265	11	1	2,655	54
1880	896	1,985	10	7	19,855	29	145	430	7	6	4,303	75
1881	1,313	3,029	11	2	30,295	58	149	435	4	11	4,352	46
1882	1,426	3,305	15	2	33,057	58	147	541	17	0	5,418	50
1883	1,404	3,481	4	6	34,812	25	179	446	1	9	4,460	87
1884	1,578	4,001	16	9	40,018	37	208	771	16	1	7,718	4
1885	1,363	2,901	4	10	29,012	44	257	826	0	2	8,260	8
1886	1,107	2,108	12	6	21,086	25	404	1,163	10	9	11,635	37

B 4.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Foreign Through Orders issued and paid through the Medium of the London Office.

ISSUES.					PAYMENTS.					
Number of Orders ...			57		Number of Orders ...			25		
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.		
Amount ...	110	12	2		Amount ...	60	10	8		
			R.	c.				R.	c.	
Amount in local currency			1,106	8	Amount in local currency			605	33	
Commission			20	75	Exchange			240	37	
Exchange			440	2						
Total ...			1,566	85	Total ...			845	70	

B 5.—Statement showing the Money Order Transactions with Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and Australia.

Hongkong.

	R.	c.
12 Orders issued, amounting to	218	54
20 Orders received and cashed, amounting to	582	30
Total ...	800	84

Straits Settlements.

33 Orders issued, amounting to	1,342	20
465 Order received and cashed, amounting to	27,796	52
Total ...	29,138	72

Mauritius.

5 Orders issued, amounting to	309	64
6 Orders cashed, amounting to	340	70
Total ...	650	84

Sydney, New South Wales.

	£.	s.	d.
2 Orders issued, amounting to	12	0	0
25 Orders cashed, amounting to	118	11	10
Total ...	130	11	10

Melbourne, Victoria.

	£	s.	d.
5 Orders issued, amounting to ...	13	11	0
25 Orders cashed, amounting to ...	70	0	6
Total ...	83	11	6

Adelaide, South Australia.

	£	s.	d.
1 Order issued, amounting to ...	0	10	7
6 Orders cashed, amounting to ...	23	4	8
Total ...	23	15	3

Perth, Western Australia.

	£	s.	d.
6 Orders cashed, amounting to ...	38	8	4

Brisbane, Queensland.

	£	s.	d.
20 Orders cashed, amounting to ...	115	9	6

Hobart, Tasmania.

	£	s.	d.
3 Orders cashed, amounting to ...	7	3	4

B 6.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Local Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission collected.

Places.	No. Issued.	Amount. R. c.	Commission. R. c.	No. Paid.	Amount Paid. R. c.
Anurádhapura	1,420	30,178 28	353 70	200	6,912 90
Avisáwélla	549	11,765 8	139 0	187	7,750 85
Aranáyaka	229	3,605 74	44 90	38	1,207 87
Ambagamuwa	401	5,571 70	70 50	71	1,226 52
Agrapatana	458	7,797 58	95 90	62	1,527 67
Ambalangoḍa	417	9,926 56	114 60	1,324	29,536 45
Batticaloa	1,679	61,335 75	664 20	771	24,741 70
Badulla	1,500	23,780 12	295 60	693	20,200 43
Bentoṭa	137	2,440 63	29 80	437	7,004 62
Bogawantaláwa	503	7,057 23	91 0	50	595 96
Béruwala	110	1,696 91	21 70	677	9,878 14
Bandáragama	40	580 13	7 30	128	1,201 25
Balangoḍa	433	8,539 5	104 70	169	5,893 10
Batticotta	45	2,047 23	21 60	771	26,034 50
Baddégama	90	1,591 66	22 0	152	3,405 64
Colombo	4,888	146,661 80	1,677 80	15,402	271,170 86
Colombo Courts	472	7,049 71	91 10	792	12,124 76
Chilaw	616	15,288 42	175 50	261	8,192 9
Chavakachéri	15	258 65	3 30	82	1,985 0
Dikoya	1,279	21,026 8	256 90	193	5,271 20
Doḍandúwa	77	1,834 27	21 10	296	14,229 65
Deltoṭa	139	2,413 64	29 30	57	1,812 53
Dikwęlla	68	1,504 35	17 30	142	4,750 51
Dambulla	273	6,731 76	75 70	72	2,797 32
Dolosbáge	194	2,972 64	37 50	16	222 67
Elkaḍuwa	138	1,667 1	23 10	17	333 97
Galle	2,285	38,279 98	482 10	3,062	53,246 97
Gampola	1,151	17,576 4	221 20	631	12,676 92
Galkissa	61	901 63	11 90	459	6,928 67
Grandpass	145	4,791 3	52 90	491	6,927 48
Hambantoṭa	702	11,166 8	142 40	195	4,619 73
Haldummulla	819	19,390 37	224 80	168	5,910 67
Hikkaḍuwa	65	1,126 0	13 70	167	2,646 91
Hewáheṭa	123	1,477 3	18 60	31	748 42
Haputalé	454	6 825 91	86 70	148	4,207 28
Hapwęlla	177	2,961 95	37 20	174	6,838 59
Hatton	1,324	20,654 60	255 20	216	5,548 36
Jaffna	843	28,147 37	313 20	2,609	84,778 69
Já-ela	125	3,547 38	38 60	334	4,382 49
Jaffna Kachchéri	310	8,392 25	98 40	275	6,169 15
Kalpiṭiya	297	7,158 4	83 50	61	2,926 40
Kandy	4,499	124,336 65	1,420 60	4,957	66,367 78
Kurunégala	2,233	56,172 16	641 20	730	19,395 61
Kalutara	699	10,321 21	134 70	1,096	15,700 71
Kégalla	1,014	15,878 80	199 20	241	3,822 74
Kataluwa	59	1,108 92	13 0	827	16,712 78
Kosgoḍa	37	388 4	5 90	155	1,807 55
Kotmale	281	4,410 62	56 40	54	2,028 32
Kóṭṭé	54	643 2	8 60	271	3,260 83
Kankésanturai	16	296 0	3 20	138	2,825 25
Kollupiṭiya	186	2,692 34	34 30	642	8,390 67
Kaḍugannáwa	283	3,594 16	48 80	139	1,460 15
Kayts	21	536 66	5 70	326	9,544 80
Koslanda	466	11,029 70	126 30	88	3,010 31

Places.	No. Issued.	Amount. R. c.	Commission. R. c.	No. Paid.	Amount Paid. R. c.
Kalmunai	340	5,918 29	76 30	47	1,070 49
Koṭagala	561	6,738 51	93 40	117	4,244 25
Kaṭunáyaka	14	142 25	2 20	6	39 65
Lindula	899	17,581 5	208 60	184	5,243 98
Lunugala	525	14,512 66	161 50	108	3,769 94
Mátalé	1,614	40,188 58	453 10	697	13,988 58
Mátara	1,063	16,574 28	209 90	854	23,884 6
Moraṭuwa	282	7,091 4	81 20	2,623	39,642 40
Mannár	648	20,672 17	225 20	265	13,693 11
Mullaittívu	200	5,356 95	59 0	142	9,048 41
Maḍulkęlé	215	2,704 37	35 50	56	885 52
Maturaṭa	329	5,128 26	64 10	66	1,679 1
Morowaka	286	8,761 51	94 80	142	6,083 2
Maradána	506	6,570 51	87 30	1,122	14,688 99
Mutwal	165	3,074 79	36 10	524	7,305 34
Maskeliya	713	9,403 87	121 0	118	2,958 1
Minuwangoḍa	136	1,318 74	19 0	28	495 87
Maḍawalaṭenna	179	1,955 42	26 60	106	2,994 88
Maḍampé	321	4,740 25	59 60	171	7,577 24
Manipai	56	1,730 22	19 0	792	25,222 91
Mallákam	14	272 70	3 20	255	6,420 49
Nuwara Eliya	1,584	21,123 32	272 30	730	11,586 27
Náwalapiṭiya	1,262	20,700 46	255 20	498	12,567 79
Negombo	1,400	36,509 6	420 50	617	11,138 95
Nainamaḍama	199	2,906 23	38 10	90	2,473 0
Nánu-oya	408	6,929 8	85 0	68	1,745 83
Pánaduré	203	2,743 56	35 60	1,704	24,481 62
Puttalam	1,085	27,921 25	317 90	337	15,878 55
Pussęlláwa	346	5,071 74	64 50	223	4,495 25
Point Pedro	58	1,021 29	12 60	643	38,383 73
Passara	268	7,089 3	79 60	38	1,612 5
Pundalu-oya	301	3,677 60	48 70	39	1,228 30
Polgahawela	273	5,999 64	70 70	140	3,881 2
Pallai	95	1,363 87	17 90	81	1,151 68
Pęlmaḍulla	232	5,155 41	56 80	90	4,271 67
Pérádeniya	109	1,194 57	16 30	151	1,557 64
Ratnapura	1,341	29,355 95	348 20	609	19,272 46
Ramboḍa	245	5,607 35	64 40	66	2,415 40
Rakwána	518	9,699 0	118 30	132	6,082 20
Rattoṭa	131	1,962 85	24 90	27	513 96
Raṇgalla	75	648 76	10 0	30	333 25
Slave Island	425	5,901 26	76 40	866	10,989 97
Trincomalee	1,575	45,863 3	513 50	730	42,062 71
Taṇgalla	550	14,411 15	165 50	175	5,166 60
Teldeniya	147	2,121 95	26 90	65	1,586 32
Talawakęlé	773	12,630 29	155 60	124	2,304 60
Urugala	78	856 99	11 30	42	1,679 55
Utuwankanda	155	4,967 46	54 80	29	441 70
Uḍa Pussęlláwa	338	4,524 59	59 80	125	4,441 83
Uḍugama	90	1,214 61	16 0	20	276 55
V.-Viláṇkulam	451	11,354 86	128 50	51	1,898 37
Valuveṭṭiturai	28	697 68	8 0	128	2,547 78
Véyangoḍa	188	2,251 22	30 60	163	5,630 54
Weligama	153	2,436 59	31 50	364	8,158 40
Wilson's Bungalow	183	2,573 50	33 30	55	1,998 63
Wattégama	174	1,859 17	25 60	76	1,995 85
Yaṭiyantoṭa	388	4,529 63	61 20	79	2,668 84
Total	59,794	1,284,436 34	15,159 0	59,523	1,282,746 40

B 7.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Indian Orders issued and paid in the under-mentioned Post Offices, and Commission collected thereon.

Places.	No. Issued.	Amount. R. c.	Commission. R. c.	No. Paid.	Amount. R. c.
Agrapatana	147	8,526 56	92 80	3	78 0
Ambagamuwa	95	4,877 18	53 89	2	91 75
Anurádhapura	96	4,350 55	48 63	2	105 0
Aranáyaka	55	3,305 0	34 84	1	60 0
Avisáwélla	69	2,187 0	26 67	2	20 0
Badulla	397	23,863 26	258 5	12	355 0
Bogawantaláwa	208	9,636 12	107 63	5	390 0
Ambalaṇgoḍa	4	96 0	1 24	1	4 50
Batticaloa	172	13,629 24	141 24	12	889 11
Balaṇgoḍa	53	3,181 25	34 59	—	—
Batticotta	7	49 74	0 97	16	649 93
Béruwala	4	72 0	0 99	—	—
Baddégama	9	249 79	3 24	1	10 0
Baṇḍáragama	2	14 50	0 24	—	—
Colombo	1,787	78,552 74	886 37	520	19,412 21
Chilaw	7	485 0	4 87	—	—
Chávakachchéri	8	327 0	3 87	2	174 0
Colombo Courts	55	1,926 24	23 27	—	—
Dikoya	371	17,133 50	192 22	10	176 0

Places.	No. Issued.	Amount. R. c.	Commission. R. c.	No. Paid.	Amount. R. c.
Dolosbágé	61	3,067 0	33 18	1	15 0
Dikwęlla	4	9 68	0 48	—	—
Deltoṭa	89	4,117 49	45 68	4	165 0
Doḍandúwa	2	30 12	0 37	13	1,712 75
Dambulla	11	247 0	3 11	2	13 0
Ełkaḍuwa	29	1,237 0	13 73	1	30 0
Galle	64	2,422 49	27 74	70	5,273 39
Gampola	148	5,338 87	60 74	7	207 0
Galkissa	4	49 0	0 61	—	—
Grandpass	2	15 0	0 24	—	—
Hatton	78	2,244 37	27 52	3	100 0
Haldummulla	124	6,578 68	71 19	6	434 0
Hambantoṭa	5	136 0	1 74	—	—
Héwáheṭa	44	2,419 0	25 84	—	—
Hapŭtalé	182	9,017 5	98 72	3	115 0
Haṇwęlla	21	406 0	5 18	—	—
Jaffna	60	2,099 17	24 99	93	2,461 73
Hikkaḍuwa	—	—	—	1	15 0
Já-ęla	1	25 0	0 25	—	—
Jaffna Kachchéri	20	509 37	6 71	1	100 0
Koṭagala	109	4,341 25	50 14	6	150 0
Kalpiṭiya	26	1,181 0	13 37	4	400 0
Kandy	711	35,825 4	395 80	90	2,655 68
Kurunégala	97	3,758 43	42 92	8	530 0
Koslanda	102	5,353 0	57 5	4	275 0
Kotmalé	65	3,453 0	37 31	—	—
Kóṭṭé	1	50 0	0 50	—	—
Kaḍugannáwa	26	703 50	8 34	7	390 0
Kollupiṭiya	44	1,934 87	22 22	—	—
Kégalla	18	605 12	6 73	3	75 44
Kalutara	55	1,305 31	15 74	3	18 44
Kaṭaluwa	1	24 56	0 25	—	—
Kankésanturai	28	626 80	8 55	1	30 0
Kayts	6	174 0	1 86	5	215 0
Kalmunai	22	625 50	7 31	—	—
Lindula	150	7,543 75	83 27	10	925 0
Lunugala	150	7,111 12	77 25	1	25 0
Mádampé	52	2,108 75	23 68	3	100 0
Mannár	45	1,555 56	19 31	32	1,415 75
Maḍawalaṭęnna	29	1,261 0	13 71	—	—
Maḍulkęlé	137	10,902 50	112 90	—	—
Maradáma	42	897 80	11 3	1	15 0
Mallákam	—	—	—	7	306 50
Mánipai	7	135 31	1 85	20	335 61
Maskeliya	329	17,155 75	190 22	8	280 0
Mátalé	260	15,801 50	170 15	5	61 0
Mátara	31	2,228 56	23 36	3	80 0
Maturaṭa	118	7,250 75	77 78	4	115 0
Minuwaṇgoḍa	9	275 0	2 86	1	30 0
Moraṭuwa	30	959 0	11 31	2	76 0
Morowaka	30	2,063 50	21 36	2	19 25
Mutwal	16	557 0	6 73	—	—
Nainamaḍama	19	526 50	6 35	1	25 0
Náwalapiṭiya	261	12,273 81	134 18	6	95 0
Nuwara Eliya	215	8,629 60	99 78	20	1,632 87
Negombo	125	4,235 46	49 78	5	179 25
Nánu-oya	45	1,929 75	21 34	2	95 0
Pallai	3	80 18	0 87	—	—
Puttalam	89	6,589 0	67 80	1	10 0
Rakwána	84	3,661 0	41 27	2	15 0
Raṇgalla	19	1,309 0	13 49	1	70 0
Ramboḍa	54	2,054 0	23 23	2	30 0
Ratnapura	35	1,428 25	16 21	—	—
Rattoṭa	48	2,965 0	32 59	—	—
Slave Island	111	3,351 74	39 32	—	—
Pérádeniya	19	485 0	5 98	4	56 50
Pánaduré	13	198 0	2 71	3	115 0
Passara	93	5,746 50	60 95	2	18 50
Pęlmaḍulla	5	70 0	0 99	—	—
Point Pedro	37	5,002 81	50 50	17	1,303 12
Polgahawela	21	538 50	7 22	1	40 0
Pundalu-oya	125	4,535 37	53 23	2	80 0
Pussęlláwa	164	7,730 75	85 44	—	—
Teldeniya	55	2,403 0	26 69	2	85 0
Trincomalee	109	6,922 80	73 74	11	627 18
Talawakęlé	202	11,283 62	122 46	11	553 0
Urugala	50	1,923 75	21 32	1	50 0
Utuwankanda	21	1,026 75	10 99	4	79 0
Uḍa Pussęlláwa	184	10,786 50	117 81	6	101 50
Uḍugama	8	487 0	5 25	—	—
Valuveṭṭiturai	2	190 0	2 0	11	413 75
V.-Viláṇkulam	7	143 6	2 24	—	—
Véyangoḍa	20	521 50	6 9	—	—
Wilson's Bungalow	51	1,436 25	17 30	1	10 0
Węligama	4	80 0	1 0	3	284 56
Wattégama	44	2,247 0	24 33	2	40 0
Yaṭiyantoṭa	34	935 49	11 45	7	195 0
Total	9,617	463,926 13	5,133 90	1,152	47,785 27

B 8.—Commission gained on Indian Money Order Transactions.

	R.	c.	R.	c.
To total amount of commission collected by Ceylon Orders on India	5,133	90		
To commission allowed by India for Remittances on Ceylon ...	318	16		
			5,452	6
By amount claimed by the Indian Office, being their share of commission	—		3,466	72
Amount in favour of Government ...	—		1,985	34

C 1.—Statement showing the Parcel Post Transactions between Ceylon and the United Kingdom through the medium of the P. & O. Company.

Receipts.	R.	c.	Payments.	R.	c.
Collection on 1,900 Parcels received ...	3,228	88	To P. & O. Company, being their share ...	13	78
Do. 43 Parcels despatched ...	281	50	To the Customs, being duty taxed ...	1,587	9
Amount received from the P. & O. Company	264	21	Balance accruing to Government as revenue	2,173	72
Total ...	3,774	59	Total ...	3,774	59

C 2.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom.

Total Number received by the P. & O. Company's service	1,900
Do. despatched do.	43
Do. despatched by the British Parcel Post service	2,500
Do. received do.	3,988
Do. received and despatched in 1886	8,431
Do. 1885	4,324
Excess in 1886	4,107

C 3.—Statement of Parcel Post Transactions with India.

Receipts.	R.	c.	Payments.	R.	c.
Collection on 1,015 Parcels received from India	1,457	71	To Customs, as duty	1,457	71
Collection on 1,045 Parcels sent to India	1,074	95	Balance accruing to Government as revenue	1,074	95
2,060 Total ...	2,532	66	Total ...	2,532	66

C 4.—Statement of Parcel Post Transactions with the Straits Settlements and Hongkong.

	R.	c.
Receipts.		
Collections on 92 Parcels received	79	27
Collections on 223 Parcels despatched	230	75
Total ...	310	2
Deduct Payments.		
To the P. & O. Company, as their share	115	36
To the Customs, as duty	79	27
Balance accruing to Government as revenue	115	39
Total ...	310	2

C 5.—Statement of Parcels exchanged between Ceylon, Malta, Gibraltar, and the United Kingdom.

	Malta.	Gibraltar.	London.	Total
Received.				
Number of Parcels	2	—	4,188	4,190
	lb.		lb.	lb.
Net Weight of Parcels	3	—	9,288½	9,291½
Rates charged for	5	—	11,098	11,103
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Stamps affixed	0 3 4	—	416 4 8	416 8 0
Apportionment to Post Offices at :—				
London	—	—	161 17 6	161 17 6
Ceylon	0 1 5½	—	161 17 6	161 18 11½
Malta	0 1 0½	—	—	0 1 0½
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—
Apportionment to the P. & O. Company ...	0 0 10	—	92 9 8	92 10 6

	Malta.	Gibraltar.	London.	Total.
Despatched.				
Number of Parcels	2	1	2,500	2,503
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Net Weight of Parcels	3 15	1 2	3,177 4	3,182 5
Rates charged for	4	2	4,859	4,865
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Stamps affixed	0 2 8	0 1 4	182 2 10	182 6 10
Apportionment to Post Offices at:—				
London	—	—	70 16 7	70 16 7
Ceylon	0 1 1½	0 0 7	70 16 7	70 18 3½
Malta	0 0 10	—	—	0 0 10
Gibraltar	—	0 0 5	—	0 0 5
Apportionment to P. & O. Company ...	0 0 8	0 0 4	40 9 8	40 10 8
Total Apportionment.				
Total value of Stamps affixed to Parcels received and despatched	0 6 0	0 1 4	598 7 6	598 14 10
London Post Office share	—	—	232 14 1	232 14 1
Ceylon Post Office share	0 2 7½	0 0 7	232 14 1	232 17 3½
Malta Post Office share	0 1 10½	—	—	0 1 10½
Gibraltar Post Office share	—	0 0 5	—	0 0 5
P. & O. Company's share	0 1 6	0 0 4	132 19 4	133 1 2

D 1.—Statement showing the Number of Letters, &c., received at the Returned Letter Office.

Western Province	15,676
Central Province	14,582
Southern Province	4,123
Northern Province	1,187
North-Western Province	1,807
Eastern Province	933
North-Central Province	482
Province of Uva	1,932
Total Number of Registered Letters, &c., received... ...	782
Total ...	41,504

D 2.—Number of Inland Letters, &c., returned to Senders through the Returned Letter Office.

Paid Letters, &c.	16,127
Unpaid Letters, &c.	8,007
Registered Letters, &c.	782
Letters returned to Foreign Countries	12,906
Letters, &c., redirected by the Returned Letter Office to persons in the Island	901
Illegible and anonymous letters, &c.	2,781
Total ...	41,504

D 3.—Number of Letters, &c., finally returned to the Returned Letter Office, and destroyed, Senders being unknown.

Paid Letters	4,416
Unpaid Letters	3,611

D 4.—Number of Unregistered Letters, &c., and the Amount of Property found in them.

Number of Letters—144.

	R. c.
Post Office Money Orders	727 29
Postage Stamps	38 90
Cheques	488 75
Cash	20 0
Drafts	590 87½
Promissory Notes	656 34
Total ...	2,522 15½

E 1.—Number of Accounts opened in Post Office Savings Banks in 1885 and 1886.

Province.	1885.							1886.						
	Number of Offices opened.	Number of Accounts opened.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Burgher.	European.	Others.	Number of Offices opened.	Number of Accounts opened.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Burgher.	European.	Others.
Western ...	17	1,003	560	123	231	30	59	23	886	524	117	158	33	54
Southern ...	8	322	189	14	101	3	15	8	338	187	20	86	3	42
Northern ...	4	71	3	32	23	11	2	4	50	2	35	10	2	1
Central ...	11	431	166	86	118	14	47	25	795	414	174	74	47	86
Eastern ...	2	92	4	48	31	7	2	2	66	2	33	16	13	2
N.-Western ...	4	158	92	16	43	2	5	5	130	56	30	31	3	10
N.-Central ...	1	10	3	2	4	—	1	1	19	7	8	3	1	—
Uva ...	2	106	47	13	22	5	19	4	95	40	24	20	—	11
Total ...	49	2,193	1,064	334	573	72	150	72	2,379	1,232	441	398	102	206

E 2.—Number of Accounts in Post Office Savings Banks upon which one or more Deposits were made.

Deposits.	1885.	1886.	Deposits.	1885.	1886.
One	755	1,097	Eight	26	88
Two	601	668	Nine	23	67
Three	289	482	Ten	18	66
Four	155	357	Eleven	8	56
Five	104	222	Twelve	15	64
Six	77	147	Over twelve	58	131
Seven	64	116			

E 3.—Total Amount deposited in, and deposits withdrawn from, the Post Office Savings Bank by each Nationality.

	Deposits, 1885.		Deposits, 1886.		Withdrawals, 1885.		Withdrawals, 1886.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Sinhalese	16,251	84	50,024	57	5,193	76	24,974	14
Tamil	7,187	44	23,958	59	1,541	43	12,097	99
Burgher	10,636	57	19,221	11	3,031	95	14,605	92
European	5,708	3	10,704	30	1,864	26	4,665	4
Others	2,894	8	7,975	42	731	0	4,656	65
Total	42,677	96	111,883	99	12,362	40	60,998	74

	R.	c.	R	c.
Total Deposits of 1885	42,677	96		
Do. of 1886	111,883	99		
			154,561	95
Total Withdrawals of 1885	12,362	40		
Do. of 1886	60,998	74		
			73,361	14
Balance			81,200	81

E 4.—Number of Withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank by each Nationality.

	1885.	1886
Sinhalese	248	1,280
Tamil	75	417
Burgher	159	591
European	40	81
Others	42	216

E 5.—Number of Single Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank.

	1885.	1886.
Sinhalese :—		
Under R1	107	123
R2	106	145
R3	30	49
R4	7	16
R5	5	13
R10	46	75
R15	27	41
R20	11	19
R30	11	31
R40	4	17
R50	3	4
Over R50	10	47
Tamil :—		
Under R1	28	18
R2	40	39
R3	11	21
R4	4	6
R5	1	3
R10	11	18
R15	7	17
R20	1	4
R30	3	12
R40	4	8
R50	3	1
Over R50	9	26
Burgher :—		
Under R1	63	42
R2	58	64
R3	15	16
R4	8	9
R5	3	4
R10	23	28
Burgher :—		
Under R15	7	17
R20	3	1
R30	4	8
R40	1	1
R50	0	0
Over R50	8	13
European :—		
Under R1	3	3
R2	3	3
R3	1	5
R4	1	0
R5	0	1
R10	4	4
R15	2	2
R20	1	1
R30	2	4
R40	1	5
R50	0	3
Over R50	7	19
Others :—		
Under R1	17	16
R2	12	23
R3	2	8
R4	1	2
R5	1	1
R10	4	11
R15	2	5
R20	3	6
R30	0	2
R40	0	3
R50	0	1
Over R50	6	13

F.—Statement of Telegraphic Messages despatched from the under-mentioned Offices.

Office of Origin.	Foreign Private.		Foreign State.		Foreign Free.	Foreign Bearing.	Bureau Calls.	Inland Private.		Inland State		Inland Free.	State.	Indo-Ceylon Private.		Indo-Ceylon State.		Indo-Ceylon Free.	Inland and Indo-Ceylon Bearing Received.		Indo-Ceylon Private Bearing.		Total.	Reply Deposit Inland.	Reply Deposit Indo-Ceylon.	Reply Deposit Foreign.	Grand Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	No.	No.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	No	Amount	No.	Amount					
		R. c		R. c.					R. c		R. c.				R. c		R. c.			R. c.		R. c.	R. c	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Anurádhapura	3	33 95	2	185 22	—	—	—	360	408 50	98	144 51	1008	17	2	7 40	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	780 58	508 70	—	0 75	1290 3
Badulla ...	8	156 1	—	—	—	—	—	707	784 0	69	84 0	1102	22	22	61 5	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	1086 6	203 15	2 0	—	1291 21
Batticaloa ...	3	81 46	—	—	—	—	—	1069	1276 0	97	119 0	638	24	152	403 60	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1880 6	978 65	5 95	—	2864 66
Colombo ...	5618	120485 50	73	3802 47	109	15	8	7505	7932 30	763	1078 0	1603	226	16628	33470 83	52	231 52	915	19	29 47	565	1832 72	167030 9	1786 38	379 2	205 27	169400 76
Dikoya ...	32	745 35	—	—	—	—	—	510	536 0	4	5 0	357	1	73	184 96	—	—	—	10	10 0	—	—	1481 31	103 80	42 90	—	1628 1
Galle ...	542	8642 62	—	—	4	—	—	2158	2290 50	75	98 50	516	31	1860	3372 21	—	—	11	6	6 50	401	1190 60	14410 33	383 74	32 85	—	14826 92
Gampóla ...	5	65 33	—	—	—	—	—	359	372 0	5	6 0	323	2	30	90 0	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	534 35	31 7	9 45	—	574 87
Jaffna ...	18	343 60	—	—	—	—	—	1867	1973 75	152	209 0	1160	32	474	1040 42	5	5 60	8	—	—	1	2 81	3572 37	403 75	33 85	17 64	4027 61
Kalutara ...	31	555 70	1	55 75	—	—	—	354	309 25	11	10 60	471	4	46	116 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1047 40	41 50	3 20	1 12	1093 22
Kandy ...	46	1046 30	13	555 33	2	—	—	2047	2124 75	493	708 50	576	71	182	457 98	11	59 80	11	14	25 0	—	—	4977 66	316 40	83 75	0 75	5378 56
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	332 0	61	91 0	343	20	17	67 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490 45	151 70	2 60	—	644 75
Lunugala ...	1	26 46	—	—	—	—	—	142	146 50	5	5 0	441	—	7	20 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198 61	14 15	—	—	212 76
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	251 25	43	49 50	414	12	21	47 60	1	2 80	—	—	—	—	—	351 15	67 91	2 0	—	421 6
Mátalé ...	21	468 64	—	—	—	—	—	513	540 0	37	51 0	400	3	14	40 3	—	—	1	1	2 0	—	—	1101 67	115 2	2 5	—	1218 74
Náwalapitiya ...	4	137 53	—	—	2	—	—	415	442 75	2	2 50	404	2	56	148 0	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	730 78	74 50	6 0	—	811 28
Nuwara Eliya...	34	733 89	6	643 24	1	—	—	1377	1467 0	192	296 50	498	7	242	683 89	3	19 40	7	4	3 66	—	—	3847 58	253 75	23 50	15 12	4139 95
Hatton ...	26	484 51	1	63 2[illegible]	—	—	—	598	612 50	6	7 50	77	—	35	87 20	—	—	1	2	2 0	—	—	1256 96	91 27	2 0	—	1350 23
Mount Lavinia	1	35 20	—	—	—	—	—	77	58 25	—	—	11	1	22	67 55	—	—	—	6	4 50	—	—	165 50	—	—	—	165 50
Moratuwa ...	2	39 39	—	—	—	—	—	85	78 50	—	—	18	—	17	36 50	—	—	—	5	2 50	—	—	156 89	9 50	—	—	166 39
Nánu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	254 25	2	2 0	36	—	9	23 40	—	—	—	1	0 50	—	—	280 15	22 65	5 90	—	308 70
Talawakelé ...	16	373 46	—	—	—	—	—	555	608 50	3	6 50	263	—	36	100 0	—	—	—	9	9 0	—	—	1097 46	73 15	10 60	—	1181 21
Polgahawela ...	1	35 28	—	—	—	—	—	148	154 75	6	6 50	386	3	1	2 60	—	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	200 13	39 0	—	—	239 13
Trincomalee ...	10	223 78	13	519 27	2	—	—	743	841 65	181	209 50	414	7	100	246 52	42	146 0	29	2	3 67	365	982 17	2190 39	419 69	14 0	—	2624 8
Total ...	6422	134713 98	109	5824 53	120	15	8	22400	23794 95	2305	3190 61	11459	485	20046	40775 94	114	465 12	990	83	102 80	1332	4008 30	208867 93	6089 43	661 62	240 65	215859 63

G.—Classified Abstract of Offices maintained by the Postal Department on December 31, 1886.

Names of Offices.	Departmental Offices open for Paid Messages.			Other Offices.	
	Departmental Ordinary.	Postal Combined.	Total.	Railway Administrative.	Telephone Administrative.
Anurádhapura	—	1	1	—	—
Alagalla	—	—	—	1	—
Ambépussa	—	—	—	1	—
Badulla	—	1	1	—	—
Batticaloa	—	1	1	—	2
Ballany	—	—	—	1	—
Bambalapitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Colombo	1	—	1	1	2
Dikoya	—	1	1	—	—
Galle	—	1	1	—	—
Gampola	—	1	1	1	—
Galboda	—	—	—	1	—
Hatton	—	1	1	1	—
Henaratgoda	—	—	—	1	—
Jaffna	—	1	1	—	—
Kandy	—	1	1	1	—
Kurunégala	—	1	1	—	—
Kadugannáwa	—	—	—	1	—
Kadigomuwa	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara	—	1	1	1	—
Kotagala	—	—	—	1	—
Katugastota	—	—	—	1	—
Kelaniya	—	—	—	1	—
Lunugala	—	1	1	—	—
Mannár	—	1	1	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	1	—
Mátalé	—	1	1	1	—
Mount Lavinia	—	1	1	1	—
Moratuwa	—	1	1	1	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	1	1	—	—
Náwalapitiya	—	1	1	1	—
Nánu-oya	—	1	1	1	—
Polgahawela	—	1	1	1	—
Pórádeniya	—	—	—	1	—
Pánaduré	—	—	—	1	—
Rambukkana	—	—	—	1	—
Talawakélé	—	1	1	1	—
Trincomalee	—	1	1	—	—
Ukuwala	—	—	—	1	—
Véyangoda		—	—	1	—
Wádduwa	—	—	—	1	—
Watawala	—	—	—	1	—
Watagoda	—	—	—	1	—
Wattégama	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1	22	23	33	4

H.—Number of Employés in the Postal-Telegraph Department during 1885 and 1886.

1885.		1886.
1	Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1
3	Assistant Postmasters-General	3
1	Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
1	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
65	Clerks	65
19	Postmasters in charge of Telegraph Offices	19
22	Signallers	22
2	Cashiers	2
2	Relieving Postmasters	2
102	Postmasters	102
3	Storekeepers	3
2	Inspectors of Telegraphs	2
2	Sub-Inspectors of Telegraphs	2
4	Inspectors of Postmen	4
16	Sorters	16
13	Receiving Officers	14
3	Bookbinders	3
6	Supervisors of Mails	6
34	Linemen	35
179	Postmen and Messengers	179
6	Office Coolies	6
1	Batteryman	1
10	Probationers	28
497		512

I.—Statement of Value-Payable Parcels received and despatched from the Post Offices in Ceylon.

OFFICES.	No. Received.	Amount. R.	c.	No. Despatched.	Amount. R.	c.
Agrapatana	18	90	97	—	—	
Ambagamuwa	16	102	44	—	—	
Ambalangoḍa	35	188	95	—	—	
Anurádhapura	21	136	60	—	—	
Aranaike	5	15	73	—	—	
Avisáwélla	15	84	42	—	—	
Baddégama	2	6	70	—	—	
Badulla	35	209	12		—	
Balaṇgoḍa	10	24	93	—	—	
Baṇḍáragama	—	—		—	—	
Batticottá	2	10	90	—	—	
Batticaloa	16	141	14	—	—	
Bentoṭa	1	1	10	—	—	
Béruwala	6	19	28	—	—	
Bogawantaláwa	23	109	84	1	20	70
Chávakachchéri	—	—		—	—	
Chilaw	8	48	97	—	—	
Colombo	165	764	92	1,098	4,851	39
Colombo Courts	1	9	35	1	2	80
Dambulla	—	—		—	—	
Deltoṭa	3	11	45	—	—	
Dikoya	32	217	39	—	—	
Dikwęlla	—	—		—	—	
Dodandúwa	1	2	45	—	—	
Dolosbágé	9	25	95	—	—	
Elkaḍuwa	1	3	90	—	—	
Galle	104	473	37	3	4	57
Galkissa	—	—		—	—	
Gampola	18	61	79	—	—	
Grandpass	1	1	60	—	—	
Haldummulla	5	32	85	—	—	
Hambantoṭa	22	65	92	—	—	
Haṇwęlla	—	—		—	—	
Haputalé	27	118	55	—	—	
Hatton	11	73	91	—	—	
Héwáhęṭa	1	9	45	—	—	
Hikkaḍuwa	—	—		—	—	
Já-ęla	—	—		—	—	
Jaffna	15	51	43	—	—	
Jaffna Kachchéri	5	16	87	—	—	
Kaḍugannáwa	4	10	79	—	—	
Kalutara	33	141	61	—	—	
Kalmunai	23	142	95	1	4	15
Kalpiṭiya	34	91	13	—	—	
Kandy	33	171	77	38	139	91
Kankésanturai	—	—		—	—	
Katalúwa	2	7	70	—	—	
Kayts	—	—		—	—	
Kęgalla	26	92	93	—	—	
Kollupiṭiya	1	1	5	2	20	40
Kosgoḍa	4	12	95	—	—	
Koslanda	18	108	32	—	—	
Kotmalé	4	23	11	—	—	
Koṭagala	9	65	21	—	—	
Kóṭṭé	—	—		—	—	
Kurunęgala	34	193	35	—	—	
Lindula	19	93	28	—	—	
Lunugala	20	85	33	—	—	
Mádampé	8	25	7	—	—	
Maḍawalaṭęnna	—	—		—	—	
Maḍulkęle	9	23	55	—	—	
Mallákam	—	—		—	—	
Manipay	2	5	75	—	—	
Mannár	25	125	37	—	—	
Maradána	1	5	80	135	685	0
Maskeliya	30	136	9	—	—	
Mátalé	13	38	41	—	—	
Mátara	35	213	60	—	—	
Maturaṭa	11	79	38	—	—	
Minuwangoḍa	—	—		—	—	
Moraṭuwa	1	8	20	—	—	
Morawaka	8	46	90	—	—	
Mullaittivu	9	128	53	—	—	
Mutwal	2	31	25	—	—	
Nainamaḍama	19	49	89	—	—	
Nánu-oya	13	84	34	—	—	
Náwalapiṭiya	14	35	54	2	6	0
Negombo	31	161	73	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya	39	153	7	8	34	66
Pallai	3	12	10	—	—	
Pánaduré	2	7	53	—	—	
Passara	5	13	97	—	—	
Pęlmaḍulla	1	5	50	—	—	
Pérádeniya	—	—		—	—	
Point Pedro	3	19	85	—	—	
Polgahawela	1	5	37	—	—	
Pundalu-oya	6	37	50	—	—	

OFFICES.	No. Received.	Amount. R.	c.	No. Despatched.	Amount. R.	c.
Pussęlláwa ...	7	41	59	—	—	
Puttaḷam ...	21	75	57	—	—	
Rakwána ...	33	190	56	—	—	
Ramboḍa ...	2	4	50	—	—	
Raṇgalla ...	—	—		—	—	
Rattoṭa ...	5	22	23	—	—	
Ratnapura ...	28	127	69	—	—	
Slave Island ...	1	2	65	33	152	39
Talawakęlé ...	7	25	68	—	—	
Taṇgalla ...	37	215	34	—	—	
Teldeniya ...	1	0	80	—	—	
Trincomalee ...	41	178	83	—	—	
Uḍa Pussęlláwa ...	5	44	73	—	—	
Uḍugama ...	2	7	87	—	—	
Urugala ...	1	2	30	—	—	
Utuwankanda ...	1	3	70	—	—	
Valuveṭṭiturai ...	1	5	85	—	—	
Vavuṇiya-Vilákkuḷam ...	1	0	85	—	—	
Véyangoḍa ...	9	28	28	—	—	
Wattégama ...	—	—		—	—	
Węligama ...	7	15	32	—	—	
Wilson's Bungalow ...	2	10	0	—	—	
Yaṭiyantoṭa ...	9	57	95	—	—	
Total ...	1,411	6,886	20	1,322	5,921	97

MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM, FOR 1886.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE total number of visitors to the Museum during the year has been 53,721, of whom 9,062 were Europeans.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MUSEUM.

In March, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to issue certain regulations for the management of the Museum, providing for the appointment of a General Committee and also of a Sub-Committee.

THEFTS OF JEWELLERY.

In the early part of the year some most serious thefts were committed, the greater part of the jewellery having been lost, and also a small gold dagoba from Anurádhapura, and the gold cover of a crystal dagoba from Panduwas Nuwara, and one of the two bangles filled with clay found at Polambe. The other articles stolen were all examples of modern jewellery. The jewellery remaining, and the more valuable antiquities, are deposited in the Treasury, until the Ceylon products room, in which they are to be exhibited, is protected by bars.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

In consequence of the retirement of the late Mr. Van Cuylenburg, Librarian and Secretary to the Committee, on account of illness, Mr. F. H. M. Corbet was appointed in his place. The watchers being discharged on account of the robberies, it was determined to appoint a head guardian with four other watchers chosen by himself. Mr. P. B. Candappa has been appointed to this post.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds are rapidly improving, and the shrubs and trees are making satisfactory progress. The grass is not looking well at present in consequence of the lawnmower being worn out: a new one has been ordered from England by the Committee. I hope that the water will be laid on before another hot season, so that the grass may be saved from being burnt up, as it has hitherto been every year.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

As I reported in 1883, the interior of the building stands in great need of painting and varnishing; the floor and the bases of the columns are much in need of repair. The exterior, which was painted in 1882, is standing fairly well, although in some places the paint is much blistered. White ants still break out on the walls, and under the stands and cases, and require constant watchfulness. The garden walls, which were painted by prison labour at the same time as the main building, require a fresh coat of paint.

NEW FURNITURE.

During the year six wall cases for the Hall, four buttress cases for the West Gallery, six wall cases for the East Gallery, and two table cases placed in the Products Room have been received from the Public Works Department. The arrival of these cases has necessitated extensive changes in the arrangement of the collections.

WANT OF SPACE.

Although eighteen new cases have been added, there is still urgent need for more, especially for books, without which it will be impossible to get the Library in proper order; nor can the re-arrangement of the insects be commenced until two more insect cases are provided. But, as I reported in 1882, new cases are not alone sufficient to supply the increased space needed: for this purpose an extension of the building is necessary. It was Sir W. H. Gregory's plan to have a campo-santo built for the antiquities; the present Antiquities Room, however, would scarcely hold the fish collection alone, and there are two other sections to find room for, namely, the Ceylon Products and the Library. The latter is rapidly increasing; and besides the Government library we have to find room for that of the Royal Asiatic Society. The exhibition of Ceylon products is also far from satisfactory, and to do them justice the present Library will be needed. I laid a plan before the Committee in February last, showing the extension of the building that I consider necessary. This consists in building a new wing to the Reading Room and East Gallery, the lower floor being used as a Library and the upper as a Fish Gallery.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS.

The re-arrangement of the collections has involved the following changes:—The articles of Kandyan manufacture have been removed from the Products Room to the Hall, case I., and the Maldivian products to case II.; case III. contains a selection of Mr. Parker's antiquities from Tissamaharáma; and the bronzes from Munnisseram, presented by the Hon. F. R. Saunders, which have long been packed away, are re-exhibited in case IV. I propose to exhibit our larger specimens of rocks and fossils in cases V. and VI., as soon as they can be got ready.

In the Products Room, case I. is unchanged; the pottery has been removed to case II.; case III. contains the netting and basketwork, fibre, and musical instruments; case IV., native models illustrating the agriculture, manufacture, and village life of Ceylon, specimens of Galle work, and Batticaloa cloths; case V. has had a number of objects removed, and is now entirely devoted to the products of the palmyrah palm, presented by Mr. Twynam. The plumbago has been removed from No. VI., and replaced by a set of models of the apparatus used in distilling arrack; case VII. contains models of boats, fishing implements, carts, &c.; and case VIII., specimens of tea, coffee, tobacco, rice, gums, &c. The first table case contains the Kandyan knives and swords, and some specimens of ivory carving; the second, the minerals and hand specimens of rocks, the third, the eight gold Buddhas, and other valuable antiquities. The coins and jewellery will be exhibited in the centre table case with drawers: at present it is temporarily filled with a loan collection belonging to Mr. W. N. de A. Rajapakse, and the bronzes.

In the Mammalia Gallery, case I. contains the pangolin and smaller Citacea, and the series illustrating the growth of the horns of the sambur; case II. contains specimens of the boar and red deer; case III., the spotted deer; case IV., the bear; case V. and VI., the carnivora; and case VII. the monkeys.

In the Central Gallery there are no great changes, beyond those arising from the increase of the collection, and the removal of one almirah; the buttress cases are still devoted to birds, and the table cases to insects. The table case with drawers, in the centre, is at present empty.

In the East Gallery, wall cases I., II., and V. contain the reptiles and frogs in spirits; case III. the mounted reptiles; cases IV. and IX. the mounted fish; cases VI., VII., and VIII. fish in fluid; and case X. corals. The first four table cases are only temporarily arranged, and contain marine invertebrates; the last four are entirely filled with shells.

CONDITION OF THE COLLECTIONS.

I am sorry to report that the new substance, naphaline, now so largely employed in Museums, is not so powerful a protection in this climate as I at first hoped it would prove. It seems to prevent the attacks of mites, but it is powerless apparently against fungus. It is to be hoped it will ward off the attacks of the fish insect on the labels; and it is now placed in all the cases with this view. The rapidity with which the mischief is done renders it impossible to keep the labels and numbers on the objects. As an instance, I may mention that the palmyrah case was re-painted, and the objects re-arranged, after being carefully dried and numbered in accordance with the manuscript list, when the objects could be identified. Unfortunately, no naphaline was procurable at the time, and in a fortnight several labels had been defaced and several numbers lost. Carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate have both been mixed with the gum, but their use is objectionable, as they discolour the labels and do not afford permanent protection. Every object in a tropical climate ought to be exhibited on its own stand, and that stand labelled by hand in black or white paint; but the necessity of writing the labels in three languages, and the expense of the stands, obliged me to abandon that plan soon after I had commenced my duties here.

During the last few months, the collection has been visited by an attack of fungus, the severity of which I have never before seen equalled: not only have the specimens themselves been attacked, but the wood of the teak cases, and even the glass, has been covered. In one case the insects were absolutely rolled round and connected together by its fine filaments—filaments so fine as to be invisible through the glass. Naphaline, benzine, cyanide of potassium, carbolic acid, the oil used for preserving the olas, and other substances have all been tried in vain; the only check to its growth has been given by citronella oil. This was apparently very successful; but the first sample employed was soon exhausted, and I have been unable to procure any of sufficient strength since.

PUBLICATIONS.

Before detailing the progress made with the various collections during the past year, it will be necessary to describe the new system of making the zoological lists that has been adopted. It was decided by the Committee, in 1883, that the Museum catalogues should be published with a full synonomy as soon as there was any saving effected on the book vote sufficiently large to enable us to print them; and the Government assented to this course being taken. At this time there were lists of the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and frogs. They were all constructed on the same principles as those in other Museums—each species being numbered, and each specimen bearing a letter. The bird list recorded 357 species, the reptiles 96, the frogs 35; and the entries under each species frequently extended from A to G or H. A list of diurnal Lepidoptera was also constructed on the same system, but I had to abandon the attempt to fill it in. It recorded 244 species. In addition there were several other lists on a system of my own, to enable me to enter such specimens as I could identify from time to time. There are 807 species on the list of marine fish; the list of beetles contains at least 1,500 species; and lists of the same kind were constructed for the Hymenoptera and Orthoptera.

I find it quite impossible to keep these manuscripts written up with my own hand, besides labelling the duplicates and preparing those to be printed for the exhibited specimens. Besides which, quite apart from the labour involved, I fail to see, when published, of what use they will be to the public: as records of the contents of the Museum, they can never be true from week to week, old specimens being constantly condemned to make room for better, or being sent to naturalists or Museums for identification. I therefore asked the Committee to reject the alphabetical system altogether, and merely to retain the numbers attached to each species, and to allow me to issue the lists under the guise of reports on the recorded Fauna of Ceylon, to be printed by the Government Printer. These reports are designed to show, first, the contents of the Museum generally, but not the details of every specimen [thus, the Ceylon Bay-owl is fully recorded as having been obtained at Kadugannáwa, and presented by Mr. W. K. James, for we have only one specimen of this very rare bird; but in the case of common species I merely remark "common," which at once indicates that the collection is sufficiently supplied with both mounted specimens and skins; in those cases in which the local distribution is of interest, the localities of the Museum specimens are given]; secondly, the geographical distribution; thirdly, the local distribution, so far as I have

means of working it out; fourthly, a limited synonomy with special reference to the Museum Library.

Appendices will be issued from time to time showing the progress made in the working out of our fauna and the additions to the collections; in fact, these reports are intended to form a kind of Zoological Journal, which I hope may prove of service to students in this country, and which very probably will be of interest to naturalists in Europe, who are engaged in the study of Asiatic forms.

A new edition of the "Guide to the Collection" was published in the early part of this year. It had been written and placed in the printer's hand in 1884, but was kept back in order to allow me to correct the proof. On my return from England last year I immediately took up the work and pressed on with it, not knowing that a number of new cases were nearly finished. This is most unfortunate, as in consequence of the great changes made in the arrangement of the Museum during the past year, it is now nearly useless as a guide to the collections.

ON NEW METHODS OF MOUNTING AND PRESERVING NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS.

I learnt at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, a good way of exhibiting birds' nests together with the birds themselves, and I thought it would be an improvement if the eggs could also be shown. This I have done, when possible, by laying them in the nest itself: it is not often, however, that the position of the specimens in the case or the construction of the nests allows of this. I therefore designed a simple form of egg-case, which can be either placed upright or laid horizontally, in which the eggs are exhibited on cotton wool. They are made to match the bird-stands designed by Mr. Smither.

Between 1876 and 1879 I tried a long series of experiments on preserving fish with a view to retaining their colour, but without any success. Although it seemed impossible to find any way of preserving the colours of fish, I did not give up the idea of finding some means of exhibiting spiders in table cases, the method employed by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge not being applicable, or only applicable with difficulty, in this building. It was during my researches on this subject that I discovered the extraordinary preservative power of a mixture of gum and glycerine. This mixture has long been known as a substitute for Canada balsam in microscopic work, but was abandoned on account of the difficulties experienced with air bubbles—a difficulty which is of no account in mounting large-sized specimens. For preserving the colours of fish this process seems perfectly successful. Specimens mounted in October, 1884, seem to me to be as bright as the day they were put up, although exposed to the light during the whole of the time; and as regards the preservation of the tissues, as far as two years in such a climate as this will allow me to judge, they seem to be in such a hard condition, that I should imagine they will last for years. The fish have to be mounted in fluid, and the medium that has the best effect is pure glycerine. This is very expensive: in fact, the expense at first seemed prohibitory, but by employing an inferior quality of glycerine, by cutting the fish in half, and by reducing the size of the bottles, by inserting hollow leaden chambers in them, which, when painted white, form a good back ground, I have been able greatly to reduce the cost. The whole object of the process being to make an attractive exhibition, only fish of beautiful colours, or striking patterns, are prepared in this way.

The process of preparation, however, when it is applicable to specimens that need not be shown in bottles, is as cheap as any other, the preservative with proper precautions being capable of being employed over and over again. In this way I have successfully prepared a large number of Crustacea. It answers excellently for the higher and the lower forms; but the prawns and shrimps turn red by whatever method they are prepared. It is equally good for the Echinoderms. I cannot succeed with reptiles or frogs on account of the excessive dehydrating effect of the process, which reduces them to mummies of an extreme hardness. If some fluid other than glycerine could be found in which to mount them, I think the process would answer very well. I can find no means of preserving sea anemones, or jelly fish, or our numerous and beautiful sea-slugs. I have reason to believe that it will prove a first-rate preservative for the Alcyonidæ.

For spiders the above process is useless, but there will be no difficulty in exhibiting them when we have case-room. If, after being kept some time without food, they are killed, and then carefully set out and hardened in spirit, they can be mounted in little cells in glycerine. As the glycerine does not evaporate, no cement is needed for the glass covers, and they will be always available for examination. Of course, the more brilliant colours will be lost, but that cannot be avoided.

I was not content with the way in which Crustacea and other marine forms are generally exhibited in Museums. It occurred to me that well-dried sea sand would form a harmonious lining to the table cases in which these objects are placed. It has proved perfectly successful; as a rule, visitors notice nothing out of the common, and only those more or less accustomed to study Museums observe and approve of this new departure.

MAMMALIA.

The arrival of the new cases for the Mammalia Room made it worth while to procure better mounted specimens of as many of our mammalia as possible. The old specimens on the floor were removed, their stands being used for the corals. Two spotted deer, two red deer, a bear, and two leopards have been collected and mounted on their skeletons. Of these, the deer are still capable of much improvement; but it must be remembered that they are extremely difficult subjects to do justice to; the leopards from the North-Western Province are much better. I do not think that in a small local Museum better mounting can be expected. The new bear is also good, and in a jackal, which was presented to the Museum by an unknown donor, the look and attitude of the animal is well preserved. Two sambur skins were procured by the taxidermist at Pomparippu, with a view of sending them to England to be mounted by one of our leading taxidermists, in order to be exhibited in a special show case on the floor of the gallery, our present cases not being of sufficiently large size to hold such large animals. As, however, the skeletons have been brought also, I shall make a further attempt at relaxing the skins and mounting them on the premises. A fresh specimen can always be obtained, the species being a common one.

I found there was not sufficient space in any of the verandahs for the whale's skull: it had therefore to be mounted on the lawn. The bones are arranged in the west verandah overlooking the skull. It is doubtless a species of Physalus, as can be seen by the figures in Grey's "Catalogue of Whales" in the British Museum. The cervical vertebræ should be photographed, and copies sent to the British Museum.

BIRDS.

The first report on the collection of birds has been finished to the end of the game birds, 240 of our species being recorded. Of these, thirteen species—Nos. 1, *Neophron gingianus*; 10, *Nisætus fasciatus*; 29, *Cerchniis amurensis*; 66, *Cuculus maculatus*; 106, *Oriolus indicus*; 174, *Locustella certhiola*; 177, *Phylloscopus veridanus*; 183, *Cinnyris minimus*; 194, *Passer flavicollis*; 195, *Motacilla maderapatensis*; 223, *Alscomus puniceus*; 227, *Turtur tranquebaricus*; 231, *Crocopus chlorigaster*—have never been procured but once in the Island; in fact, in two instances never at all; and it is difficult to understand why these two are included by Captain Legge in the body of his work. Of these species we have a specimen of the vulture in the collection.

There are still eleven species unrepresented; but of these, some are almost as rare as those enumerated above, and others are very local birds. They are—3, *Circus melanoleucus*, very rare; 4, *Circus cineraceus*; 9, *Buteoplumipes*, only twice seen; 23, *Baza ceylonensis*; 25, *Falco peregrinus*; 30, *Pandion haliætus*; 191, *Hirundo erythropygia*, twice recorded; 201, *Corydalla striolata*; 207, *Padda oryzivora*, an acclimatised bird, which has probably died out; 212, *Munia malabarica*; and 237, *Francolinus pictus*.

Several additions of the first importance have been made to the collection in this year. They are, *Halcyon pileata*, presented by Mr. W. H. Wright, of which only one specimen had ever been before obtained in Ceylon, which is now in the Poole collection; *Caturnix chinensis*, which, although not uncommon, has long been one of our disiderata; a specimen of the very rare owl, *Glaucidium radiatum*, has been presented by Messrs. Hawkes and Bligh. The purchases have been, an adult male and a young female of the very rare and local thrush *Myophoneus blighi*, three examples of a swift *Chætura gigantea*, an albino of the Common Concal, and three specimens, and a skeleton of the Black-bellied Munia.

Some specimens of quails, which I found to be wrongly labelled some years ago, I have lately been able to identify as *Turnix coromandelicus*. This species must therefore be added to our list of Ceylon birds. There are three examples, all obtained near Colombo.

The taxidermist brought back a good collection of birds from the North-Western Province. As far as I have yet been able to examine it, I have found two species new to the collection—*Tringa temminikii* and *Numenius lineatus*.

An owl, *Bubo nipalensis*, was shot by Mr. J. H. Stephens whilst uttering the cries known as those of the devil-bird. It arrived here in such bad condition that it was only possible to make a skeleton of it.

The nests of twelve and the eggs of twenty-six species have been mounted and exhibited. The only addition this year to this part of the collection has been the eggs and nests of *Phyllornis jerdoni*.

Twenty-five new specimens of birds have been mounted in exchange for old and badly-stuffed ones, and two skeletons have been set up.

REPTILES.

The re-arrangement of the reptiles in the new cases has occupied a great deal of my time, it being, if not absolutely necessary, at least desirable to re-mount and re-label the whole collection. The first report on the lizards of the families of *Agamidæ* and *Geckonidæ*, compiled from Dr. Boulenger's catalogue, is in the printer's hands, and the report on the snakes has been forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Of our thirty-one blood-suckers and geckoes, eight are unrepresented in the collection. These are, Nos. 1, *Gymnodactylus nebulosus*; 2, *G. triedrus*; 4, *Gonatodes kandianus*; 5, *G. gracilis*; 12, *Hemidactylus platyurus*; 15, *Gecko monarchus*; 26, *Calotes mystaceus* (which is given as a Ceylon species by Dr. Boulenger, but the British Museum contains no Ceylon specimens); and 27, *Calotes liolepis*. Of those on the list, Nos. 16, 17, and 31 are not yet identified. The collection contains most of the snakes recorded from Ceylon in Dr. Gunther's "Reptiles of British India," in accordance with which work it has been drawn up.

A fresh specimen of *Chelonia virgata* has been mounted, and the shell is simply oiled—a great improvement on the old method of varnishing them.

A fine specimen of *Dermatochelys coriacea*, 7 ft. 5 in. in length, presented by Mr. C. H. De Soysa, has been successfully mounted, and its form prefectly preserved. I reported on the great difficulty of setting up this species in 1881.

The most important addition to the collection of lizards are two well-preserved examples of No. 31 from the North-Western Province. We shall now be able to send one to Dr. Boulenger to be identified.

The python skeleton, which was broken to pieces last year, has been remounted, and is now exhibited in a case specially made for it on the top of one of the table cases.

Two specimens of *Chersydrus granulatus* have been purchased, both obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of Colombo; this is a remarkable addition to our knowledge of the local distribution of this curious snake. A very fine specimen of *Hydrophis stokesii* has been purchased and mounted in a trough; and a small sea-snake, *H. elliotti*, obtained from Galle, is a most important addition to the collection.

Mr. Twynam has presented two perfect specimens of *Odontomus fasciatus*.

BATRACHIA.

The frogs have all been re-mounted, re-exhibited, and re-labelled, and a report has been made on the collection. There are thirty-five species on the list. The new list being in the hands of the Government Printer, I must defer my comments on this part of the collection, as the nomenclature is so different from that of the old office list. Early in the year Mr. E. E. Green

presented a specimen of *Rhacophorus nanus*, which was then new to the collection; but one of our collectors has since obtained several specimens at Nuwara Eliya. A specimen of *Callula obscura* is also a new addition: it was found under thick moss some distance up the trunk of a tree in one of the higher Pundalu-oya forests. Its habits of life will always render it a rare species in collections, although doubtless common enough in localities favourable to it. Mr. E. E. Green has presented a small collection of frogs; and another has been made in the North-Western Province, both of which will probably prove to contain novelties when examined.

FISH.

The arrival of new cases necessitated the removal of the large stuffed fish from the Hall. I have placed them in one of the rooms at the back of the building, to which visitors desirous of seeing them can be admitted on making application in the Librarian's office. I should have been glad to have been able to remove the large shark from the East Gallery, as the space occupied is much needed; this, however, cannot be done until this gallery is extended. This change obliged me to pack away the duplicate fish into as small a space as possible. I am sorry to say that they are consequently no longer available for reference, nor, I am afraid, can they ever be made so until the taxidermist's rooms are again clear, and we are able to have proper almirahs constructed, and have a very large supply of glass bottles. There are 162 species of sea-fish represented by spirit specimens, and also a large number of skins. This does not include the exhibited specimens, that part of the collection being as yet in process of formation, nor the fresh water fish, which as yet I have had no time to look through. One of the principal additions this year has been *Pogonoperca ocellata*, one of the most remarkable of the Perch family; at the time the British Museum catalogue was published its locality was unknown. It is one of the rarest of fish, and was quite new to the dealers and fishermen in the Colombo market. To Day's List of Indian Fish must now be added *Genyoroge macolor* and *Plectropoma melanoleucus*: the latter has been mounted by the taxidermist, and very successfully coloured after life. Two remarkable *Wrasse* have also been obtained in the Colombo market, neither of which I am able to identify. Mr. Twynam presented specimens of three curious forms of fish from Jaffna, *Amphisile scutatus*, *Gastrotokeus biaculeatus*, and *Anacanthus barbatus*. A very fine specimen of a skate, *Trygon uarnak*, 6 ft. in breadth, has been mounted, and a small specimen of another rare and remarkable skate, *Dicerobatis kuhlii*, is exhibited in a trough in the north-east verandah. Mr. E. E. Harris, of Karaitivu, presented fourteen skins of full-grown fish, which I have not yet had time to name; and there is also a small collection in spirits, made off the neighbouring coast. I find that, when desirable, fish that have been long in spirit can be easily skinned and mounted; and this plan has been adopted for a large specimen of *Monocanthus scriptus*, and one or two others which are exhibited.

INSECTS.

The exhibited Lepidoptera have been untouched, and must remain so until new cases are provided; but the duplicate collection has been put in order so far as Moore's work is published. Every name mentioned in that work is pinned into the duplicate boxes, so that the insects when obtained can be pinned in their places. Many of the boxes contain scarcely anything but names; but it is probable that specimens of many of these will be found among the exhibited ones. I reported on our collection of diurnal lepidoptera last year: the principal additions this year are a male and female of the very rare *Discophora lepida*, acquired by purchase. Mr. A. P. Green has presented a collection of our commoner forms of *Lycænidæ*, which are being kept in readiness for the new cases. Mr. E. E. Green has offered to present what specimens he can spare from his fine collection, when the cases arrive.

This gentleman was also kind enough to make a drawing of the unknown *Papilio*, purchased last year, which I forwarded to Mr. De Nicéville. He reports: "It is very near to *Papilio niveus*, *Linn.*, of which several varieties have been described under different names, but it differs from all the figures of *niveus* I have seen, in having the blue band narrower on the upper side. It occurs in central and other parts of Africa." On consulting the *Systema Naturæ* I find that Linnæus gives "habitat in Indiis" as the locality for *Papilio niveus*, and we know that "habitat in Indiis" frequently stood with him for Ceylon. The man of whom it was purchased assures me that he caught two of them in Lindula, one of which was broken. A number of butterflies have been collected in the North-Western Province, which have not yet been examined.

The most important additions to our collection of moths are *Leucophlebeia rosacea* and *Phassus purpurascens*, acquired by purchase. Of the 492 names in the duplicate boxes only 167 have specimens to represent them—but little over one-third. How far the revision of the exhibited collection will reduce this great deficiency, I am unable to say; but I should not think that more than one-half will be represented. I trust that either the transport vote or the vote for collectors will be increased sufficiently to push on this part of the work with greater rapidity, especially when the great changes that are taking place in all parts of the Island through the opening up of new land for cultivation are taken into consideration,—changes which must lead to the extinction of many species.

The beetles have been removed from the case, thoroughly cleaned, re-set, re-labelled, and re-exhibited, the species being identified as far as possible. The work is not quite finished, the *Curculionidæ* having yet to be done. A number of families at the end of the order will have to be relegated to the duplicate boxes on account of want of space. The first half of the case contains 380 species represented by about 600 specimens, of which 170 are named. Large as is the collection, it will not represent the fauna much better than in the case of the lepidoptera. Mr. Lewis's collection contains 135 species of *Cicindelidæ* and *Caralidæ*; but a great part of them are new, and I have no doubt that the Museum collection contains many undescribed ones; so that I estimate the list of *Carabids*, when the family is worked out, will not be far short of 250 species: at present the Museum collection only contains 123. A good collection was made in the North-Western Province, containing about 300 specimens; of these, 100 have been set, and the remainder packed in sawdust for Mr. Lewis and the Calcutta Museum. It contained 27 species new to the collection, and will enable me, besides, to replace a number of more or less imperfect exhibited specimens by perfect ones.

The beetles have been labelled according to the system adopted for the British insects in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The generic name is placed at the top, and the species arranged underneath it. This arrangement occupies more space, but it exhibits the collection in a clearer manner, and enables the locality and donor of each specimen to be given in full, which is a great advantage. The Government Printer has kindly taken great interest in getting up the printed labels, and when the new arrangement and labelling is extended to all the cases, the appearance of the insects will be greatly improved.

The *Phasmidæ* and *Mantidæ* have also been re-arranged and re-labelled. The principal additions are, a fine pair of *Æthalocera ashmoliana*, male and female, from the Cinnamon Gardens, purchased (the male has not been procured before), and a fine phasmid collected in the upper Pundalu-oya forests. To make room for the extension of these families, all the other *Orthoptera*, the *Hymenoptera*, and *Diptera* have had to be removed, and are no longer exhibited.

Mr. Atkinson, President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has kindly furnished me with about forty names of our *Rhyncota*, returning our specimens with names attached. The whole duplicate collection of this order has been gone through and carefully cleaned, and the named species pinned in. Eighty more species have been selected and forwarded to Mr. Atkinson for identification.

CRUSTACEA.

The collection of Crustacea has had large additions made to it this year from Karativu, Béruwala, and the Colombo market; but I have not yet had time to study this class.

I have devoted much attention to preparing the specimens by the new process, and their effect in the cases is very striking. There are still a number of quite common crabs as yet only represented by dried specimens, which I am anxious to replace by new ones. Good specimens of the curious land crab, which I discovered in 1881 at Kanagankankulam, were collected in the North-Western Province. I found a small species of crab at Béruwala, which is a parasite on a species of Pinna; these crabs are well known, but I have not seen it observed that the crab holds to its host by thrusting its hind legs through the mantle.

SHELLS.

The arrival of the new cases necessitated the re-mounting of the whole collection of shells. There are 760 species exhibited, represented by at least 1,500 specimens, 401 of which are named.

There are about 50 species recently added to the collection, which there is no room to exhibit. The Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft has kindly forwarded 40 species of shells to the eminent conchologist, Dr. Babington, to be named.

ECHINODERMS.

I have paid much attention this year to collecting and mounting our sea urchins and star fish. The beautiful star fish obtained at Karaittivu in August last are keeping well. Some fine specimens of feather stars from Béruwala will shortly be exhibited.

CORALS.

No part of our fauna is so well represented as the corals, and naturally so, as there are few or no Museums so well situated for obtaining them. Close to a coral sea, we can cart up blocks, the freight of which to Europe would be quite prohibitory. It is a pity that the collection should be so much scattered about instead of all the specimens being collected together in one room, as their effect is diminished. I paid particular attention to the exhibition of coral at South Kensington, but although there are many more beautifully branched species there, which do not live in these seas, I do not think the collection as a whole is much superior to ours. There is nothing to equal our fine specimens of *Madrepora scandens* and *Montipora lima*, and the blocks exhibited in the south verandah. Captain Donnan has presented a collection from the pearl banks. Through the kindness of Mr. Freudenberg, 22 species have been determined at Berlin. A second collection has been despatched to that Museum, and a third is in course of preparation.

SPONGES.

On the arrival of our new cases I unpacked and re-exhibited the collection of sponges which had been stowed away for many years. A number of duplicates were selected and forwarded to Berlin. The collection will have to be removed again early next year to make way for the extension of the Crustacea collection, which of course is much more interesting to the general public.

MINERALS.

A large collection of rocks made by the Government for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and which was completed too late to be despatched to England, is stored in the godowns.

A collection of rocks was presented by Mr. F. Waring, containing some beautiful examples. It is unfortunate that the donor did not give the exact localities from which he obtained them, especially as there is an example of obsidian amongst them.

There are 215 specimens of minerals exhibited in the Products Room. As we have no specific gravity balance, I cannot vouch for the accuracy with which the gems are named. Quartz frequently passes for white topaz, and cairngorms have been known to fetch a high price as jacinths. There is a method of finding specific gravities by means of Stahl's solution without going to the expense of a balance, but I have never seen it worked.

In the early part of the year I selected specimens of our rocks for exhibition in the two smaller wall cases in the Hall, and I named them to the best of my ability after Van Cotta. The light is very bad in these cases, and the smaller specimens will be removed and exhibited as a sequence to the minerals. I have been informed by Dr. Wilson, of Madras, that Van Cotta's work is now no longer regarded as a sure guide, and so I think it better to defer cataloguing and arranging our rock specimens until I can learn the most recent views of mineralogists. Opposite Karaittivu the coast is particularly interesting, and I explored it as far as Kudramalai point, and collected specimens of the formations, duplicates of which have been sent to Berlin with a short description of the coast.

The specimens I procured were, first, a kind of laterite, of which fragments that had fallen in the sea became hardened, and acquired a polish, showing the constituents of the rock very clearly. The most remarkable circumstance about these fragments is, that they are full of pieces of shell. I had little time at my disposal for thoroughly examining the formation, but, as far as I could see, there was no trace of fossil shells to be found in the cliffs themselves. Whether they really do exist in the cliffs, or whether the fragments are first broken up and then mixed with the broken shells, and reunited by the action of the water, I cannot say, and I trust the Berlin geologists will be able to inform us. Secondly, fragments of the upper part of some lofty limestone cliffs, most peculiarly weathered; these cliffs look like coarse sandstone, but the application of acid reveals their true character. Thirdly, fossil shells, all of one species, from the base of these cliffs. These are undoubtedly true fossils. Fourthly, specimens of the limestone, as it crops up through the beach. Fifthly, specimens of raised beach a few feet above the sea-level—a conglomorate of recent shells and corals. Sixthly, specimens of shells from the forest soil resting on this raised beach; it is in some parts 10 ft. or more in thickness, and is full of shells of the same species as are now living on the surface. Seventhly, specimens of the same soil hardened by the action of the sea, and again worn by exposure to the atmosphere. Pottery and recent fresh water shells are sculptured out in the most delicate manner by the gradual wearing away of the hardened earth. Numerous specimens of recent marine shells are found in the lower part of the forest soil, and also immense quantities of pearl-oyster shells mixed with pottery, showing that a pearl-fishery existed here in very ancient times.

I have also procured specimens of the veins running through the greatly distorted gneiss of the island off Béruwala. These veins, which are of some breadth and very numerous, run through the rock in alternate and parallel layers, one of hornblende and the other a conglomerate of quartz, feldspar, and other minerals. Some examples of white and red clay formed from the disintegration of the laterite were procured from the cliffs at Béruwala.

Three specimens of pumice, probably from Krakatuwa, washed ashore at Jaffna, with specimens of shells and corals growing in them, have been presented by Mr. F. Mortimer. I found a large piece at Karaittívu, which has been forwarded to Berlin. A specimen of hydromagnesite from the Maturata cave has been kindly procured for the collection, at my request, by Mr. Le Mesurier.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. H. C. P. Bell has presented a clay cap of a dagoba, a stone carved with feet of Buddha, and a carved stone boss. A begging bowl from Tissamahárama has been presented by Mr. C. A. Murray. Two inscribed stones have been forwarded from Mannár by the Government Agent, but no information accompanied them.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.

A duplicate collection of the woods sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition has been presented by Dr. Trimen. Before they are exhibited they will require preparation, and I am awaiting Dr. Trimen's return to consult him on the subject. They must be placed in one of the back rooms until an extension of the premises allows of their exhibition in the main building. The other additions—with the exception of two models of Portuguese musical instruments, presented by Mr. Holsinger—have been few and unimportant: they are detailed in the appendix. No other part of the collection has given more work than the Ceylon products, in consequence of its almost entire re-arrangement in the new cases.

COINS.

The most important purchase this year under this head has been a Lankéswara coin,—type No. 4 of Rhys Davids. The whole collection has been lately removed, and will be re-exhibited in the Products Room as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

TRANSPORT.

The principal expedition last year was that of the taxidermist and two collectors to the North-Western Province, for the larger mammalia and the sea-birds and waders of Karaittívu. They were employed in this work nearly three months.

I was at Karaittívu myself during the month of August, but with this exception, and a few days at Pundalu-oya, Kurunégala, and Bentota, mostly for the purpose of training collectors, I was unable to leave my office.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum for 1886 has been as follows, including intended expenditure chargeable against the vote for the year, though not yet actually incurred :—

	R.	c.	R.	c.
Salaries	—		10,878	13
Contingencies :—				
Purchase of books	1,022	96		
Binding books	149	79		
Petty expenses	272	11		
Stationery	90	32		
Maintenance of grounds	1,320	45		
For specimens	1,113	91		
Preparing, preserving, and mounting specimens ...	2,432	76		
Pay of collectors	4,563	59		
For new cases for specimens	792	42		
Pay of Librarian's peon	43	64		
			7,801	85
Transport	—		1,998	25
Total ...			20,678	23

A. HALY,
Director.

Colombo Museum, *April* 30, 1887.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM, FOR 1886.

As I was appointed Librarian in June, 1886, most of my remarks must be restricted to the last half of the year.

LIBRARY STAFF.

After I had been but a short time in the Museum, I found that my department was short-handed, as the staff consisted of the Librarian and his assistant alone. At my suggestion a peon for the Librarian was appointed in August.

WORK DONE.

Besides the routine work of the Library, we have been engaged in organising the business of my office, in clearing off the arrears that had accumulated in consequence of the insufficiency of the former staff and of the illness of the late Librarian, and in arranging the records of the Museum,—a task not yet completed.

RULES FOR LENDING BOOKS.

Certain important rules for the lending of books from the Library were passed by the Sub-Committee in September. These rules have rendered it possible for any one to borrow books, subject to some restrictions, on merely making a written application to the Sub-Committee, stating the purpose for which the works are required. This privilege has already been largely exercised, when it is considered how few persons are aware of its existence.

AMALGAMATION OF THE TWO LIBRARIES.

The Sub-Committee have had under consideration the question of amalgamating the Libraries of the Museum and of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of including both sets of books in one catalogue. It is, however, intended that the books themselves and their names in the catalogue should be distinguished, in order that no confusion may arise in applying to the books belonging to either collections the peculiar rules that govern each. Although the Sub-Committee approve generally of the plan suggested, yet they have not arrived at a final determination, but await a reference to the correspondence which passed some years ago on the subject of the transfer of the Royal Asiatic Society's Library to the Museum. It is feared that the amalgamation may infringe the conditions on which the transfer was made; hence the hesitation of the Sub-Committee.

CATALOGUING.

In order to be able to deal properly with the task of arranging and cataloguing the books here, I wrote to Dr. Bond of the British Museum, for information on the subject, and he has most courteously complied with my request. Having lately been favoured with the address of a librarian—the Parliamentary Librarian at Sydney—who, I understand, has elaborated an admirable system in regard to Libraries, I purpose writing to him also for information.

READERS.

During the last six months eight readers had fresh tickets issued to them in lieu of old tickets that had lapsed; and thirteen new readers were admitted.

It is matter for surprise and regret that but few persons avail themselves of the privilege of admission into the Reading Room. According to a book kept in the Library, only twenty-six different individuals read here in the course of the year, but several of them repeated their visits, thus making up an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-one "readers."

The readers are being consulted as to what periodicals they are in the habit of reading, and what others they would recommend for 1887; and I trust that it will be possible, by the light of this information, to order such publications as will attract and interest the studious portion of the public.

NEW BOOKS.

I annex a list of new books received during my tenure of office. I do not think that any of them call for individual mention here.

Library, Colombo Museum,
January 13, 1887.

FREDERICK H. M. CORBET,
Librarian.

List of Books referred to.

Birds in the British Museum, Catalogue of, by H. Seebohm, R. B. Sharpe, H. Godow, and P. L. Sclater, Vols. V. to IX. and XI. Presented by the Trustees.

Blastoidea in the British Museum, Catalogue of, by R. Etheridge and P. B. Carpenter. Presented by the Trustees.

Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon, by L. de Nicéville, Vol. II. Presented by the Author.

Ceylan, Rebelion de, by J. R. de Saa y Menezes. Purchased.

Ceylon, A Land March from England to, by E. L. Mitford. Purchased.

Ceylon Calendar for 1815. Presented by Government.

Ceylon Government Gazette, 1805 to 1812, 1816, and 1817. Presented by Government.

Ceylon, Handbook and Catalogue for, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, 1st and 2nd editions. Presented by Government.

Challenger, Voyage of H. M. S., Zoology, Vols. XIV. to XVI. Purchased.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886: Handbooks and Catalogues for British Guiana, Canada, Cape of Good Hope (2), Fiji, Natal (2), Malta, New South Wales, New Zealand, Perak, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria (2), and West Indies. Presented by Government.

Conchological Miscellany, by S. Hanley. Purchased.

Dictionary of the English Language, The Imperial, by J. Ogilvie. Purchased.

Dinakaraprakâsa newspaper, January to March, 1886. Presented by the Editor.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XXI. Purchased.

Entomological Society, Transactions of the, for 1873. Purchased.

Entomologiæ Systema, by J. C. Fabricius. Purchased.

Geology and Palæontology, Guide to the Galleries of, in the British Museum. Presented by the Trustees.

Insect Pests belonging to the Homoptera, Family Coccidæ, by E. J. Atkinson. Presented by the Author.
Insectorum, Species, by J. C. Fabricius. Purchased.
Krabben and Krebse, Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der, by J. F. W. Herbst, with atlas. Purchased.
Lepidoptera Heterocera, Illustrations of, in the British Museum, by A. G. Butler, part VI. Presented by the Trustees.
Lepidoptera of Ceylon, by F. Moore, Parts XI. and XII. Presented by Government.
Mammalia, Fossil, Catalogue of, in the British Museum, by R. Lydekker. Presented by the Trustees.
Meteorites, An Introduction to the Study of, by L. Fletcher. Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.
Mollusca, New Marine, from Eastern Regions, by G. & H. Nevill. Purchased.
Mollusca, New Marine, from the Indian Ocean, by G. & H. Nevill. Purchased.
Natural History, Annals and Magazine of, 2nd series, Vol. XIX. Purchased.
Naturalistes de Moscow, Bulletin de la Society Imperial des, 1852 and 1857.
Páli Text Society: Anguttara-nikáya (Ekanipáta, Dukanipáta, and Tikanipáta). Presented by Government.
Páli Text Society: Dhammasangani. Presented by Government.
Páli Text Society, Journal of the, 1884. Presented by Government.
Páli Text Society: Udána. Presented by Government.
Rhynchota, Indian, by [illegible]. Presented by the Author.
Rocks, The Study of, by F. Rutley. Purchased.
Shells, Catalogue of, Recent Bivalve, by S. Hanley. Purchased.
Zoological Records, 1882, 1883, and 1884. Purchased.
Zoophites, Synopsis of the Report on, by J. D. Dana, with atlas. Purchased.

Manuscripts on Ola.

Abhidhammattha Sangaha Ṭíka Atthasáliní Páli Atthasálinitíká Páli	In one volume. Purchased.
Bhikkúni Pacit Atthakathá Cúlapáli do. Parivára do. Mahávagga do.	In one volume. Purchased.
Saddha Níti-pala Saddha Níti-dhátumálá. Saddha Níti-padamálá.	In one volume. Purchased.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR 1886.

PART I.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

THE number of children receiving instruction in schools sending returns to this Department was 112,472 during the year 1886, as compared with 105,604 during the year 1885; while the number of schools which sent returns was 3,455 in 1886 against 3,417 in 1885. The returns of unaided schools belonging to one important educational body were not received in 1886.

There is thus a recorded increase of 6,868 scholars and 38 schools, apart from schools which sent no report.

2. Analysing these figures, there were 425 Government schools in the year 1886, representing 29,653 children (25,059 *boys* and 4,594 *girls*), as compared with 417 Government schools with 26,624 children (22,136 *boys* and 4,488 *girls*) in 1885—an increase of 3,029 children (2,923 *boys* and 106 *girls*) and of 8 schools.

3. Of grant-in-aid schools, there were 904 schools, representing 59,863 children (43,010 *boys* and 16,853 *girls*) in 1886, as compared with 866 schools with 58,918 children (42,917 *boys* and 16,001 *girls* in 1885)—an increase of 945 children (93 *boys* and 852 *girls*) and of 38 schools.

As will be seen from the return given below, a number of these grant-in-aid schools did not, as usual, present themselves for examination. The increase of grant-in-aid schools *actually examined* was 30, representing an increase in numbers of 82 *boys* and 553 girls, or 57,955 children in 1886 against 57,320 in 1885.

4. Of unaided schools, 1,684 *pansala* schools sent in returns in 1886 as against 1,769 in 1885, while the number of *boys* attending such schools in 1886 was 10,379, as against 9,701 in 1885—a decrease of 85 pansala schools, but an increase of 678 scholars, all boys.

5. Of unaided *private* schools, returns were received in 1886 from 442 schools, representing 12,577 children (9,981 *boys* and 2,596 *girls*), as compared with 365 private schools in 1885 with 10,361 children (7,847 *boys* and 2,514 *girls*)—being an increase of 77 schools and of 2,216 children (2,134 *boys* and 82 *girls*).

6. It is to be noted that the average number of scholars on the list in Government schools is 69 and in grant-in-aid schools 66. In private unaided schools the average number on the list falls to 28, and in pansala unaided schools it is rather under 6! These figures are significant, in view of what I wrote last year about pansala schools.

7. The average cost per head to the revenue of each boy in a Government school was R6·20 gross and R5·58 net during 1886, as compared with R6·65 gross and R5·94 net in 1885. This indicates cheap and satisfactory work on the side of the Government schools. Similarly, each girl in a Government school cost R5·87 gross and R5·35 net in 1886, against R6·26 gross and R5·67 net in 1885.

In grant-in-aid schools each pupil cost the revenue R3·02 in 1886 against R2·83 in 1885. The increase is due to more children having been examined for a grant, and to improved efficiency of the scholars. It will be borne in mind that payments to grant-in-aid schools are result payments, depending on the efficiency and number of children examined.

8. The following returns afford a summarised comparison of numbers in the various classes of schools above-mentioned:—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

Years.	Government Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Total.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	1,2938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,594	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1.253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—

Return of Grant-in-aid Schools not presented for Examination.

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.
1884	15	837	—
1885	47	1,598	761
1886	55	1,908	310

[The total number of grant-in-aid schools was thus 904, with 59,863 scholars.]

Unaided Schools.

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870	279	6,838	—	—
1871	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872	365	9,435	945	—
1873	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875	317	10,246	317	—
1876	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878	321	4,798	—	609
1879	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880	585	7,236	338	—
1881	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882	No return			
1883	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884	560	13,265	974	—
1885	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886	2,126	22,956	2,894	—

Summing up the above tables for 1885 and 1886, we have the following results :—

	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scholars in Government Schools	26,624	29,653	3,029	—
Scholars in Grant-in-aid Schools examined	57,320	57,955	635	—
Scholars in Grant-in-aid Schools not examined	1,598	1,908	310	—
Scholars in Unaided Schools	20,062	22,956	2,894	—
Total Scholars in Ceylon	105,604	112,472	6,868	—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

9. The following tables classify as English, Anglo-vernacular, and Vernacular (comparatively for 1886 and 1885) the schools and scholars, Government and grant-in-aid, *which were examined* during each year. They show also the number of pupils in average daily attendance, as compared with the numbers on the list of the schools and under nominal instruction :—

1886.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys under nominal instruction.	No. of Girls under nominal instruction.	Total No. of Boys and Girls under nominal instruction.	Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	3	372	—	372	314
Anglo-vernacular	26	2,572	247	2,819	1,639
Vernacular	396	22,115	4,347	26,462	14,368
Grant-in-aid.					
English	88	6,320	1,424	7,744	5,413
Anglo-vernacular	61	3,806	943	4,749	2,953
Vernacular	700	31,672	13,790	45,462	26,045
Total	1,274	66,857	20,751	87,608	50,732
1885.					
Government.					
English	3	384	—	384	313
Anglo-vernacular	26	2,190	230	2,420	1,151
Vernacular	388	19,562	4,258	23,820	14,070
Grant-in-aid.					
English	88	6,660	1,111	7,771	5,601
Anglo-vernacular	55	3,148	772	3,920	2,507
Vernacular	676	31,908	13,721	45,629	26,665
Total	1,236	63,852	20,092	83,944	50,707

I am well satisfied with the increase in the numbers in Government, Vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular schools, except that the average attendance has not proportionately increased. Measles, chicken-pox, and in some cases small-pox, have had something to do with this, and latterly an absurd scare amongst the natives, that children were to be kidnapped for human sacrifices. In different districts the scare varied in detail, it being said in one district that the children were to be offered to a sea-demon in connection with the Breakwater ; in another district they were required for the Waterworks ; while a third rumour said that they were wanted for a Buddhistical propitiation.

In grant-in-aid schools, however, the numbers are less satisfactory. As regards their average attendance, there is the same excuse as in Government schools, and greater excuse, because the Government Agents and their headmen seldom interest themselves in grant-in-aid schools, which are mainly more or less missionary schools ; but their numbers in nominal attendance ought to be much larger. It is true that there is a good increase in the attendances at Anglo-vernacular grant-in-aid schools, but there is a positive decrease in the vernacular scholars, although there are considerably more vernacular grant schools in 1886 than there were in 1885.

10. There were, however, 427 more children *presented for examination* in vernacular grant-in-aid schools in 1886 than there were in 1885, and 435 more in Anglo-vernacular grant schools.

The Government numbers of children presented for examination in vernacular schools are much better. Details will appear from the following table :—

Number of children examined.

	1884.	1885.	1886.
In Government English Schools :—			
Standard I.	172	7	2
Do II.	238	4	4
Do. III.	206	—	3
Do. IV.	187	—	1
Do. V.	123	5	—
Do. VI.	89	—	5
Do. VII.	42	—	—
Do. VIII.	10	—	—
	1,067	16*	15*
In Government Anglo-vernacular Schools :—			
Standard I.	317	319	347
Do. II.	330	294	340
Do. III.	289	223	240
Do. IV.	196	178	178
Do. V.	140	113	123
Do. VI.	71	66	72
Do. VII.	35	46	46
Do. VIII.	20	32	30
	1,398	1,271	1,376
In Government Vernacular Schools :—			
Standard I.	3,829	3,745	4,059
Do. II.	3,201	3,336	3,393
Do. III.	2,127	2,122	2,262
Do. IV.	1,097	1,278	1,329
Do. V.	571	565	742
Do. VI.	230	306	310
Do. VII.	66	83	136
Do. VIII.	16	26	41
	11,137	11,461	12,272
In Grant-in-aid English Schools :—			
Standard I.	631	644	585
Do. II.	771	711	710
Do. III.	840	749	692
Do. IV.	756	799	681
Do. V.	640	675	654
Do. VI.	519	467	493
Do. VII.	288	348	339
Do. VIII.	134	178	200
	4,579	4,571	4,354
In Grant-in-aid Anglo-vernacular Schools :—			
Standard I.	522	421	483
Do. II.	432	426	531
Do. III.	363	345	461
Do. IV.	309	287	370
Do. V.	276	262	292
Do. VI.	283	240	252
Do. VII.	166	214	185
Do VIII.	69	91	147
	2,420	2,286	2,721
In Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools :—			
Standard I.	8,044	7,165	7,174
Do. II.	6,331	6,432	6,392
Do. III.	4,368	4,259	4,417
Do. IV.	2 511	2,694	2,801
Do. V.	1,576	1,498	1,642
Do. VI.	745	634	655
Do. VII.	196	266	266
Do. VIII.	52	77	105
	23,823	23,025	23,452
Total :—			
Standard I.	13,515	12,301	12,650
Do. II.	11,303	11,203	11,370
Do. III.	8,193	7,698	8,075
Do. IV.	5,056	5,236	5,360
Do. V.	3,326	3,118	3,453
Do. VI.	1,937	1,713	1,787
Do. VII.	793	957	972
Do. VIII.	301	404	523
Total ...	44,424	42,630	44,190

* NOTE.—These figures refer only to the Railway Night School. The Royal College and the School of Agriculture are not examined by Inspectors, but by special Examiners appointed from time to time, and are not therefore included in this return.

11. The distribution of the above scholars under the heads *Primary* (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), *Middle* (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and *High* (*i.e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.), is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English schools ...	3,331 ...	1,038 ...	853
Anglo-vernacular schools ...	3,344 ...	758 ...	58
Vernacular schools ...	34,176 ...	1,548 ...	92
Total ...	40,851	3,339	1,003

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

12. The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided, and the proportion of the population in each Province which is under instruction, appears from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Southern Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		Central Province.		North-Western Province.		Province of Uva.		North-Central Province.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																		
English ...	3	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	372
A.-vernacular	14	1628	4	473	—	—	1	54	7	664	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	2819
Vernacular ...	246	17280	62	4113	3	60	11	654	44	2914	17	949	6	252	7	240	396	26462
Total ...	263	19280	66	4586	3	60	12	708	51	3578	17	949	6	252	7	240	425	29653
Aided Schools (examined).																		
English ...	30	3274	15	1384	22	1652	6	449	9	702	5	229	1	54	—	—	88	7844
A.-vernacular	17	1252	8	757	27	2166	3	125	5	401	1	48	—	—	—	—	61	4749
Vernacular ...	251	18454	53	3201	254	15645	75	4297	26	1283	35	2384	4	103	2	95	700	45362
Total ...	298	22980	76	5342	303	19463	84	4871	40	2386	41	2661	5	157	2	95	849	57955
Aided Schools (not examined).																		
English ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
A.-vernacular	1	167	1	48	4	27	—	—	3	130	—	—	2	90	—	—	11	462
Vernacular ...	7	343	7	413	7	231	2	81	10	176	4	122	5	80	1	—	43	1446
Total ...	8	510	8	461	12	258	2	81	13	306	4	122	7	170	1	—	55	1908
Unaided.																		
English ...	26	919	3	161	3	138	1	21	8	285	5	178	1	55	—	—	47	1757
A.-vernacular	13	565	1	89	6	154	1	45	3	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	916
Vernacular ...	349	6160	421	3252	86	2909	77	1766	336	2229	598	3037	167	813	21	117	2055	20283
Total ...	388	7644	425	3502	95	3201	79	1832	347	2577	603	3215	168	868	21	117	2126	22956
Grand Total ...	957	50414	575	38911	413	22982	177	7429	451	8847	665	6947	186	1447	31	452	3455	112472
Population ...	897,329		433,520		302,500		127,555		473,669		293,327		165,692		66,146		2,759,738	
Proportion under instruction according to the Census of 1881	1 in 17		1 in 31		1 in 13		1 in 17		1 in 53		1 in 42		1 in 114		1 in 146		1 in 24	

It will be seen that the proportion of children attending school is now for the whole Island 1 in every 24 of the *total population, adult and otherwise*, which is an improvement upon last year, when it was 1 in every 26.

The most marked improvement has been in the Province of Uva and in the North-Central Province, both of which backward districts have had my special attention during the year, and in both of which I have been greatly aided by the Government Agents, and in the Province of Uva by the Rev. S. Langdon, of the Wesleyan Mission. In the latter province the improvement has been from 1 in 158 to 1 in 114, and in the North-Central Province from 1 in 188 to 1 in 146. But these figures, though a great deal better than they used to be, show how much there is still to be done. I shall recur to this subject in the chapter headed "Administration."

There has also been considerable improvement in the Central Province. The Northern Province continues to rank first with 1 in 13, and the Western and Eastern Provinces are equal second with 1 in 17. The figures for the Western Province are spoiled by the backward districts of Ratnapura and Kégalla. In the former of these, however, I was able, through the active interest in education displayed by Mr. Wace, the Assistant Government Agent, to open seven new Government schools during the year, all of which are thriving.

In the Southern Province our schools continue to labour under great disadvantages in two important kóralés. A number of Government schools were opened there in the time of my predecessor, the schoolhouses being provided by the teachers in hopes of Government employment. Shortly afterwards the rule was made that teachers were to have no interest in schoolhouses, and the upkeep of these buildings devolved on the people under the Gaṇsabhâwas (where they existed) and the Government Agent. The people, never anxious for education in that part of the Island, have in not a few cases let the schoolhouses become ruinous, and I can get nothing done in the way of upkeep or repairs. I have had to close two of these schools consequently during the year, and I fear I am likely to have to close more.

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

13. The annexed returns show the number of Queen's scholars admitted to the various grant-in-aid training schools for teachers, and the result of the examination of these Queen's scholars after their first and second years' training. A fair number of student teachers are trained in these grant-in-aid institutions, the period of training being a course of two years, according to the provisions of the Code. This entitles them to a second class certificate on the successful completion of their training. A certain percentage receive Queen's scholarships on admission to these institutions, the amount of scholarship being R100 the first year and R150 the second year. It is to these Queen's scholars only that the return refers.

Teachers who gain the second class certificate after training in these schools are entitled to a first class certificate after five years' successful service, which carries with it a result payment from the Government in addition to the salaries paid them by their managers.

This system of result payments, which has only just come into operation, places trained teachers upon a much better footing than those who obtained licenses by examination only, or certificates by mere length of service and percentage of pupils passed; and the consequence should be an increased number of candidates for training, and thus managers of aided schools should gain distinctly in improved teaching material.

I regret to note that the Siphalese Wesleyan Training School attached to Richmond College continues to be as great a failure as the Tamil Wesleyan training school at Jaffna is a success. I do not attribute this to any lack of interest or ability on the part of the manager, but to details of management, for which he is not personally responsible in any way.

The work of the Wesleyan training school at Jaffna is in course of being extended by the creation of a branch male training school at Batticaloa and by a branch department for female teachers at Jaffna (Vembadi).

The very useful Church Missionary Society's training school at Jaffna (Kopay) has also opened this year an institution for female teachers at Nellore, while the Roman Catholic and American training schools maintain their high prestige. But it is needless to mention these schools in detail, where all are working excellently, with the one exception at Richmond College.

Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-aid Training Schools during 1886.

Training Schools	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1886.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of R100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of R150 each.
Kóṭṭé ...	C.M.S.	2	1	1
Richmond Hill College	Wesleyan	—	—	—
Tillipallai ...	American	5	5	5
Kopay ...	C.M.S.	3	2	3
Colombogam ...	Roman Catholic	3	3	2
Jaffna (Vembadi) ...	Wesleyan	5	4	2
Do. (Girls')	do.	1	—	—
Kandy ...	S.P.G.	1	1	1
Koṭahéna (Colombo)...	Roman Catholic	2	3	4
Uḍuvil (Girls') ...	American	2	1	—
Nellore (Girls') ...	C.M.S.	2	—	—
	Total ...	26	20	18

(Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1885.)

Training Schools.	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1885.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of R100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of R150 each.
Koṭṭé ...	C.M.S.	1	2	—
Richmond Hill College	Wesleyan	—	—	—
Tillipallai ...	American	5	5	5
Kopay ...	C.M.S.	2	3	2
Colombogam ...	Roman Catholic	3	3	2
Jaffna (Vembadi) ...	Wesleyan	4	3	2
Kandy ...	S.P.G.	1	1	1
Kóṭahéna (Colombo)...	Roman Catholic	3	4	—
Uḍuvil (Girls') ...	American	1	—	—
	Total ...	20	21	12

EXAMINATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID TEACHERS' LICENSES.

14. The following table shows the result of the examination for Graint-in-aid Teachers licenses during 1886 :—

First Class Licenses.

		Number Examined.	Number Passed.
Anglo-vernacular (Tamil)	...	10	4
Do. (Siphalese)	...	19	4
Vernacular (Tamil)	...	23	20
Do. (Siphalese)	...	48	32
	Total ...	100	60

Second Class Licenses.

	Number Examined.	Number Passed.
Vernacular (Tamil) ...	46 ...	24
Do. (Siṇhalese) ...	56 ...	37
Total ...	102	61

In addition to these, 61 teachers in aided schools obtained certificates in terms of clauses 43 to 48 of the Code.

The number of persons holding certificates or licenses to teach in grant-in-aid schools is now *no less than* 1,072. When it is remembered that in 1885 it was 890, and 743 in 1884, there is every reason to congratulate managers.

On January 1, 1887, the provisions of the Code come into force, by which no new vernacular or Anglo-vernacular boys' school will be registered for a grant unless the head master hold a certificate or license, provision for exceptions being made in the case of backward districts, where such teachers may not be obtainable. The Code also provides that, after January 1, 1888, no grant will be *continued* to any vernacular or Anglo-vernacular boys' school unless its head master be certificated or licensed. (The exception in favour of schools in backward districts will of course be made in this case also.)

Against the enforcement of this rule the Siṇhalese branch of the Wesleyan Mission protested strongly towards the end of 1886, but I was unable to consider the protest reasonable, as the proviso as to backward districts does away with any chance of hardship resulting from the regulation ; and indeed the number of persons holding certificates and licenses is far more than sufficient to provide even for backward districts, when it is remembered that only vernacular and Anglo-vernacular boys' schools are affected, the number of which is comparatively few, as the following table will show :—

Management.	Number of Vernacular Boys' Schools.	Number of Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools.	Number of Persons who have taken out Teachers' Licenses or Certificates.
In Sinhalese Districts.			
Roman Catholic ...	35 ...	— ...	179
Church Missionary Society ..	32 ...	6 ...	102
Church of England (Diocesan)...	10 ...	4 ...	78
Wesleyan ...	20 ...	5 ...	77
Baptist ...	23	4 ...	48
Buddhist and Private ...	12 ...	2 ...	21
In Tamil Districts.			
American Mission ...	26 ...	5 ...	180
Wesleyan ...	23 ...	5 ...	161
Church Missionary Society ...	15 ...	2 ...	104
Roman Catholic ...	10 ...	1 ...	75
Sivite and Private ...	7 ...	4 ...	46
Church of England (Diocesan)...	— ...	— ...	1
Total ...	213	38	1,072

Surely comment on the protest after these figures is needless, as every management has far more qualified teachers than boys' schools. I know that many managers of schools are most grateful for the enforcement of the Code rule on this point, as it will compel them to get rid of fossilised teachers whom from charity or other reasons they have refrained from turning out of office in spite of manifest incompetency, but whose place they must now supply with competent licensed or certificated men if they are to continue to receive grants for their schools.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

15. I remarked at length last year upon the new and cheapened system of training teachers for Government schools, and I remarked upon it unfavourably.

I regret that I can see no reason to change my views, but I will not repeat them here.

Six students were in training for teacherships at the Kandy Government Anglo-vernacular school, six at Bentoṭa Government school, and six at the Uḍugampola Government school.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

16. It will be remembered that the main objects which I have set before myself in the administration of this Department have been—

(*a*) The extension of vernacular education, especially in backward districts.

(*b*) The rendering of vernacular education as practically useful as possible, especially having in view the agricultural and sanitary ignorance of the ordinary villager.

(*c*) The improvement of the quality of teaching in English, which should go hand in hand with the diminution in number of small and inefficient English schools.

(*a*).—EXTENSION OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

17. In the matter of Government schools, the figures given in Part I. will show that a good deal has been done towards extending vernacular education.

Turning to grant-in-aid schools, I was able to obtain the increase of the vote for these schools from R162,000 in 1885 to R167,000 in 1886 (the actual expenditure was R162,091·71 in 1885 and R167,686·25 in 1886). In view of this increased vote, the number of vernacular grant schools was increased by 24, and of Anglo-vernacular grant schools by 6. A larger number of scholars qualified for a grant, but, as I have already stated, the numbers generally attending vernacular grant schools have been disappointing.

18. The specially backward districts are the Province of Uva and the North-Central Province, to which may be added the Wanni in the Northern Province. In the former, the Government has been able to open five new schools during the year; and the Wesleyan Mission has made a good start in grant-in-aid work; but in the North-Central Province only one new grant school has been opened, though the attendance has greatly improved in the few existing schools. In the Wanni, virtually nothing has been done.

Now, I have always been of opinion that these districts should be worked especially under the grant-in-aid system. We have not the necessary inspecting staff to work isolated Government schools in distant districts satisfactorily, while the Missionary educational bodies have resident catechists or other officers, and can thus give more supervision than the Government can. Add to this, that a grant-in-aid school costs about half what a Government school costs, and the money voted will thus go twice as far.

But I have for some time been convinced that, for the present, until grant-in-aid schools get a good start in these particular districts, some special and additional aid ought to be given them by the Government beyond what is paid in ordinary districts. I do what I can by not interpreting the Code requirements too rigidly in such cases; but this is not enough.

I mentioned in my report for 1885 that I had addressed the Government on the subject, asking for a modified capitation grant in Uva, to which province public attention was at that time attracted. There were reasons why the Government could not comply with my request then. But, after waiting for a time, I have recently addressed the Government again, summing up previous recommendations, and asking for *either* capitation, *or* double grants, *or* the temporary suspension of the rule by which a child failing in two out of the three compulsory subjects could earn no grant for passes in other subjects. And this time I made my request applicable (temporarily) to all the three great backward districts.

I am sorry to say, however, that financial difficulties have compelled the Government again to refuse my request, though with regret. It was pointed out to me that the Government had not even funds for the physical improvement of the people of Uva, for instance, and that additional funds for school teaching must necessarily wait. No argument can be adduced against this just reasoning, and we, who, are specially interested in school work, can only accept the stern fact of *res angusta*, and watch anxiously for an improvement in the revenue, when I shall repeat my request. Disappointment, however, cannot but be felt by this Department, that the considerable sums saved by the abolition of English schools cannot be devoted, as was at the time intended, to the extension of vernacular education.

19. Under present circumstances, only one other chance of any great extension of vernacular school work remains, and that is the reformation of the Buddhist Temporalities so often alluded to.

In my last report I sketched roughly a scheme for improved Pansala education to be provided for from these funds. I need not here repeat that scheme, and I will only say that I await anxiously the introduction into the Legislative Council of the Ordinance dealing with Buddhist Temporalities, which, it is understood, His Excellency has in hand.

I await it the more anxiously, because the Government has been compelled to refuse me for 1887 the usual vote of R2,000 for new Government vernacular schools, in addition to refusing an increased vote for aided vernacular schools: so that for 1887 I have no funds for extension of education whatever, and I much fear a backward movement in consequence; for schools, in this country, at any rate, are unable in any wise to stand still, but must be on the move, forwards or backwards.

If the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, when introduced, should be found not to provide funds for some vernacular extension of school work, and if the exigencies of the revenue should compel the continuance of the present policy of not providing this Department with funds for new schools, I can at present see no way out of the difficulty, but to enforce still further than has been done the policy of leaving English education, when possible and where possible, to private effort, and devoting the funds thus saved to the extension of vernacular education.

The drawback to this, however, is that this Department may not benefit by the savings thus effected. For instance, when the Government English schools were closed on December 31, 1884, a sum of R44,275·31 was by one stroke saved, and during 1885 the reduced rate of grants to English schools saved R8,764·78—a total saving of R53,040·09 off English schools.

But, instead of this Department receiving largely increased funds for its vernacular work without extra burden to the revenue, as a matter of fact the necessities of the public purse resulted in by far the larger portion of these savings being diverted elsewhere.

I therefore, not unnaturally, hesitate to have recourse to cutting down our English work again, unless this Department is guaranteed the use of the money saved.

20. The experiment in the matter of education of the Muhammedans, which I inaugurated at the Kandy Government school, has been fairly successful.

An Arabic teacher was appointed to that school on January 1, 1886. The children of Muhammedan parents learn their Koran before the regular school work begins. They then have an hour's Arabic teaching from *secular* Arabic books in school hours, while for the rest of the school session they learn the ordinary subjects in Sinhalese or Tamil. A very fair number of Moorish boys now attends the school under the inducement of this compromise with their own system of teaching. Before this, few came to school, while all they learned in their mosques and verandahs was the Koran and some rough and ready arithmetic, and a little reading and writing.

The number of Muhammedan children educated in Government schools in 1886 was 488, instead of 250 in 1885; thus, the numbers, though still wretchedly small, have nearly doubled during the year.

(b).—The rendering of Vernacular Education as practically useful as possible.

21. Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction during the year.

The teaching of agricultural and sanitary text-books having been now successfully experimented with in the Government schools under the direct management of this Department, these two subjects have been brought into the Code for grant-in-aid schools for 1887 as specific subjects; while specific subjects, instead of being confined as heretofore to English aided schools, have been

thrown open by circular, as an experiment, to all vernacular schools having a seventh or higher standard.

Some managers of aided schools look upon this action as the development of a personal "fad," but few subjects can, I think, be more important for a population which, in many districts, suffers frequently from fever and its attendant evils, than some elementary and simple teaching in sanitation. Reading is good, and writing is good, and so are the more advanced school subjects; but, surely, a little practical knowledge of the way to health is better.

Similarly with agriculture. Much of the fever and sickness of the country comes from scarcity of food, or from food deficient in nourishing power. The rice fields of too many villages are insufficient in yield, and often insufficient in extent, simply because the yield is discouraging; while the dry grain crops grown on the chenas are several of them unwholesome as food, and some are exhausting to the soil, while they are hardly ever systematically cultivated.

Efforts to improve this state of affairs have been made by Government Agent after Government Agent, but with comparatively little effect, because the grown-up men, with whom the Agents have to do, have grown-up habits, and will not learn. Now, a last chance remains that I may be able to train up in our schools, through agricultural teaching, a number of young and less prejudiced minds, and lead the next generation of village cultivators to methods which will, on the one hand, improve their cultivation of rice and increase their crops (with the result of an increased area of rice cultivation, and sufficient food in the course of time for villages now scantily supplied), and, on the other hand, cause attention to be paid to the systematic growth in their chenas of more strengthening and wholesome food, such as dholl (so largely used in the neighbouring continent), while they should also gain some idea of crops and rotations, which will not exhaust the soil of their chenas, instead of wastefully clearing and cultivating a patch of forest and abandoning it for a fresh clearing after they have worn out the soil in a few years.

Some such effect the book-teaching of agriculture in our schools must surely have in time. The hardest rock is worn away by water. But to facilitate the process, I am trying to bring what is learned in books actually and practically before the eyes of boys, and of their parents too. With this view, five instructors of practical agriculture, trained at the Colombo School of Agriculture, which I opened in 1884, have been attached by the Government to the village schools at Minuwangoda in the Negombo district, at Panápiṭiya and Wéwita in the Kalutara district, at Kanankuda in the Batticaloa district, and at Toppur in the Trincomalee district, while a sixth has been placed under the management of the Native Association at Mullaittívu, where a special school has been formed.

These agricultural instructors are provided, free of charge, with an improved plough and a pair of buffaloes. A few acres of land are leased for them, and they have to cultivate them in the improved methods which they have been taught. The bigger boys in the schools assist in the cultivation, and a direct inducement is given to both instructor and boys to do their best by dividing amongst them the entire produce remaining after the payment of rent. It is hoped, from experiments made, that the yield of the lands which they cultivate with improved implements, and on the system taught at the School of Agriculture, will be so much better than the crops obtained by their neighbours in the old style, that the boys at the school may at once believe what they learn, and that even the grown-up cultivators of the neighbourhood may abandon their disbelief in the "new-fangled Western ideas."

I am glad to say that some signs of conversion are appearing already in the neighbourhood of at least two of these schools, although they are only just opened, and that advice is asked and ploughs are borrowed by some of the villagers.

In order to spread the effects of these practical lessons in agriculture, the instructors will be moved to fresh villages as soon as they have raised good crops and have impressed the minds of the people at the places where they are at present stationed.

(*c*).—THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF TEACHING IN ENGLISH, AND THE DIMINUTION IN NUMBER OF SMALL AND INEFFICIENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

22. Taking the last clause of the above heading first, I am glad to say that 8 weak English grant-in-aid schools have ceased to exist since my last report. There are now 89 grant-in-aid English schools in the Island.

On the Government side the only real English school is the night school for Railway employés. The Royal College and the School of Agriculture are, however, classed as English schools in accordance with custom.

23. Turning now to the vexed question of the improvement needed in the quality of English teaching, I must, to make myself clear, go back for two years.

It having become an almost universally admitted fact that a large number of children were taught English, and often very bad English, in too many weak and often adventure schools, with the main object of obtaining for them employment under the Government, or in mercantile or lawyers' offices; and it being also a fact that some 90 per cent. of the young men so taught were not able to obtain such employment, thus running the risk of becoming a disappointedly unemployed, and therefore a mischievous class, I cast about for some means of improving the quality of the English taught, while diminishing the quantity of it; and in my report for 1884 I drew attention to the resolution of the Government of India (under Lord Ripon) upon the report of the Indian Educational Commission, in which it was advised that English should "only be taught in middle schools *as a language*, and even then only as an extra subject where there is a real demand for it and a readiness to pay for instruction."

I pointed out that this suggestion was somewhat on the lines of our own Anglo-vernacular schools, except that in our Anglo-vernacular schools only very elementary English was taught; and I stated that, in my opinion, if we were to re-organise our English schools according to the Indian recommendation, we must begin English at the beginning of the school (in our Anglo-vernacular schools we begin at the fifth standard only), and that we must teach it much more thoroughly *and as a language*, while doing all the teaching of arithmetic, history, geography, &c., in the vernacular, by which means children would, I thought, understand their arithmetic and other subjects much better than they now do, such subjects being taught in English in our English schools even in the

lowest standards, although the boys in those standards are often unable even to converse intelligently in English.

24. Having tested the new system in some of our Government Anglo-vernacular schools, and being satisfied with it, I recurred to the subject in my report for 1885, and I invited school managers to consider the propriety of teaching English in all primary English aided schools as a language only, the teaching of arithmetic and other subjects being in the vernacular. I excluded high schools where Latin and other specific subjects were taught.

Many school managers have expressed their concurrence in my views, but very many have dissented entirely, mainly on two grounds.

25. The first ground of their objection is, that the proposal is on the analogy of our Anglo-vernacular schools, where, they contend, the English learned is almost *nil*, and consequently they urge that my suggestion would destroy English teaching.

The answer to this is, that I expressly stated that enough English was *not* taught in our Anglo-vernacular schools, and I desire to commence with English from the very beginning, so that it may be learned as thoroughly as possible. It is only in the teaching of the other subjects in the vernacular that I desire to assimilate our primary English schools to the existing Anglo-vernacular schools. I desire to most distinctly reiterate that my wish is not to destroy English teaching, but to improve its quality: to have fewer English schools, but better ones.

For instance, at present in our Code there is virtually no teaching of the English language provided for. There is English reading and English writing, it is true, and under these two heads native children are *expected* to learn grammar, composition, and what not. The examinations show how sadly these expectations are often disappointed. If English schools are re-organised as I desire, I would have all these subjects taught separately, and examined in under separate heads. I would have English taught as carefully as any other language. At present, I confess it is a mystery to me how our boys, when not taught by their parents at home, know as much English as the little they do know.

On the other hand, under the proposed system, arithmetic and the other subjects would be much better learned, because better understood. Instances are too numerous to mention of children failing in these subjects, simply because they do not understand the question, it being in English. Only a few weeks ago a schoolmaster in an English school read out the following sum to his class (the fourth standard) in my own presence:—"If 7 bushels of wheat cost £1. 16*s*. 9*d*., what will be the value of 3 bushels of wheat of the same quality?"

I asked to see the slates of the boys after they had written the sum down. One boy had written: "If 7 bushels of weet caught £1. 16*s*. 9*d*., what will be velly of 3 bus: of samunt?" Of course the poor fellow could not work the sum, and when questioned he had no idea of what "samunt" was, or what he meant by it, or what the question actually set meant.

In the same school, the boys in the highest standard (the sixth) were reading out of their class reading book. A boy read: "Professor Huxley says the English conception of Paradise is 'getting on.'" I asked for a paraphrase to show whether the sentence was understood. Only one boy attempted it. His paraphrase was: "The English character is improving."

26. The other ground of objection is, that English is the language of the future: that it is true that we are passing through a period of smattering, and that a great deal of the English of the rising generation is distressingly bad, but that all this will cure itself in time. Meanwhile, say the objectors, let us go on as well as we can: open up the sources of English literature and of Western civilisation therein contained to the masses; they will thus improve their minds, and the language will come in good time.

I admit that, as a result of such procedure, *a* language will come in good time, but I deny that it will be English.

As regards English being the "language of the future," I trust that it may be so—but let it be real English. It is to be noted, however, that Professor Kerckhoffs proposes "Volapuk" as the language of the future. "Kanob penow Volapuko" means "I can write (pen) Volapuk." Really these pigeon-English roots with foreign terminations are not so very much more unintelligible to an Englishman than the following passage taken from an actual translation from Tamil into Ceylonese pigeon-English, which is before me—a translation done by a candidate for a schoolmastership too! Here it is:—

"The sea is not always quiet and clearly when the wint Blow the tide rise up with gieese—and turn without you can sea the Baugh. It was very far from the sea and rolled below and down and spare side to side."

As regards the opening up of the sources of English literature, and by consequence of Western civilisation, this can only be achieved in two ways—(1) by teaching our boys *real* English, (2) by translating useful English books into the vernacular languages.

Very little of English literature is opened to 50 per cent. of those children who learn English on our present system.

27. The argument, however, of this question—which I cannot conceive as being a *question*—becomes wearisome. As I cannot secure unanimity amongst managers, I am somewhat disposed shortly to propose to the Government that a schedule be inserted in the Code providing for English schools to be taught on the lines suggested, making this schedule concurrent with that at present in existence; I also hope to hold a conference of managers on the subject.

I am confident that, if the amended schedule be really tried by managers, in a short time the present system will become obsolete and forgotten.

SCHOOL FEES.

28. The Indian recommendation above referred to includes also the proviso that English be only taught when paid for.

The question of school fees is an old battle in Ceylon. Vernacular Government schools charge no fees, it being desired to bring education in the vernacular home to everybody; but in Government schools English is not allowed to be taught except on a scale of fees fixed by Code. In the Code for aided schools, however, there is no regulation on the subject, Ceylon being one of the few colonies of importance where the payment of school fees is not regulated and made a

condition of grant. The result is, that in some districts where there are English schools of several religious denominations within range of one another, it is not unknown that one school will underbid the other by cheapening its fees. In a few cases matters go so far that absolutely no fees are charged, so as to fill a school at the expense of a rival.

Most managers of aided schools regret this state of affairs, and many suffer from it; but, though I am from time to time asked to make fees compulsory under the Code, there is not at present sufficient unanimity amongst managers representing different interests to enable me to act.

Things are, however, likely to force themselves to a crisis.

Encouragement needed for Technical Education.

29. I have for some time been searching, unsuccessfully, owing to want of funds, for some means of encouraging technical education in this Colony.

In the month of June, the Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust complained of the "indifferent competition, especially in India, for the scholarship of £150 per annum at present offered to youths in India and Ceylon," and it was intimated that the present scholarship would be withdrawn after the examination of January, 1888, and inquiries were made as to the best method of re-constituting the scholarship so as to render it an object of keener rivalry.

This appeared to me an opportunity not to be lost, and after a conference with a number of our leading school authorities, and with the Director of Public Works and the Surveyor-General, I addressed the Government on the subject, requesting that the Gilchrist Trust might be asked to remodel the conditions of the scholarship, and to permit the successful candidate to pursue his studies at such engineering institution as might be selected by the Trust, provided that the institution granted a recognised diploma. This proviso was made with a view to enabling the Director of Public Works and the Surveyor-General to admit Ceylon-born young men, who should hereafter win the Gilchrist Scholarship, into those Scientific Departments on the same terms as a qualified Englishman can now join. At present, from want of the required qualifications, a young man entering these Departments from a Ceylon school can only end, in point of salary, pretty much where the qualified man from England now joins.

The Government endorsed the recommendation, but expanded it so as to apply to technical education generally, without specifying particular subjects, leaving the scholar to choose, though forestry and agriculture were also named by the Government.

If the Gilchrist Trustees agree to this, it will be a great step gained for Ceylon-born young men, and with the prospect of higher employment in the Scientific Departments, the competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship should be keen.

30. While on the subject of technical education generally, I may mention that if the funds subscribed for a local memorial in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen should permit it, a beginning could be cheaply and easily made by devoting one wing of the existing School of Agriculture to the accommodation of technical students. No funds need thus be spent upon buildings, but all available money could be devoted to the procuring of competent instruction from England.

Movement in favour of the Cambridge University Extension Scheme.

31. Besides technical education, one other great need faces us, and that is, What are we to do for the education of adults?

In too many cases—for the purpose of argument, one might almost say in every case—education ceases in this country when school is left, and those few valuable years following next upon school life are wasted.

For the lower classes night schools are a natural remedy, but though I have made efforts in this direction they are not very readily met. Probably, in the case of the majority mind and body are really not equal to much night work after the day's labour in a tropical climate.

For the higher classes a University has from time to time been spoken of, but I have more than once declared against this proposal *for the present*, considering that the Colony is not yet ripe for it. Moreover, the idea has always been that of a non-residential University, on the lines of the University of London and of the Indian Universities, and I cannot but think that half the benefit of a University life lies in college residence, and whenever we do have a University for Ceylon I should like to see it based in a small way upon Oxford and Cambridge models, providing for *scholares non ascripti*, but having its backbone in men in actual residence in a college or colleges.

For this, however, we must look to the future.

But the present remains. And I think the best way out of the difficulty in the present is on the lines of the Cambridge University extension, and of the connected "Students' Association."

Miss Frédoux and Mr. Peiris have both been in communication with me upon the subject, and what I should like to see would be the formation of a nucleus of persons, male and female, who would guarantee the Cambridge fee, so that I might procure from Cambridge a course of lectures for each term ready written out, thus securing the latest English talent for Ceylon; these lectures could be read by qualified persons in Ceylon (who might be called pro-lecturers), class questioning following, and papers being done weekly by those attending the lectures—the papers to be looked over by the Ceylon pro-lecturer.

The Cambridge fee for a single term's course is £45. It would also be only fair that the Ceylon pro-lecturer should be paid. The whole expenses for a term might be estimated at R900 to R1,000. If the University fee were guaranteed, I think the balance might be met by admitting to the lectures others than the regular subscribers to the class, charging them a small fee for admission.

From what I have seen so far, it is however possible that this initial expense, small as it is, may frighten people. Everything is desired free from a paternal Government.

An alternative, though inferior, proposal is purely local, on the model of the "Students' Associations" only. The same lines of lectures, class questioning, and weekly papers worked would be followed, but local lecturers only would be provided, the subjects being taken from the Cambridge extension syllabus. This would be much better than nothing, but those gentlemen who have the time and ability combined to give a term's course of lectures on such subjects are not numerous, while the advantage of the latest home lights would be wanting. The best of us grow old-fashioned here in most subjects.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHING.

32. Turning from adult needs to the necessities of young children, I dwelt strongly in my last report upon the fact that very young children in our schools, whether Government or grant-in-aid, were in grave danger of over-pressure. It takes much of the brightness and strength out of a child's life when it has to walk three or four miles to school every day, and to sit there from perhaps 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., being crammed with dry figures and facts like a mere machine. I speak of course of children under six years old.

For these children I advocated the Kindergarten system, and, on the proposal being viewed favourably by several important school managers, all that remained was to procure properly-trained teachers. English teachers who might be procured from home I considered insufficient, because they would be grafting foreign games and foreign methods upon native children, thus doing away with half the benefit of the system. I therefore endeavoured to send an intelligent native lady-teacher to England to be thoroughly trained, hoping that on her return to this country she would adapt the Kindergarten work and games to the habits of native children. I found that a native teacher could be thus trained at an institution in York Place, Portman Square, for £90 a year, and this sum, together with passage money, I asked from the Government. I did not ask it as an additional charge in excess of my votes, but I asked for permission to charge the cost against savings on my existing votes. The Government did not, however, see its way to granting the request.

I trust, however, that the prohibition may not be long maintained. In Europe, Kindergarten has won its way to very general recognition of its merits, and in India it is already commenced. Ceylon should not, therefore, be slow to follow.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE FOR AIDED SCHOOLS.

33. It now remains to record the chief amendments to the Code for aided schools sanctioned in 1886, and to come into force on January 1, 1887 :—

REVISED CODE, 1886.	AMENDMENTS SANCTIONED FOR THE REVISED CODE OF 1887.
Vernacular Schools.	*Vernacular Schools.*
24. Vernacular schools may be registered as primary, middle, or high schools. Vernacular primary schools are schools in which no scholar is presented for grant above standard V. Vernacular middle schools are schools in which scholars are presented for examination in any standard above standard V. No vernacular primary school will be examined as a middle school unless it has been registered as a middle school during the year preceding the examination, and unless it has already presented successful candidates in the Vth standard. A vernacular middle school may include a primary school. Vernacular high schools are schools in which scholars are instructed in classical Siphalese, Sanskrit, Páli, or Tamil literature. Grants to such schools are only made in exceptional circumstances, and every application for such schools will be considered by the Government on its special merits.	24. Omit the words "unless it has been registered as a middle school during the year preceding the examination," and read the paragraph as follows :— "No vernacular primary school will be examined as a middle school unless it has presented one or more successful candidates in the Vth standard at the last examination."
English Schools.	*English Schools.*
26. English primary schools are schools in which no scholar is presented above the Vth standard. English middle schools are schools in which scholars are presented for examination in standards VI., VII., or VIII. English high schools are schools in which scholars are presented for examination at the Cambridge local examination, or for Matriculation at the University of Calcutta or Madras, or in any of the specific subjects of examination enumerated in Schedule C. An English middle school may include a primary school, and a high school may include middle and primary schools. No English primary school will be examined as a middle school unless it has been registered as such during the year preceding the examination.	26. Omit the words "been registered as such during the year preceding the examination," and read as follows :— "No English primary school will be examined as a middle school unless it has presented one or more successful candidates in the Vth standard at the last examination."
Industrial Schools.	*Industrial Schools.*
33. Applications for grants in aid to industrial schools will be entertained on the following conditions :— (*a*) The school shall teach a trade or trades to be approved by the Department. (*b*) The workshops must be sufficiently provided with appliances for elementary instruction in the trade or trades to which the school is devoted. (*c*) The master of each workshop must be qualified to teach his trade.	33. Add the words "*or mistress*" after "master," and "*or her*" after "his."
34. The managers of an industrial school registered by the Department may claim, in addition to the general grants, for each boy above the age of ten years certified to have been in regular attendance for nine months since the previous annual inspection of the school, and to have received instruction in the workshop for not less than three hours daily, a grant of five rupees.	34. For "boy" substitute "*pupil.*"

REVISED CODE, 1886.	AMENDMENTS SANCTIONED FOR THE REVISED CODE OF 1887.
Form of Certificate.	*Form of Certificate.*
I, *A. B.*, manager of the registered industrial school, , certify that every boy on this list has regularly attended this school for nine months since the date of the last annual inspection, and has received instruction in the trade specified opposite to his name for three hours daily on not less than 100 days.	For "boy" substitute "*pupil*," and add "*or her*" after "his."
42. A first class certificate will be given to teachers who hold second class certificates only after five years' service, either in the same school or in different schools under the same management: it will entitle the holder to an annual payment from Government in augmentation of salary, on conditions to be fixed hereafter.	42. Insert the word "*trained*" before "teachers."
	After the word "salary," read as follows:—"upon the following conditions:— "(1) That the teacher shall have passed through the full course of a Government or Aided Training School, and shall have passed the several examinations prescribed for such Training Schools. "(2) That the Inspector's report of the teacher's work for the year be a favourable one. "NOTE.—The payment from Government shall be in the form of a result payment. In schools where not less than 100 children are presented for examination, with a percentage of passes of not less than 80, the teacher shall receive a payment of 15 per cent. on the amount of grant earned by the school. In schools where the presentations for examination are not less than 50, with a percentage of passes of not less than 80, the teachers shall receive a payment of 10 per cent. on the amount of grant earned. And in schools where the presentations for examination are not less than 30, with a percentage of passes of not less than 80, the teacher shall receive a payment of 5 per cent. on the grant earned.
48. Up to January 1, 1887, certificates will be issued:— (*a*) Of the third class, to any teacher who has been for three years in continuous charge of the same school, or of different schools under the same management, and has presented scholars for examination at each annual inspection, and has earned result payments on not less than 50 per cent. of passes, on the certificate of the manager to his ability and industry. (*b*) Of the second class, to any teacher who has earned result payments, under the same conditions as above, in the VIIIth standard for three consecutive years immediately preceding the date of application for the certificate.	48. Omit.
50. After January 1, 1887, no principal teacher shall be appointed to any vernacular or Anglo-vernacular boys' school in receipt of grant, unless he holds a certificate or license of the Department.	50. *Read* "No new principal teacher shall hereafter be appointed to any vernacular or Anglo-vernacular boys' school now in receipt of a grant, unless he holds a certificate or license from the Department. *Provided that in case of schools in backward or remote districts special circumstances may be submitted to the Department.*

CODE FOR 1887.—SCHEDULE C.

Add the following subjects:—

Sanitation:—
- Stage I.—Chapters I. to V. inclusive of "The Way to Health," published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society.
- Stage II.—Chapters I. to IX. inclusive of the same book.
- Stage III.—The whole book.

Agriculture:—
- Stage I.—Chapters I. to IV. inclusive of the Departmental Primer.
- Stage II.—Chapters I. to VII. inclusive of the same book.
- Stage III.—The whole book, with questions from any standard work.

34. The amendments with regard to registration of schools in the previous year are intended as a relief to managers. The rule had existed from the commencement of the Code, but I found it to be not actually necessary, and it caused hardship in some cases.

The amendment regarding Industrial schools extends aid to girls' Industrial schools as well as to boys. It was rendered necessary by the opening of the new girls' Industrial school at Kandy.

The amendment to clause 42 provides for the payment of a bonus calculated on the results of the annual examination to teachers who hold a first class certificate, provided they have passed through a training school. It is hoped that training schools will thus be rendered more attractive to intending teachers.

The amendment to clause 48 abolishes the granting of certificates for mere seniority without training or examination—a temporary measure no longer necessary, as so many properly certificated and licensed teachers are now available.

The amendment to clause 50 renders it necessary for all new head teachers to be certificated excepting in the case of backward or remote districts. This proviso frees the enforcement of this rule from any possibility of hardship.

The amendments to schedule C. render the subjects of sanitation and agriculture available as specific subjects, for which an extra grant is paid.

INSPECTION.

35. The Inspectors' districts, and officers employed in them during the year, were as follows:—

A.—*Western District* (Western Province, exclusive of the Kandyan Kégalla District).

Number of schools supported or aided by Government, 555, with 41,953 scholars. Area, 2,805 square miles. Population, 777,374.

Inspector.—Mr. W. Blair (on leave); Mr. Ashley Walker (acting).

Assistants.—Mr. R. De Silva, Mr. J. Block, Mr. A. L. Samarawikkrama, Mr. D. J. Weerasinha, and Mr. S. D. Iesudason.

B.—*North-Eastern District* (Northern and Eastern Provinces).

Number of schools supported or aided by Government, 416, with 25,441 scholars. Area, 6,828 square miles. Population, 430,055.

Inspector.—Mr. A. Van Cuylenburg.

Assistants.—Mr. R. Breckenridge, Mr. L. Manuel, Mr. G. C. Thampapillai, and Mr. D. C. Chellappa.

C.—*Central District* (Central, North-Central, North-Western, and Uva Provinces, and the Kégalla District).

Number of schools supported or aided by Government, 208, with 11,733 scholars. Area, 13,751 square miles. Population, 1,118,789.

Inspector.—Mr. J. H. Marsh.

Assistant.—Mr. D. C. Abeyasekara.

D.—*Southern District* (Southern Province).

Number of schools supported or aided by Government, 150, with 10,389 scholars. Area, 1,980 square miles. Population, 433,520.

Inspector.—Mr. W. H. De Alwis.

PART III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

36. The Cambridge Local Examinations for 1886 commenced on December 13 and terminated on December 20. They were held at Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Batticaloa, and Jaffna. The results have not arrived as yet from England. There were 232 candidates.

The results of the examination of December, 1885, showed 144 passes out of 204 candidates.

The "University Scholarship" of £150, tenable for four years at any of the chief Universities of England or Scotland, or at Trinity College, Dublin, and which is awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local (Senior), was won by W. G. Woodhouse, of St. Thomas's College, who proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, in the middle of 1886.

On the recommendation of his tutor, the scholarship was, as a special case, commuted to one of £200 per annum for three years.

The three junior exhibitions, which are tenable at any registered high school in Ceylon, and which are awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local (Junior), were carried off as follows:—

(1) C. Rasanayagam (St. Thomas's College), Exhibition of R240.
(2) O. E. Martinus (St. Thomas's College), Exhibition of R120.
(3) E. S. Stork (Royal College), Exhibition of R120.

37. The following table shows the passes gained by the various schools since the institution of these examinations in 1880:—

College.	Management.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
Seniors.								
Royal College	Government ...	4	7	4	7	9	7	38
St. Thomas's College	Church of England...	—	—	2	2	4	4	12
Prince of Wales' College ...	Private ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wesley College	Wesleyan ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Richmond College	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Juniors.								
Royal College	Government ...	9	15	22	32	31	42	151
St. Thomas's College	Church of England...	4	—	4	6	10	18	42
Prince of Wales' College ...	Private ...	—	1	2	2	4	3	12
St. Benedict's Institute	Roman Catholic ...	—	1	—	2	—	3	6
Female Seminary	Government ...	—	4	—	7	—	—	11
Galle Central School	Do. ...	—	3	2	5	6	—	16
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna ...	Roman Catholic ...	—	—	4	—	—	3	7
St. Paul's School, Kandy ...	Church of England...	—	—	1	1	3	5	10
Trinity College, Kandy	C. M. Society ...	—	—	—	2	4	8	14
Private Study	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	11
Holy Emanuel Church School ...	Church of England...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Girton Place Girls' High School ...	Private ...	—	—	—	6	1	3	10
Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa	Wesleyan ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Private High School, Jaffna ...	Private ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Jaffna College	American ...	—	—	—	—	6	3	9
Richmond College, Galle ...	Wesleyan ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Wesley College	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	3	9	12
Queen's College, Kandy	Private ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
All Saints' School, Galle... ...	Church of England...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
St. John's School, Kalutara ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Chundicully Seminary	C. M. Society ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Wesleyan Mission Central School, Trincomalee	Wesleyan ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. Thomas's High School (Boys'), Mátara	Church of England...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
School of Agriculture	Government ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kollupitiya Girls' High School ...	Wesleyan ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. Thomas's High School (Girls'), Mátara	Church of England...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

(a).—*Matriculation.*

38. The matriculation examination of the University of London commenced in Colombo on January 11 and terminated on January 15.

The following was the result of the examination as regards Ceylon :—

Honors Division.

W. L. Andriezen	...	...	...	Royal College, Colombo
E. E. H. Corea	...	...	...	do.

First Division.

E. W. De Kretser	...	...	...	Royal College, Colombo

Andriezen, having beaten all the candidates from India, won the scholarship of £150 per annum, tenable for three years at London or Edinburgh, which is awarded annually to the best scholar from India and Ceylon by the Gilchrist Trustees.

It is a pity that, partly I believe through fear of India, more Ceylon students do not enter for this valuable scholarship. It has now been twice won by Ceylon students from the Royal College during the four years that the scholarship has been open to Ceylon as well as to India.

(b).—*Intermediate in Laws.*

Only one candidate presented himself for the Intermediate Examination in Laws, which began on January 11 and was concluded on January 13, 1886. He was rejected in Roman Law and in Constitutional History.

(c).—*Intermediate in Arts.*

One candidate, Mr. F. W. Black, of Trincomalee, presented himself for the Intermediate Examination in Arts on July 22 and succeeding days.

He passed in the first division.

THE MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

39. This prize is open to the whole Island, subject to the limitation only that the candidates be under twenty years of age.

The examination resulted in a practical dead heat between Rajapakse of the Royal College and Grenier of St. Thomas's College, Rajapakse being first by one mark only. The prize was there fore divided.

Mr. H. L. Crawford of the Ceylon Civil Service was the Examiner, and the thanks of the Department are due to him for his valuable services.

Annexed is the result :—

Names of Candidates.		Names of Schools.	Marks.
Rajapakse } Prize winners...	...	Royal College ...	427
Grenier }		St. Thomas' College ...	426
Vandenberg ...	...	do. ...	332
Rasanayagam ...	...	do. ...	321
C. D. De Silva ...	...	Royal College ...	316
Rodrigo ...	...	do. ...	289
Swan ...	...	do. ...	277
Mendis ...	...	Wesley College ...	266
H. C. De Silva ...	...	St. Thomas's College ...	246
Jayatilleke ...	...	do. ...	243
C. E. Martinus ...	...	do. ...	239
T. De Silva ...	...	Richmond College ...	235
G. H. De Saram ...	...	St. Thomas's College ...	235
Alless ...	...	St. Benedict's Institute ...	223
F. Martinus ...	...	St. Thomas's College ...	210
Ohlmus ...	...	Royal College ...	205
Jayasundara ...	...	St. Thomas's College ...	205
Poiris ...	...	do. ...	198
Prins ...	...	do. ...	167

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

40. Mr. J. B. Cull, M.A., Oxford, continues to be the Principal of this institution. Mr. Cull has been for some time heavily handicapped by the want of a good Mathematical and Science Master. The want was for a time supplied by the appointment of Mr. A. W. Cave, B.A., Oxford, an accomplished mathematical scholar, but just as Mr. Cave's services were beginning to bear fruit, he received an appointment in England. There was thus again an unfortunate *interregnum* in the mathematical and science work, which has just ceased by the appointment of Mr. J. Allport, M.A., Cambridge. It is to be hoped that this branch of the work at the Royal College will now proceed without interruption. On the classical and English side, Mr. Cull's services are simply invaluable.

The college continues to be as full as its accommodation will permit, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Number on the List.	Average Monthly Attendance.	Year.	Number on the List.	Average Monthly Attendance.
1875	136	109	1881	222	198
1876	153	131	1882	240	233
1877	169	148	1883	289	263
1878	173	158	1884	305	267
1879	175	166	1885	323	255
1880	191	171	1886	325	284

The gross cost of the Royal College during 1886 was R27,203·17, as compared with R28,490·54 in 1885, a saving of R1,287·37, while R11,953·41 was recouped in the shape of fees in

1886, against R11,905·43 in 1885, a gain of R47·98. The net cost in 1886 was thus R15,249·76, as compared with R16,585·11 in 1885—a net saving of R1,335·35 during the year.

It is very satisfactory to note that, in spite of the large number of free scholarships granted, not only for merit, but to the sons of public servants having a claim upon the Government, the income in the shape of school fees is not very much short of one-half of the gross cost of the Royal College—an example to very many of our grant-in-aid high schools, which I wish they would follow.

The rate of fees charged at the Royal College, *per mensem*, is as follows :—

	R.	c.		R.	c.
Form VI. ...	14	0	Form III. Upper ...	6	0
Remove ...	13	0	Form III. Middle ...	5	0
Form V. (1) and (2)	10	0	Form III. Lower ...	4	0
Form IV. Upper ...	8	0	Form II. (1) and (2) ...	3	0
Form IV. Lower ...	7	0	Form I. (1) and (2) ...	3	0

The distinctions obtained during the year by past and present students of the Royal College, which deserve special notice, are :—

Past.

H. M. Fernando passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of London, October, 1886, First Class in Physiology.

Present.

Gilchrist Scholarship of £150, open to India and Ceylon ...	W. L. Andriezen
Turnour Prize	C. T. Van Geyzel
Director's Prize	A. Boven
Shakespeare Prize	C. Corea
Mathematical Prize	W. M. Rajapakse
Junior Mathematical Prize	C. W. De Silva
Rajapakse Prize	E. Stork
Lorenz Scholarship	E. Stork
Queen's Scholarships	H. Jayawardana A. Wittahachy

GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

41. I annex a list of the grant-in-aid girls' boarding schools, arranged in order of merit, as calculated by the grant per head at the annual examination :—

Name of Girls' Boarding School.	Management.	Manager.	Number Examined.	Grant earned.		Grant per head.	
				R.	c.	R.	c.
Point Pedro	Wesleyan	Rev. T. Little	44	1,353	0	30	75
Uḍuvil	American	„ W. W. Howland	85	2,494	0	29	34
Kóṭṭé	C.M.S.	„ R. T. Dowbiggin	25	714	0	28	56
Nellore	do.	„ E. M. Griffith	45	1,238	0	27	51
Jaffna	Wesleyan	„ E. Rigg	65	1,602	0	24	65
Maradána	Baptist	„ F. D. Waldock	25	612	0	24	48
Puliyantívu	Wesleyan	„ G. J. Trimmer	34	749	0	22	3
Boṛella	C.M.S.	„ D. Wood	16	322	0	20	12
Kandy	Wesleyan	„ S. Langdon	17	299	0	17	59
Richmond Hill	do.	„ S. R. Wilkin	39	649	50	16	65
Jaffna Convent	R.C.	„ P. O'Flanagan	29	467	0	16	10
Kalmunai	Wesleyan	„ J. West	30	455	0	15	17
Trincomalee	do.	„ A. E. Restarick	27	388	0	14	37
Kurunégala Convent ...	R.C.	„ A. Dinaux	35	500	0	14	29
Koṭahéna Convent ...	do.	„ C. Collin	85	892	50	10	50
Uḍupiḍḍi	American	„ R. C. Hastings	Not examined				

As I have in previous years remarked, "it is not by any means by examination results only that these schools should be judged. The examination can only speak of the mere bookwork of the girls, while the great practical use of these boarding schools is their civilising influence on the girls themselves, and through them on many native homes. Each school is under the immediate supervision of one or more European or American ladies, who have devoted their lives to the work, and their influence for good is incalculable, the girls being removed from lowering home influences, and being brought into daily contact for a period of years with their lady teachers, till they go forth into the country, the majority of them as refined and intelligent women, and many of them to perpetuate the lessons of civilisation which they have themselves learned."

Moreover, three of these schools are now registered as training schools for female teachers, while, as I ventured to hope in my last report, one of them has made arrangements for medical teaching, a lady doctor having been indented for from England. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to give special and most generous private aid to this most useful undertaking, the first of its kind in connection with our girls' schools in this Colony.

INSTRUCTION IN ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

42. The only institution of note which makes a *specialité* of the study of Oriental literature is the Páli Vidyódaya College, which is under the management of the Buddhist High Priest Sumangala.

This college is primarily a Buddhist Theological College for the education of priests ; but in view of the importance of its Oriental studies, and to prevent the dying out of Oriental scholars of eminence in this country, it receives a fixed grant of R1,000 per annum.

I cannot say that it is altogether fulfilling our hopes, but perhaps it is premature to judge.

Apart from the possible production of future Orientalists of eminence, the college *ought* to be most valuable for the training of the ordinary Buddhist Priests in modern subjects of school routine, so that when they go to their pansalas they may make their pansala schools really useful institutions for the boys whom they there educate.

The manager has promised attention to this point, but I must say I am disappointed so far. Mr. Charles De Soyza's Prince of Wales's College at Moratuwa also takes up Oriental literature to some extent.

PART IV.—PRIMARY AND MIDDLE INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL REMARKS.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

43. The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government primary and middle schools will be seen from the following table :—

Class of Schools.	1886.			1885.			1884.		
	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily Attendance.
Boys' English ...	1	38	11	1	39	15	12	929	765
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular ...	23	2,562	1,505	23	2,179	1,424	22	2,278	1,489
Boys' Vernacular ...	311	21,466	11,778	304	19,373	11,509	296	18,534	11,952
Girls' English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	402	306
Girls' Anglo-Vernacular ...	3	257	134	3	241	127	2	145	97
Girls' Vernacular ...	73	3,958	2,055	79	4,099	2,361	79	4,159	2,547
Mixed Vernacular ...	12	1,038	535	5	348	200	7	588	363
Total ...	423	29,319	16,018	415	26,279	15,636	426	27,035	17,519

44. The following summary gives the Provincial distribution of the above Government primary and middle schools :—

Province.	1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	261	18,946	257	17,581	258	17,300
Southern ...	66	4,586	68	4,124	73	4,468
Central ...	51	3,578	50	2,732	58	3,055
North-Western ...	17	949	17	906	18	955
North-Central ...	7	240	7	261	5	192
Northern ...	3	60	3	68	3	71
Eastern ...	12	708	12	560	16	843
Uva ...	6	252	1	47	3	151
Total ...	423	29,319	415	26,279	426	27,035

TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

45. The number of teachers actually employed in Government primary and middle schools at the close of each of the four last years was as follows :—

		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
(a) Certificated Teachers trained at the Normal School		192	179	173	159
(b) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination	Males ...	157	142	137	121
	Females ...	67	60	58	42
(c) Uncertificated Teachers		98	107	161	223
	Total ...	514	488	529	545

It will be seen that the work of weeding out old uncertificated teachers continues, but it is somewhat checked by the small number of new Government schools opened, and by the claims of a number of men who have served since the early days of the Department. There are, however, now 416 certificated teachers in Government schools, against 381 last year, and a large number of certificated persons of both sexes are awaiting employment when opportunity offers.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

46. The following table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those grant-in-aid schools which were examined during 1886, *classified according to their management:*—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American	133	7,992	4,725
Baptist	38	1,976	1,172
Buddhist	12	890	549
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	163	9,081	5,186
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	61	4,550	2,834
Local Board, Puttalam ...	1	35	24
Private	25	2,424	1,598
Roman Catholic	205	16,333	10,361
Sivite	5	566	332
Wesleyan	206	14,108	7,630
Total ...	849	57,955	34,411

47. The provincial distribution of these schools will appear from the annexed summary :—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western	298	22,980
Southern	76	5,842
Northern	303	19,403
Eastern ...	84	4,871
Central ...	40	2,386
North-Western	41	2,661
North-Central	2	95
Uva ...	5	157
Total ..	849	57,955

Of these 849 schools, 40 were examined during the year for the first time.

48. The growth or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system, from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1886, and the average grant obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are, as usual, included in this table :—

Year.	Number of Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. R. c.	Average Grant per School. R c.
1870	229	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 23

PART V.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE COLOMBO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

49. The first batch of students trained in this school, which I opened in 1884, completed their training and left the school in December. Thirteen of them obtained first class certificates and five obtained second class certificates.

Of the former, six young men were selected and sent out to village schools as agricultural instructors, so that a knowledge of improved agricultural methods may be as widely disseminated as possible. (See section 21 of this report.)

At the Prize Day, before the students left, His Excellency the Governor addressed the students in a speech which I here reproduce, as it sums up the object and hopes of the school, while it contains much valuable advice. His Excellency said :—

You have been good enough, Mr. Green, to ask me to come here to-day to distribute the prizes to the boys of this school, and I have had great pleasure in accepting your invitation, though I should have had that same pleasure under any circumstances, because it is always an interesting thing to see boys assembled together, and yet more interesting to think that those to whom one gives prizes are about to go out into the world, and in their own persons experience the value of the lessons which they had learned. That is the case in any school and at any prize-giving ; but the interest is to-day deeper and more peculiar, because it is not only the boys who are about to leave the institution, but, it may be said in one sense, that it is the institution itself which is now, for the first time, going out into the world. (Applause.) Hitherto its work has been confined to that of training ; now, it remains to be seen what the value of that training has been, and what its results will be, on those who leave it and go out to apply elsewhere the principles which they have learned here. Those who so go forth from you to-day bear with them, not only my good wishes, but the good wishes, I am sure, of all of this company which is assembled here to-day ; but, as is usually the case, it depends more upon yourselves than on any one else whether those wishes will be realised or not. We may wish you success, but the making or marring of that success is in your own hands. Some of you, on leaving this place, go to try novel experiments and have received novel appointments. Now, it depends very much—I do not know that we shall be very far wrong if we were to say it depends altogether—on the manner in which those first few students who leave this place discharge their individual duties, whether this institution becomes a failure or whether it proves a benefit—and a lasting benefit—to the country. But, although those who go to take up these posts are the most conspicuous, and their failure or success will be most marked, do not think that I undervalue the important action of those who return without such appointments to their own homes and their own districts. (Applause.) In some respects their work is even more important than that of the paid teachers recognised by Government (hear, hear, and applause), because the influence they exercise will be not the official influence, but simply the influence that their own good sense and their own tact may gain for them. Now, some of those who are educated here, when they go back to their own districts and live among their own people, and are surrounded by their old associations, will no doubt forget a great deal they have been taught here, and will take up again the old habits and associations which surround them : that is quite inevitable. It is not a thing that can be avoided in the case where any number of people are going back to their old associations. I mean that you will find that new methods of ploughing, new systems of agriculture, are troublesome ; that they are unpopular amongst those whom you live, and they will gradually be dropped out of sight and forgotten. That will be the case with some, and it will be a pity, although it is inevitable ; but there are others with whom that will not be the case, and I am not sure that some of these others may not do more to prevent the success of our scheme here than those whom I have just mentioned,—I mean those who go back to their own districts full of the importance of what they have learned, and full of the importance which that learning has given to themselves, and who

set themselves above all the people of the country, as knowing something better, and are prepared to set them all to right, and tell them that they are all wrong, and that unless they are listened to nothing can be done properly, that nothing has been done rightly hitherto, and that they are prepared to show that they are right. Now, you may depend on it, that is not the way in which such influence will be gained ; the lessons which you wish to be taught will not be learned, and, perhaps, more harm to improved agriculture may result from want of tact and self-conceit than from mere apathy and the taking again to old habits. But between these two extremes, I hope—and I believe—there will be others who will neither be elated by knowing a little more than their neighbours, nor yet so apathetic as to fall back into the prejudices and superstitions of those who surround them. From them I expect great results ; and with tact, patience, care, and good humour, I have no doubt that you will do much to introduce improvements in agriculture into the rural districts of Ceylon, and in so introducing them you will increase the prosperity, the wealth, and the happiness of the people to whom you belong. (Applause.) I can conceive no happier destiny than that of those who are placed in a position which naturally confers on them some influence, who should exercise that influence with wisdom, moderation, and in such a manner as to enjoy the esteem and goodwill of those about them, and lead them gradually into improvements of which they will see the result. As to those who are going with Government appointments, they too will require to exercise very great care as to the mode in which they perform their duties. Of course so long as they teach merely in a Government school they can make the Government school boys listen to them, but if they attempt to teach other people, as I said before, it will depend upon themselves whether they will get listeners or not. They may be like those crying out in desert places, or they may be real leaders of the people : that they may be of the latter, is my earnest hope. I trust that in future years, when my successor, who will more worthily fill my place, comes amongst you to distribute prizes, that we shall meet here some of those who are leaving us to-day, and that you will then give some accounts of the experience which you have had since you left this place, and will be able to cheer all those who have taken part in this institution and its management, with the intelligence you give them of the manner in which your mission has been received by those among whom you have gone. Wishing you every success, not only as agriculturists but as individuals, I now beg to repeat the pleasure I have had in distributing the prizes.

50. I may here note that the *gross* cost of the School of Agriculture to the Government during 1886 was R6,912·65, while the *net* cost, after deducting fees and sale of garden produce, was only R5,029·07. [In 1885, the *gross* cost was R6,900·51 and the *net* cost was R5,334·25, so that the school has been worked still more cheaply this year than in 1885.]

Details will appear from the following statement :—

	R.	c.
Salary of Acting Agricultural Instructor	840	0
Do. Assistant Master	1,000	0
Do. Second Assistant Master	500	0
Do. Messenger	135	0
Do. four coolies	477	41
Cost of dieting students	3,054	83
Miscellaneous	905	41
Gross Total ...	6,912	65
Less fees and sale of produce ...	1,883	58
Net Total ...	5,029	7

51. Some interesting experiments were made by the students of this school. I record one as showing what may be done by planting out paddy instead of sowing it broadcast, the new ploughs being also used.

Two adjoining plots of land were taken. In one, a quarter of an acre in extent, the paddy was planted out. In the other it was sowed broadcast, as is usual with the natives. In both cases the new plough was used.

Half a seer only of paddy thus planted out in this quarter-of-an-acre lot produced 9 bushels and 2 seers of paddy ; that is to say, the yield was 580-fold, while there were also 13 bundles of good straw.

The money value of this experiment was as follows :—

Cost.	R.	c.	Profit.	R.	c.
Seed paddy ...	0	3	Nine bushels and two seers paddy sold for ...	13	46
Manure	3	50	Thirteen bundles of straw ...	3	25
Estimated value of labour ...	2	0		16	71
			Deduct cost ..	5	53
Total ...	5	53	Net profit ...	11	18

The adjoining plot of land, one-eighth of an acre in extent, required 6 seers of paddy to sow it broadcast, and, though exactly the same quantity and kind of manure was used, produced only 2 bushels and 26 seers of paddy, or only 15-fold, and the straw was not so good.

The natives object to planting out their paddy because it is troublesome, and makes their backs ache. But, surely, the above figures obtained on immediately adjoining specimen plots should make them consider whether a little aching of backs is not worth incurring. Moreover, in districts where planting out does prevail, the women are employed for the purpose. Are the backs of the women less supple in the great majority of districts where they do not plant out their paddy ?

Another objection raised is, that you have not time and labour to plant out a large acreage of paddy. True, but how many thousands and thousands of *small* paddy fields, much under an acre in extent, are there where planting out can be easily performed ? The owner of large tracts of paddy land can do as he likes, but if the peasant proprietor of small allotments can only be induced to plant out instead of sow, and to use his cottage refuse as manure instead of leaving it to rot in a pestilential heap at the back of his dwelling, he would get many times the food which he now has, and there would be far less of fever and dysentery in his family.

52. I consider that the Howard's plough now in use (the "Cingalee") weighing 32 lb., cannot be greatly improved upon. It is true that the natives still ask for a lighter implement, but

EXPERIMENTS WITH IMPROVED PLOUGHS.

if it is made much lighter it must break in lifting and turning over the soil when it is dry; and the ploughing in soft mud is just what I am trying to impress upon our students is of little use *as ploughing:* the land must be first *ploughed* while it is dry; after that let the native method of puddling, or scraping in the mud with their stick-ploughs, follow *ad libitum*.

Mr. R. L. M. Browne, is however, trying to adopt a very light steel mould board and share to the existing native plough. If he succeeds in turning out one which will not break through its lightness, he will be a benefactor to the native cultivator.

REFORMATORY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

53. I wrote at some length last year concerning my disappointment that none of the grant-in-aid school managers had come forward to work either new or existing industrial schools under the new "Youthful Offenders Ordinance."

The disappointment was all the more keen, because I have been interesting myself in the subject for several years now, and I had quite counted upon the Roman Catholics, with their large reformatory experience in other countries, coming to our aid. I had also hoped much from the Archdeacon of Colombo, who had a scheme in view.

I am glad, however, now to report progress, the Rev. Mr. Langdon, of the Wesleyan Mission, having sent in proposals to the Government. The Government has thanked Mr. Langdon for his scheme submitted, and that gentleman's energy and ability are so well known to this Department, that I have every hope that my next report may contain an account of the successful starting of the first reformatory industrial school in Ceylon.

KANDY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

54. This institution continues to be in receipt of a lump sum grant of R1,999·92 and of a rent charge of R499·92.

The examination grant was only R97·50 (against R244 last year). The school thus received a total amount of R2,597·34 from the Government during the year.

The chief trades taught in the school are printing, book-binding, carpentering, and shoemaking.

In *all* the industrial schools, however, there is one drawback, and that is, that a large proportion of the boys taught a trade in them do not keep to that trade when they leave school.

The question deserves and needs consideration, and I am addressing a circular to managers of industrial schools upon the subject.

GALLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

55. This school is under the management of the Wesleyan Mission, and continues to receive a lump sum grant of R600. I mentioned last year that it had been re-organised, and was very much improved; and it has now presented pupils for examination, which it did not do before, having relied on its fixed grant. The examination grant was R52.

A comparison between the examination grants gained by the Kandy and Galle schools, which have a fixed grant, and the other industrial schools which have no fixed grant, is suggestive.

COLOMBOGAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

56. This school, which is situated in a suburb of Jaffna, is under Roman Catholic management, the chief trades taught being carriage-building, carpentry, and masonry. It receives no fixed grant, but a capitation grant of R5 per head for each boy learning a trade, and an examination grant. The capitation grant was R105, or nearly the same as last year, but I am sorry to say that the examination grant has fallen from R539 to R304. The total sum received from Government was thus only R409 instead of R654.

TELLIPALLAI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

57. The American Mission manages this school. The chief trades taught are carpentry, book-binding, masonry, map-making, taxidermy, &c. A boy was sent to America during the year for technical training, His Excellency the Governor personally contributing half the expenses of his passage, there being no vote available.

This school receives no fixed grant. Its capitation grant was R245 against R235 last year, while its examination grant has improved from R540 to R735. The total grant received by the school from the Government was thus R980 in 1886 against R775 in 1885.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT KANDY.

58. I recorded this in my last report as a new addition by the Rev. Mr. Langdon, of the Wesleyan Mission, to our few industrial schools.

Like all the industrial schools opened of late years, it receives no fixed grant, but the capitation grant above-mentioned at the rate of R5 per scholar learning a trade, and an examination grant.

The capitation grant for this, its first year as an aided school, was R75, and the examination grant was R224, making a total of R299.

BUONA VISTA ORPHANAGE.

59. This well-known institution in the neighbourhood of Galle continues under the management of the Rev. Mr. Marks, S.P.G., and Mrs. Marks.

It receives a lump sum grant of R900 per annum, but does not submit its pupils for examination, which is, I think, a pity. At any rate, it is now the only educational institution in such a case.

PRISON SCHOOLS.

60. The prison schools at Colombo and Negombo continue to be taught by teachers supplied by this Department, and are inspected yearly. I do not, however, think the prisoners really learn very much, and there is a tendency on their part to look upon school as an almost idle hour, and next akin to recreation.

PART VI.—BOOKS.

61. The Department has been more than usually active in publications during the year, the following books having been published by it in 1886 :—

A Third Edition of the Siṇhalese version of my Agricultural Primer.—Translated by Mudaliyár Simon De Silva.
A Second Edition of the Tamil Translation of my Agricultural Primer.—Translated by Mr. L. Manuel, Sub-Inspector of Schools.
A Third and Fourth Edition of the Sukhopadésaya (Sanitary Primer).—Translated and adapted by Mudaliyár Simon De Silva.
Dharma Pradípikawa.—By Dharmalóka, Priest of Ratmalána.
A Siṇhalese Reading Book for the VIIIth Standard.—By Mudaliyár Simon De Silva.
A Third Edition of the Ummaga Játaka.
A Siṇhalese Map of Europe.—By Mr. Peter Rodrigo.
A Physical Geography in Siṇhalese (in the press).—By Mr. D. E. Johannes, Head Master of the Kaṭána Anglo-vernacular Boys' School.

The following book was awaiting publication when the Government Press should be at liberty:—

A Siṇhalese Reading Book for the VIIth Standard.—By Mudaliyár Simon De Silva.

PART VII.—LIBRARIES.

62. The libraries, book-clubs, &c., aided during the year 1886 were as follows :—

Western Province.	R.
Donation to the Royal Asiatic Society ...	500
Donation to the Colombo Pettah Library ...	500
Donation to the Negombo Reading Room ...	100
Donation to the Kalutara Reading Room ...	100
Donation to the Ratnapura Reading Room ...	100
Donation to the Kégalla Reading Room ...	100
North-Western Province.	
Donation to the Kurunégala Library ...	150
Donation to the Puttalam Reading Room ...	150
Southern Province.	
Donation to the Galle Reading Room ...	200
Donation to the Mátara Reading Room ...	150

Eastern Province.	R.
Donation to the Batticaloa Library ...	150
Donation to the Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150
Northern Province.	
Donation to the Jaffna Public Library ...	100
Donation to the V.-Viláṇkulam Reading Room ...	120
Central Province.	
Donation to the Kandy Central Town Library ...	300
Donation to the Mátalé Library ...	100
North-Central Province.	
Donation to the Anurádhapura Reading Room ...	100
Province of Uva.	
Donation to the Badulla Volunteer Reading Room	180

I last year remarked that some of the libraries receiving aid from this Department appeared to confine themselves too largely to mere newspapers, and I stated my opinion that every aided book-club ought to acquire gradually, as funds might permit, useful books of reference, so as to form in time a really valuable library.

I am happy to say that the Government has moved in this direction, and that it is now a condition of grant that the whole of the grant money shall be expended upon the purchase of books.

Libraries are for the ensuing year free to choose for themselves what books they will purchase, but they will have to send in a return showing what works they have bought with the grant, and it is hoped that it will be found that they have made such a selection that further interference will be unnecessary.

PART VIII.—FINANCE.

	1886. R.	c.	1885. R.	c.
Amount voted	453,269	0	... 454,481	0
Amount expended	439,697	29	... 426,299	43
Unexpended balance... ...	13,571	71	28,181	57

From the above statement it will be seen that the gross expenditure of the Department for 1886 was R439,697·29, which, when compared with the gross expenditure of the previous year, shows an increase of R13,397·86.

The *net* expenditure for 1886, after deducting the receipts from fees, sale of books, &c., was R419,243·48, and shows an increase of R13,841·39 when compared with the net expenditure of the previous year.

The receipts from fees, sale of school books, &c., which amounted to R20,453·81, shows a decrease of R443·53.

The amount voted for the current year (1887) is R451,696, which is less than that voted for last year by R1,573.

The following statement shows the principal heads under which the expenditure of last year was distributed :—

	1886. R.	c.	1885. R.	c.
Administration.				
Cost of Direction	22,347	27	23,470	73
Cost of Inspection	39,774	9	39,959	24
General Instruction. (Superior.)				
Royal College	27,203	17	28,490	54
Páli Vidyódaya College	1,000	0	1,000	0
Grant-in-aid High Schools... ...	24,117	50	26,305	32
Scholarships and Prizes	11,814	3	8,590	43
(Middle and Primary.)				
Government Schools	129,905	3	121,063	22
Grant Schools	144,520	86	138,495	27
Special Instruction.				
Agricultural Schools	6,806	44	9,425	19
Government Training Schools ...	8,602	7	7,279	8
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...	5,103	58	3,571	50
Industrial Schools	4,937	34	5,037	84
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	2,456	92	1,814	56
Libraries and Reading Rooms.				
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms	3,250	0	3,250	0
Preparation of School Books.				
Siṇhalese Books and Maps... ...	1,562	79	1,303	73
Books purchased for Sale.				
English, Siṇhalese, and Tamils Books ...	3,532	69	5,378	73
Miscellaneous.				
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	2,763	51	1,864	5
	439,697	29	426,299	43

It will be seen that the principal head under which there has been increased expenditure was "Middle and Primary Instruction," caused by an increase in the number and efficiency of Government and grant schools, while scholarships and prizes cost R3,223·60 more in 1886 than in 1885. This is partly due to loss on exchange on the English University Scholarships, owing to their being paid in sterling.

The increase under the head of "Government Training Schools" is due to more student-teachers being in training in the three Government training schools, while in grant-in-aid training schools it is due to there being eleven training schools instead of nine, and to greater efficiency resulting in more passes for Queen's Scholarships.

Most of the other items show savings, or are nearly stationary.

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on Administration is kept at a low figure, a small saving being shown.

Further information as regards the finance of this Department may be found in appendices E 1, E 2, E 3, F 1, and F 2.

H. W. GREEN,
Director of Public Instruction.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A.

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Government Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standards of Instruction.

B.

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standards of Instruction.

C.

1.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English Schools, showing Managing Agencies, Number of Schools under each, and the amount of Grants.

2.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, showing Managing Agencies, Number of Schools under each, and the amount of Grants.

3.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, showing Managing Agencies, Number of Schools under each, and the amount of Grants.

D.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1874 to 1886.

E.

1.—Statement showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended under the different heads of "Establishment" and "Education," for 1886.

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F.

1.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1886.

2.—Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1886.

APPENDIX.

A.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
														Siphalese.		Tamil.													
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Low-country.	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Muhammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																													
English ..	3	372	—	372	328	25	5	10	4	44	314	8	132	194	4	26	—	—	5	3	118	44	25	102	6	5	6	61	5
Anglo-Vernacular	14	1,381	247	1,628	250	6	81	762	529	1,378	941	5	15	1,401	171	12	—	7	17	—	16	9	55	271	6	24	5	1,241	1
Vernacular ...	246	13,929	3,351	17,280	3,661	—	384	7,905	5,330	13,619	9,736	—	—	15507	1,649	30	51	—	41	2	31	—	116	1,476	19	44	58	15532	4
Southern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	4	473	—	473	62	6	35	223	147	411	306	—	3	455	—	1	—	11	3	—	4	—	3	1	—	14	1	450	—
Vernacular ...	62	3,224	889	4,113	772	—	38	1,939	1,364	3,341	2,292	—	1	4,106	--	2	—	—	3	1	7	—	5	—	—	3	—	4,098	—
Northern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	3	48	12	60	25	—	—	28	7	35	30	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	42	—
Eastern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	1	54	—	54	8	—	—	34	12	46	38	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	43	—	—
Vernacular ...	11	620	34	654	152	—	20	363	119	502	308	—	—	—	—	402	—	10	242	—	—	—	1	13	—	252	388	—	—
Central.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	7	664	—	664	270	6	32	209	147	394	354	—	8	150	425	18	2	29	31	1	15	2	3	36	4	60	10	534	—
Vernacular ...	44	2,869	45	2,914	795	—	41	1,049	1,029	2,119	1,300	—	1	177	2,653	2	2	—	79	—	—	1	—	18	—	79	2	2,814	—
North-Western.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	17	949	—	949	291	—	4	373	281	658	443	—	—	287	653	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	1	1	887	2
Uva.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	6	236	16	252	218	—	—	29	5	34	136	—	—	25	174	6	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	47	193	—
North-Central.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	7	240	—	240	72	—	—	99	69	168	123	—	—	1	238	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	—
Total ...	425	25,059	4,594	29,653	6,904	43	640	13,023	9,043	22,749	16,321	13	160	22303	5,967	613	102	59	429	7	191	59	208	2,004	35	491	561	26092	12

B.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.			Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.*	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.			English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Tamil. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamil. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians and other Denominations.	Muhammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																												
English ...	30	2,420	854	3,274	1,437	336	392	1,424	1,837	2,324	66	1,008	1,822	25	219	21	18	25	10	791	177	289	1,297	66	34	51	557	12
Anglo-Vernacular ...	18	1,131	288	1,419	738	3	121	557	681	823	—	7	1,182	42	46	91	21	19	11	144	—	92	421	55	40	93	574	—
Vernacular ...	258	11,467	7,330	18,797	9,575	84	481	8,657	9,222	10,898	—	106	17399	261	845	45	72	48	21	914	1	782	8,212	174	134	118	8,462	—
Southern.																												
English ...	15	1,221	163	1,384	643	126	177	564	741	916	15	241	1,044	1	25	9	7	39	3	123	57	151	187	2	47	3	814	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	9	594	211	805	428	—	45	332	377	519	—	17	778	—	1	—	3	6	—	60	1	45	4	—	9	1	685	—
Vernacular ...	60	2,397	1,217	3,614	2,259	—	33	1,322	1,355	1,957	—	3	3,567	—	8	—	6	30	—	54	—	68	15	—	36	3	3,438	—
Northern.																												
English ...	23	1,534	118	1,652	614	232	298	718	1,038	1,164	4	136	2	—	1,485	1	2	22	—	149	14	95	269	94	24	1,007	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	31	1,767	426	2,193	780	35	387	991	1,413	1,380	—	14	—	—	2,175	—	—	4	—	66	1	140	143	204	4	1,635	—	—
Vernacular ...	261	12,240	3,636	15,876	7,249	8	394	8,225	8,627	9,075	—	8	—	—	15687	20	6	150	5	77	44	69	2,107	241	157	13181	—	—
Eastern.																												
English ...	6	424	25	449	196	55	65	188	253	290	6	96	5	4	311	4	15	8	—	43	—	49	133	—	23	201	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	3	—	125	125	34	—	20	71	91	91	—	4	2	—	118	—	—	—	1	—	—	48	2	—	—	75	—	—
Vernacular ...	77	3,519	859	4,378	2,206	—	72	2,100	2,172	2,231	—	87	9	4	3,971	1	1	305	—	23	—	81	457	—	306	3,511	—	—
Central.																												
English ...	9	565	137	702	294	79	89	311	408	538	18	267	252	73	45	4	22	11	10	238	10	85	182	20	33	26	108	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	8	450	81	531	350	2	29	150	181	314	—	1	297	123	10	21	31	48	—	62	—	5	48	25	80	25	286	—
Vernacular ...	36	1,052	407	1,459	940	—	11	508	519	868	—	7	470	479	136	298	30	33	6	131	—	26	228	4	69	272	729	—
North-Western.																												
English ...	5	102	127	229	124	—	5	100	105	143	—	50	138	7	25	—	6	2	1	59	—	—	133	—	8	6	23	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	1	48	—	48	30	—	3	15	18	28	—	—	47	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	39	—
Vernacular ...	39	1,703	803	2,506	979	—	68	1,459	1,527	1,663	—	5	1,832	189	458	4	14	4	—	32	—	—	2,148	—	22	6	298	—
Uva.																												
English ...	1	54	—	54	31	—	7	16	23	38	3	13	12	10	4	—	7	3	2	21	—	—	2	—	10	5	16	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	2	48	42	90	90	—	—	—	—	54	—	6	41	35	4	—	4	—	—	18	—	3	7	7	4	3	48	—
Vernacular ...	9	179	4	183	116	—	2	65	67	118	—	2	38	109	16	1	7	10	—	4	—	—	5	—	17	12	145	—
North-Central.																												
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	3	95	—	95	40	—	—	55	55	53	—	2	9	54	7	14	3	6	—	11	—	—	8	1	9	17	49	—
Total ...	904	43,010	16,853	59,863	29,153	960	2,699	27,828	30,710	35,485	112	2,080	29006	1,416	25597	534	275	773	70	3,020	305	2,028	16008	902	1,066	20251	16271	12

* Of the Students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the Standard, 777 are included in other heads.

C 1.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		Uva.		North-Central.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	8	2535 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2535 50
Baptist ...	1	109 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	109 0
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England : C.M.S. ...	1	497 50	3	281 50	2	899 50	—	—	1	893 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2572 0
Diocesan ...	9	4671 42	5	1930 0	1	113 50	1	306 0	3	3212 34	1	88 0	1	133 0	—	—	21	10454 26
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	92 50	—	—	—	—	1	92 50
Private ...	3	2690 50	—	15 0	4	1287 0	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4037 50
Roman Catholic	10	5461 50	2	299 50	3	1550 0	3	519 0	4	1001 0	3	442 0	—	—	—	—	25	9273 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	6	2740 0	5	2038 0	4	1785 0	2	883 50	1	412 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7859 0
Total ...	30	16169 92	15	4564 0	22	8170 50	6	1708 50	9	5564 34	5	622 50	1	133 0	—	—	88	36932 76

C 2.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		Uva.		North-Central.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	9	6412 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6412 0
Baptist ...	3	1027 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	287 0	1	76 0	—	—	—	—	5	1390 0
Buddhist ...	1	99 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	99 25
Church of England : C.M.S. ...	6	2325 50	—	—	4	2500 0	—	—	2	352 0	—	—	—	—	—		12	5178 0
Diocesan ...	1	95 0	3	1655 0	—	—	—	—	2	834 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2584 0
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	1	179 50	4	1370 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1549 50
Roman Catholic..	3	1321 75	—	—	2	587 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1909 25
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	3	548 50	4	1589 0	8	5924 0	3	1592 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9653 50
Total ...	17	5417 0	8	3423 50	27	16794 0	3	1592 0	5	1473 0	1	76 0	—	—	—	—	61	28775 50

C 3.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		Uva.		North-Central.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c		R. c		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.		R. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	116	17884 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	17884 25
Baptist ...	29	4022 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	231 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	4253 50
Buddhist ...	11	2494 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2494 0
Church of England: C.M.S....	44	5155 0	22	1993 75	52	6793 0	—	—	19	1752 50	4	232 0	1	92 0	2	202 0	144	16220 25
Diocesan ...	24	4248 75	4	787 0	—	—	3	301 50	—	—	—	—	3	183 0	—	—	34	5520 25
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	3	1393 50	2	208 75	7	1394 0	1	266 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3262 75
Roman Catholic	99	23676 50	—	—	38	7967 50	6	1717 0	1	164 0	31	7728 50	—	—	—	—	175	41253 50
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	5	948 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	948 75
Wesleyan ...	41	5838 50	25	3556 0	36	5796 0	65	7843 50	3	454 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	23488 0
Total ...	251	46828 25	53	6545 50	254	40783 50	75	10128 50	26	2602 .0	35	7960 50	4	275 0	2	202 0	700	115325 25

D.—Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from 1874 to 1886.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874 ...	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,278
1875 ...	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876 ...	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877 ...	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878 ...	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879 ...	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880 ...	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881 ...	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882 ...	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883 ...	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884 ...	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885 ...	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	866	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886 ...	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516

E 1.—Statement showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended under the Heads of Establishment and Education, for 1886.

	Amount voted in 1886.		Amount expended in 1886.		Excess.		Balance.		Amount expended in 1885.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Salaries.										
Fixed	26,750	0	26,749	93	—		0	7	26,749	99
Provisional	178,408	0	170,853	42	—		7,554	58	169,257	63
Allowances.										
Grants-in-aid for existing Schools ...	167,000	0	167,686	25	686	25	—		162,091	75
Grants-in-aid for Schools transferred to Municipalities and Local Boards	—		—		—		—		1,222	0
Grants-in-aid for Training Schools' Scholarships	5,000	0	5,050	0	50	0	—		3,550	0
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools ...	3,500	0	2,372	50	—		1,127	50	2,177	50
Grants to Industrial Schools	500	0	425	0	—		75	0	430	0
Grants to Páli Vidyódaya College ...	1,000	0	1,000	0	—		—		1,000	0
Allowance to Science Inspector ...	250	0	252	0	2	0	—		430	50
Allowance to Ragged School	500	0	499	92	—		0	8	499	92
Allowance to Galle Industrial School ...	600	0	600	0	—		-		600	0
Allowance to Buona Vista Charity School ...	900	0	900	0	—		—		900	0
Allowance to Kandy Industrial School ...	2,000	0	1,999	92	—		0	8	1,999	92
Rent, Kandy Industrial School ...	500	0	499	92	—		0	8	499	92
Cost of boarding Normal Students ...	—		—		—		—		1,092	51
Cost of boarding Agricultural Students ...	3,750	0	3,054	83	—		695	17	2,639	93
Four English Scholarships, including R500 pas-	9,000	0	8,261	12	—		738	88	6,214	59
Queen's Scholarships ... [sage money ...	2,200	0	1,648	17	—		551	83	1,679	80
Allowance of Monitors in Government Schools, including bonus to Head Masters on the same	7,500	0	6,783	28	—		716	72	6,253	66
Cost of translating and printing a new series of Sinhalese Books	2,000	0	1,876	72	—		123	28	1,872	40
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers	4,000	0	4,898	20	898	20	—		3,414	0
Allowance for Boarding and Lodging Training Students	2,340	0	2,282	50	—		57	50	1,170	0
Cost of boarding W. H. De Zoysa at the Royal College	348	0	319	0	—		29	0	348	0
Cost of boarding A. and H. C. Staples at Royal College	638	0	638	0	—		—		—	
Cost of boarding Allan Smith at the Kandy Industrial School	100	0	100	0	—		—		66	64
Cost of passage to London to W. L. Andriezen, Gilchrist Exhibitioner	475	0	475	0	—		—		—	
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c. ...	3,250	0	3,250	0			—		3,250	0
Contingencies.										
Cost of Books and Stationery	7,900	0	6,637	10	—		1,262	90	7,517	83
Furniture for Schools	2,000	0	1,522	87	—		477	13	198	50
Repairs, &c.	4,000	0	4,339	46	339	46	—		3,736	9
Mathematical Prize	100	0	100	0	—		—		100	0
Books for Royal College Library ...	100	0	95	64	—		4	36	—	
Purchase of Ploughs	200	0	—		—		200	0	978	53
Rent.										
Rent of Schoolhouses	120	0	120	0	—		—		60	0
Transport.										
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Peons	15,000	0	13,736	4	—		1,263	96	13,440	32
Horse allowance to two Sub-Inspectors ...	840	0	420	0	—		420	0	840	0
Cost of bringing Teachers to local centre for examination	500	0	250	50	—		249	50	17	50
	453,269	0	439,697	29	1975	91	15,547	62	426,299	43

E 2.—Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by Fees, from 1872 to 1886.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	.	R.	c.	R.	c.
1872 ...	37,001	34	112,668	30	9,748	64	99,511	38	8,648	29	267,577	95	24,570	64
1873 ...	34,680	53	116,237	47	7,933	97	127,479	15	8,980	9	295,311	21	22,167	69½
1874 ...	33,219	25	128,197	54	6,306	21	140,569	54	10,558	81	318,851	35	23,253	5
1875 ...	36,519	66	135,709	30	5,880	92	164,104	18	10,634	93	352,848	99	22,691	2
1876 ...	39,211	3	150,788	75	5,797	37	171,229	14	13,887	91	380,914	20	24,158	80
1877 ...	36,749	95	160,975	46	4,243	53	180,298	88	14,849	68	397,118	50	23,111	70
1878 ...	32,763	77	172,001	43	4,215	68	186,634	23	13,441	27	409,056	38	22,139	44
1879 ...	38,025	56	181,961	44	3,942	8	205,674	12	15,624	94	445,228	4	22,927	73
1880 ...	38,440	2	183,551	53	4,135	92	249,367	41	16,374	50	491,869	38	22,824	38
1881 ...	37,749	34	189,967	28	—		255,123	93	—		482,840	55	23,057	52
1882 ...	37,291	36	196,394	51	—		254,303	3	—		487,988	90	22,415	85
1883 ...	35,588	34	197,345	48	—		244,557	33	—		477,491	15	26,167	34
1884 ...	36,249	82	198,569	56	—		253,838	4	—		488,657	42	27,093	26
1885 ...	26,749	99	169,257	63	—		230,291	81	—		426,299	43	16,311	66
1886 ...	26,749	93	170,853	42	—		242,093	94	—		439,697	29	15,175	24

E 3.—Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction, from January 1 to December 31, 1886.

	R.	c.
Amount received from the Treasury on account of votes	419,243	48
Amount received by School Fees ...	13,330	34
Amount received from Agricultural Students as Boarding Fees ...	1,844	90
Amount received by sale of Stationery	275	91
Amount received by sale of Books ...	4,717	66
Amount received as Examination Fees	385	0
	439,697	29

			R.	c.	*R.	c.
ADMINISTRATION.						
Cost of Direction ...			22,347	27		
Cost of Inspection ...			39,774	9		
					62,121	36
GENERAL INSTRUCTION.						
Superior.						
Royal College ...	27,203	17				
Páli Vidyódaya College ...	1,000	0				
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	24,117	50				
Scholarships and Prizes ...	11,814	3				
			64,134	70		
Middle and Primary.						
Govt. Schools ...	129,905	3				
Grant Schools ...	144,520	86				
			274,425	89		
					338,560	59
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Agricultural School ...			6,806	44		
Government Training Schools			8,602	7		
Grant-in-aid Training Schools			5,103	58		
Industrial Schools ...			4,937	34		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...			2,456	92		
					27,906	35
LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.						
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms ...			—		3,250	0
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.						
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...			—		1,562	79
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.						
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books			—		3,532	69
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads			—		2,763	51
					439,697	29

[*For* F 1 *see next page.*]

F 2.—Abstract of Cost, and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools, for 1886.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Government Expenditure.		Gross cost to Government of educating each Pupil.	
					R.	c.	R.	c.
English, High ...	43	4,960	3,225	—	25,078	0	5	0
English, Elementary ...	46	2,884	2,188	—	11,854	76	4	11
Anglo-Vernacular ...	72	5,211	3,209	—	28,775	50	5	52
Vernacular ...	743	46,808	26,863	—	115,325	25	2	46
Total ...	904	59,863	35,485	Nil	181,033	51	3	2

F 1.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools, for 1886.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average daily Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the year.		
				Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Furniture.	Books.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	By Receipts.	Net Cost to Government.	Gross Cost.
Boys.				R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
English, High ...	2	334	303	13,798 31	—	13,798 31	29,108 20	—	—	—	510 92	246 10	4,250 66	34,115 88	41 31	60 83	102 14
English, Elementary...	1	38	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	23	2,562	1,505	1,349 76	70 68	1,420 44	21,614 72	1,371 50	1,372 0	19 26	167 27	249 4	2,504 65	27,298 44	0 55	10 10	10 65
Vernacular ...	316	21,892	11,991	—	103 99	103 99	80,933 89	5,084 9	3,238 20	1,217 29	877 53	651 96	572 46	92,575 42	—	4 22	4 22
Total, Boys' ...	342	24,826	13,810	15,148 7	174 67	15,322 74	131,656 81	6,455 59	4,610 20	1,236 55	1,555 72	1,147 10	7,327 77	153,989 74	0 62	5 58	6 20
Girls.'																	
English, High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English, Elementary...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular ...	3	257	134	27 17	—	27 17	1.609 41	—	30 0	—	11 20	6 43	—	1,657 4	0 10	6 34	6 44
Vernacular ...	80	4,570	2,377	—	1 24	1 24	17,177 62	327 69	258 0	260 14	326 44	135 6	58 24	18,543 19	—	4 5	4 5
Total, Girls' ...	83	4,827	2,511	27 17	1 24	28 41	18,787 3	327 69	288 0	260 14	337 64	141 49	58 24	20.200 23	—	4 17	4 17
Grand Total ...	425	29,653	16,321	15,175 24	175 91	15,351 15	150,443 84	6,783 28	4,898 20	1,496 69	1.893 36	1,288 59	7,386 1	174,189 97	0 52	5 35	5 87

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER, FOR 1886.

THE length of line open for traffic in 1886 was 180¼ miles.

The result of the year's working shows an increase in revenue, and a diminution in expenditure in comparison with the preceding year, as follows, and may therefore be considered satisfactory :—

	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross Receipts ...	R2,605,658 ...	R2,707,429 ...	R101,771 ...	—
Gross Expenditure ...	1,467,699 ...	1,451,716 ...	— ...	R15,983
Profits on Working ...	R1,137,959 ...	R1,255,713 ...	R117,754 ...	—
Percentage of Total Expenditure on Receipts ...	56·3 ...	53·6 ...	— ...	2·7
The profits calculated as dividend on out standing capital ...	8·2 per cent. ...	8·8 per cent. ...	·6 per cent. ...	—
Cost of Maintenance per mile open ...	R2,274·58 ...	R2,076·09 ...	— ...	R198·04
Cost of Maintenance per train mile ...	R0·73 ...	R0·65 ...	— ...	R0·08
Cost of Power per train mile ...	R0·99 ...	R1·02 ...	R0·03 ...	—
Cost of Carriage and Wagon repairs per train mile ...	R0·26 ...	R0·21 ...	— ...	R0·05
Traffic and General Charges per train mile ...	R0·64 ...	R0·64 ...	— ...	—
Total Cost per train mile...	R2·62 ...	R2·52 ...	— ...	R0·10
Train Miles ...	563,020 ...	573,833 ...	10,813 ...	—
Passengers, Ordinary ...	1,846,427 ...	1,818,509 ...	— ...	27,918
Passengers, Season ...	2,586 ...	2,748 ...	162 ...	—
Goods (tons) ...	126,869 ...	133,271 ...	6,402 ...	—

The increase in revenue, due chiefly to the steady increase of goods traffic, amounts to R101,771 ; and this increase, taken in conjunction with a decrease in the working expenses of R15,983, results in an increased profit on working over the preceding year of R117,754.

The profit on working in 1886, viz., R1,255,713, is equivalent to a dividend of 8·8 per cent. on the expended part of the outstanding capital (R13,934,128). After the payment of interest and sinking fund (R850,000) there remains, therefore, a net profit to Government of R405,713.

It is satisfactory to note that the cost of maintenance per mile of road is decreased by R198·04, or nearly 10 per cent.—a reduction which is creditable to the Way and Works Department. The very slight increase in locomotive power per train mile is due to the accelerated service and to increase of traffic over the inclines—an augmentation which is more than compensated for by the decreased expenditure on the general upkeep of the rolling stock.

The traffic and general charges per train mile remain the same.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the general increase of traffic, the total working expenditure per train mile has been reduced.

The decrease in passenger traffic, almost entirely third class, may be ascribed to decrease in movement of imported coolies. The steady increase in goods traffic is indicative of a revival of prosperity in the Island,—an improvement in the condition of things which there is every reason to believe will be maintained in 1887.

It is satisfactory to observe that the important concessions made to the community at large by a reduction of 38 per cent. in the rates for all classes of goods consigned to and from the Nánu-oya extension line, were not only highly appreciated by those benefited, but have proved remunerative to the railway, the tonnage having increased by 6,400 tons, and the receipts by R114,000. The policy of this step has consequently been affirmed by the results.

Among other concessions to the public, the minimum charge of R1 for goods was done away with, and vegetables carried at reduced rates. The rates per mile for third class single tickets on the Nánu-oya extension line were reduced from 4c. to 2⅔c.

In the month of August the most formidable landslip known in the history of the Railway happened at the 26½ mile between Galboḍa and Waṭawala. The formation of the rocks overhanging the railway where the slip occurred consists of strata of metamorphic rock alternating with bands of loamy clay, with embedded boulders ; the loamy clay is the product of the disintegration of the metamorphic rock. The strata of metamorphic rock at this section of the line are inclined towards the railway at a downward angle, and are, therefore, under unfavourable conditions, dangerous. After infiltrations of water this clay becomes slippery, and no doubt under this condition the masses of rock, in consequence of their weight and the angle at which they are inclined, slid forward on the clay, brought the bank down with them, and covered the line for a distance of 160 yards. Later on in the year, in November, a second slip took place at the same spot.

The details of the slip are entered in the report, hereunto annexed, of the Engineer of Way and Works, and I submit that that officer's department deserves the greatest credit for the careful way in which the bank had been watched day by day previous to the event, so that there was no danger to passing trains, and yet the traffic was worked up to the last moment.

The reports of the Engineer of Way and Works, Locomotive Engineer, and Traffic Superintendent, hereto annexed, show that each of these officers has been doing his best to reduce expenditure, and has succeeded in making material reductions, notwithstanding the increased mileage run.

The time has, however, arrived when, if permanent economies are desired, something must be done for the extension and improvement of the workshops, particularly that of the Locomotive Branch. The drainage of the shops is very defective; the roof in some cases requires substantial repair; and the erecting shop-room is quite inadequate to the present, much less so to the prospective traffic. Many important repairs have to be executed in the open air in all weathers, under a blazing sun or in torrents of rain, and therefore, as pointed out by the Locomotive Engineer, under conditions adverse to economical labour. This is, perhaps, the only railway of any importance that is not provided with an overhead crane; the result is, that when an engine has to be dismantled or put together, the lifting is most laborious and time-wasting. In these circumstances, as might be expected, the work is far from being economical, and, with the small staff, much less work is done than would be done with proper appliances. It is my intention, therefore, to submit with the Estimates for 1888 a proposal for the extra accommodation which is absolutely necessary for the proper and economical working of the department.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, *April* 28, 1887.

F. C. H. CLARKE,
Acting General Manager.

APPENDIX.

A.—Working Expenses for 1886.

	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.	R. c.		R. c.	R. c.
General Superintendence ...	52,229 60	—	—	0 9
Maintenance of Way { Wages R115,376·38 / Materials R168,639·22 }	284,015 60	—	—	0 20 / 0 30
Maintenance by contract ...	6,947 82	—	—	0 1
Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	11,064 23	—	—	0 2
Repairs of stations and buildings ...	17,380 8	—	—	0 3
Sundry charges	2,058 88	—	—	—
	373,696 21	13·8	2,076 9	0 65
Locomotive Power.				
General Superintendence ...	48,169 35	—	—	0 8
Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	141,681 0	—	—	0 25
Wages of fuelmen and cleaners ...	17,799 24	—	—	0 3
Repairs { Wages ...	79,913 3	—	—	0 14
Repairs { Materials ...	86,314 56	—	—	0 15
Fuel	180,641 39	—	—	0 31
Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	23,847 16	—	—	0 4
Water	4,357 68	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	4,481 65	—	—	0 1
	587,145 6	21·7	3,261 92	1 2
Repairs of Carriages and Wagons.				
General Superintendence ...	16,520 81	—	—	0 3
Repairs { Wages ...	41,198 19	—	—	0 7
Repairs { Materials ...	44,406 90	—	—	0 8
Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	5,719 74	—	—	0 1
Oil, grease, and other stores ...	10,751 54	—	—	0 2
Sundry charges	459 10	—	—	—
	119,056 28	4·4	661 42	0 21
Traffic Charges.				
General Superintendence ...	28,081 83	—	—	0 5
Salaries of station-masters, clerks, &c.	82,809 22	—	—	0 14
Wages and clothing of pointsmen, porters, &c.	39,874 26	—	—	0 7
Wages and clothing of guards and shunters	60,482 25	—	—	0 11
Coast of loading and unloading goods	18,635 91	—	—	0 3
Lighting stores, and furnishings for stations	7,066 75	—	—	0 1
Stationery, printing, and advertising	7,206 18	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	5,107 24	—	—	0 1
	249,263 64	9·2	1,384 80	0 43
Police Charges.				
Wages and clothing of policemen ...	15,339 30	—	—	0 3
Wages and clothing of gatemen ...	13,295 43	—	—	0 2
Oil, and stores for police and gatemen	2,661 41	—	—	0 1
	31,296 14	1·2	173 87	0 6

	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Telegraph Charges.	R. c.		R c.	R. c.
Salaries of Superintendent and signallers	19,617 39	—	—	0 4
Wages of batteryman and materials	12,289 32	—	—	0 2
Sundry charges	1,402 73	—	—	—
	33,309 44	1·2	185 5	0 6
General Charges.				
Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office...	33,998 93	—	—	0 6
Crown Agents' Office ...	2,515 57	—	—	—
General Stores Department ...	14,253 30	—	—	0 2
Compensation	606 97	—	—	—
Sundry charges	2,923 95	—	—	0 1
	54,298 72	2·0	301 66	0 9
New Works ...	3,650 86	0·1	20 28	0 1
Total ...	1,451,716 35	53·6	8,065 9	2 53

B.—General Revenue Account for 1886.

	R. c.		R. c.
To Maintenance	373,696 21	By Passengers	771,040 86
Locomotive Power ...	587,145 06	Horses	11,693 90
Repairs of Carriages and Wagons	119,056 28	Carriages	5,690 22
Traffic Charges	249,263 64	Dogs	2,447 0
Police	31,296 14	Parcels	55,974 54
Telegraph	33,309 44	Mails	22,616 0
General	54,298 72	Merchandise	1,809,675 6
New Works	3,650 86	Live Stock	4,863 11
		Rent	7,187 80
	1,451,716 35	Warehouse Rent ..	2,677 98
Balance	1,255,712 87	Wagon hire	—
		Miscellaneous	13,562 75
Total ...	2,707,429 22	Total ...	2,707,429 22

C.—Nánu-oya Railway Construction Account, up to December 31, 1886.

	To end of 1885.	In 1886.	Total.		To end of 1885.	In 1886.	Total.
	R. c.	R. c.	R c.		R. c.		R. c.
To Under Contract ...	6,817,346 68	91,420 56	6,908,767 24	By Loans on Debentures	12,173,473 94	—	12,173,473 94
Beyond Contract ...	1,519,173 85	177,701 01	1,696,874 86				
Engineering and Administration...	668,885 70	37,816 73	706,702 43				
Land and Compensation ...	445,826 70	975 40	446,802 10				
Rolling stock	825,987 60	1,915 0	827,902 60				
Electric Telegraph	23,890 7	*Cr.* 2 46	23,887 61				
Contingencies ...	241,065 92	976 25	242,042 17				
	10,542,176 52	310,802 49	10,852,979 1				
Balance ...	—	—	1,320,494 93				
		Total ...	12,173,473 94			Total...	12,173,473 94

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS, FOR 1886.

THE length of opened line is the same in this year as in the last, namely 180¼ miles.

The working expenses of this department—namely, the maintenance of permanent way, works, and buildings—were for this year R373,696·21, as against R409,424·42 in the previous year.

The gross revenue of the Railway for the same period was :—

1885.		1886.
R2,605,643·36	... ...	R2,707,429·22

The train mileage was 573,833¼, against 563,020 miles in 1885.

The expenditure of the department, under the several heads of maintenance, was as follows :—

1885. Amount. R. c.	1885. Cost per Train Mile. R. c.		1886. Amount. R. c.	1886. Cost per Train Mile. R. c.
60,247 66	0 11	General Superintendence	52,229 60	0 9
107,728 6	0 19	Permanent Way wages	115,376 38	0 20
184,513 33	0 33	Permanent Way materials	168,639 22	0 30
12,578 86	0 2	Bridges, culverts, and tunnels	11,064 23	0 2
27,487 28	0 5	Stations, Buildings, and Fittings	17,380 8	0 3
1,780 1	—	Sundry charges	2,058 88	0 0
394,335 20	0 70		366,748 39	0 64
15,089 22	0 3	Maintenance by contract	6,947 82	0 1
409,424 42	0 73	Total	373,696 21	0 65

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient working order during the year 1886.

The maintenance of the upper section of the line between Talawakęlé and Nánu-oya was taken over from Mr. Waring, on the completion of the contractor's maintenance, on the 20th May, 1886, and has since been maintained departmentally.

The renewal of steel rails and sleepers was—

1885.		1886.
993¼	Tons steel rails	902¼
21,094	Sleepers	21,710

The whole of the existing lines are now maintained by the department : their mileage is as follows :—

	M. c.
Main Line—Colombo to Kandy	74 45
Náwalapiţiya Line—Pérádeniya to Náwalapiţiya	16 64
Kalutara Line—Colombo to Kalutara	27 50
Mátalé Line—Kandy to Mátalé	17 49
Nánu-oya Line—Náwalapiţiya to Nánu-oya	40 55
Breakwater and Wharf	3 0
Total	180 23

The following table shows the cost of maintenance of the different lines of railway, as compared with the previous year :—

1885. Amount. R. c.	1885. Cost per Train Mile. R. c.		1886. Amount. R. c.	1886. Cost per Train Mile. R. c.
		Main Line.		
27,635 3	0 10	General Superintendence	22,384 11	0 8
58,253 7	0 21	Permanent Way wages	53,766 42	0 19
117,407 44	0 42	Permanent Way materials	101,769 24	0 37
6,959 50	0 3	Bridges, culverts, and tunnels	6,577 48	0 3
17,322 2	0 6	Stations and buildings	11,358 43	0 4
387 30	—	Sundry charges	877 99	—
227,964 36	0 82		196,733 67	0 71
		Kalutara Line.		
9,973 13	0 8	General Superintendence	7,968 45	0 7
13,592 77	0 10	Permanent Way wages	12,641 93	0 10
35,200 52	0 27	Permanent Way materials	37,383 35	0 32
726 46	—	Bridges and culverts	2,400 48	0 2
6,068 78	0 5	Stations and buildings	2,531 36	0 3
408 79	—	Sundry charges	312 55	—
65,970 45	0 50		63,238 12	0 54
		Mátalé Line.		
6,304 49	0 24	General Superintendence	4,998 40	0 14
9,498 27	0 36	Permanent Way wages	6,808 27	0 20
3,548 3	0 13	Permanent Way materials	6,136 52	0 18
276 9	0 1	Bridges and culverts	784 13	0 2
1,039 56	0 4	Stations and buildings	780 17	0 2
214 94	0 1	Sundry charges	206 31	0 1
20,881 38	0 79		19,713 80	0 57
		Pérádeniya to Náwalapiţiya.		
6,049 87	0 10	General Superintendence	4,853 52	0 9
12,262 43	0 20	Permanent Way wages	12,453 93	0 22
18,282 29	0 30	Permanent Way materials	7,643 57	0 14
4,602 1	0 7	Bridges and culverts	656 87	0 1
2,183 58	0 4	Stations and buildings	1,039 43	0 2
86 82	—	Sundry charges	190 37	—
43,467 0	0 71		26,837 69	0 48

1885. Amount. R. c.	1885. Cost per Train Mile. R. c.	NÁNU-OYA LINE.	1886. Amount. R. c.	1886. Cost per Train Mile. R. c.
		Náwalapiṭiya to Talávakęlé.		
10,285 14	—	General Superintendence	9,870 2	0 11
14,121 52	—	Permanent Way wages	24,382 5	0 27
10,075 5	—	Permanent Way materials	12,891 70	0 14
14 80	—	Bridges, culverts, and tunnels	529 63	0 1
873 34	—	Stations and buildings	1,371 30	0 2
682 16	—	Sundry charges	387 10	—
36,052 1	0 55		49,431 80	0 55
15,089 22	0 23	Maintenance by contract		
51,141 23	0 78			
		Talávakęlé to Nánu-oya.		
		General Superintendence	2,155 10	0 2
		Permanent Way wages	5,323 78	0 6
		Permanent Way materials	2,814 84	0 3
		Bridges, culverts, and tunnels	115 64	0 1
		Stations and buildings	299 39	
		Sundry charges	84 56	
			10,793 31	0 12
		Maintenance by contract	6,947 82	0 6
		Total	17,741 13	0 18

The expenditure on the maintenance of the different lines, as compared with that of the previous year, shows a decrease of R51,759·91, viz. :—

	R. c.
Main Line	31,230 69
Kalutara	2,732 33
Mátalé	1,167 58
Náwalapiṭiya	16,629 31
Total	51,759 91

The increase on the Nánu-oya line was owing to the maintenance by the department, from the 20th May, of the upper section from Talawakęlé to Nánu-oya (12¾ miles).

The expenditure on the repairs to bridges and tunnels shews a decrease of R1,514·63 as compared with that of the previous year.

The expenditure on the repairs to stations and buildings shows a decrease of R9,894·70 as compared with that of the past year.

The expenditure on repairs to buildings, the cost of which shall not exceed R200 in each case, was R9,351·22 as against R9,654·09 in the previous year, and the following expenditure was incurred during the year on estimates specially sanctioned by Government, and brought to account under the head of "repairs to buildings," and charged against the vote for maintenance :—

	R. c.
Improvements and repairs to Assistant Traffic Superintendent's house	286 83
Improvements and repairs to Driver Cannon's house, Kaḍugannáwa	603 30
Converting resthouse at Kaḍugannáwa into a dwelling house	206 70
Total	1,096 83

A sum of R430·86 was expended on material for two latrines at Polgahawela and Rambukkana, under the head of "new works." This work was not completed.

The following expenditure was incurred during the year on works sanctioned under the vote for the Nánu-oya extension :—

	To end of 1885. R. c.	In 1886. R. c.	Total. R. c.
Constructing a loop line of railway at Pérádeniya	37,255 98	12,452 26	49,708 24
Constructing a new station at Rozelle	—	1,629 30	1,629 30
Erecting a level crossing gate-house and signals, ¾ mile beyond Talawakęlé station	—	1,023 59	1,023 59
Building lines for porters on the Nánu-oya extension	—	5,741 44	5,741 44
Building bungalow for foreman platelayer at Nánu-oya	—	2,354 41	2,354 41
Building houses for platelaying overseers on the Nánu-oya line	—	1,892 26	1,892 26
Building bungalows for Traffic and Locomotive staff on the Nánu-oya line	—	740 20	740 20
Building lines for platelayers, Nánu-oya line	—	72 29	72 29
Cost of temporary lines taken over on the Nánu-oya extension	—	800 0	800 0
Total	37,255 98	26,705 75	63,961 73

The following expenditure was incurred during the year on special estimate sanctioned on account of the "Blackwater Slip," and brought to account under the several heads of work against the vote for the Nánu-oya extension :—

	R. c.	R. c.
Clearing the Blackwater slip	47,057 48	
Building lines for coolies, and providing accommodation for the working staff, &c., at Blackwater ...	956 19	
		48,013 67
Transferring goods	—	4,324 59
Working and maintenance of the wire tramway ...	—	8,475 42
Mr. Spooner's experiment	—	1,149 29
Total ...		61,962 97

The following table shows the expenditure of the department under separate heads of service :—

	Amount.	Percentage of Revenue.	Percentage of working Expenses.	Cost per mile of open line.	Cost per Train mile.
	R. c.			R. c.	R. c.
Provisional Salaries ...	44,501 71	1·65	12	246 89	0 8
Wages	128,381 88	4·74	34	712 84	0 22
Permanent way materials	147,344 70	5·44	39	817 45	0 26
Other stores ...	30,998 0	1·14	8	172 26	0 5
Railway freight ...	5,735 98	·21	2	31 82	0 1
Transport ...	3,600 0			19 97	
Allowance ...	2,201 63	·36	3	12 21	0 2
Contingencies, &c. ...	3,984 49				
Miscellaneous ...				22 5	
	366,748 39	13·54	98	2,035 49	0 64
Maintenance by contract...	6,947 82	·25	2	38 54	0 1
Total ...	373,969 21	13·79	100	2,074 3	0 65

This railway has, since its opening in 1867, been liable to "landslips" and "wash-aways," more or less serious in proportion to the inconvenience caused to passenger and goods traffic by the extent of the interruption ; but this year (1886) has been marked by the most formidable landslip which has ever occurred upon this line, and which it has seldom been the misfortune of any railway to have to cope with. There were also several small rock- and earth-slips during the year, the greater portion occurring on the Nánu-oya Extension, the Kaḍuganáwa Incline being comparatively free from slips during this year.

The first serious interruption to traffic occurred at the rock-cutting near 56 miles 15 chains, Nánu-oya Extension, where there had been an extensive old landslip on Glashaugh estate. The line was interrupted from 7th till 23rd August, through traffic being resumed on 23rd.

The Blackwater slip occurred on the evening of Thursday, August 19, about 6 o'clock, when the whole of the south side of the cutting fell in. This was not unexpected, as the cutting had been a great source of anxiety to myself and my Assistant for some time previous to its collapse.

Every precaution had been taken to prevent a catastrophe, and a close watch maintained. The last down train from Nánu-oya was not allowed to pass, and a few hours afterwards the whole side of the hill moved forward from formation level, burying the line under a mass of débris over seventy feet in height and for a distance of 162 lineal yards, the estimated quantity being about 150,000 cubic yards, of which at least four-fifths was rock.

A landslip of such enormous magnitude necessitated exceptional arrangements, so as to enable the traffic to be carried on simultaneously with the work of clearing the slip.

Considerable difficulties had to be contended with at first, the continuous wet weather being very unfavourable to the transport arrangements, and the hilly nature of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the slip presenting physical difficulties in forming a favourable means of communication from one side of the obstruction to the other. After several suggestions had been made, it was decided to erect a wire-tramway over the hill, and to supplement it by cooly labour, as being the most practicable means at our disposal to overcome the difficulty of transport.

As I have only to deal with what immediately affects my own department, I need not go further into this subject than to state that a wire tramway being available, it was purchased from Messrs. D. Edwards & Co. of Hatton, and erected by Messrs. J. Brown & Co., and was kept in efficient working order by this department. It proved a great success in doing the work for which it was intended, and has proved beyond doubt that wire tramways can be made a successful means of transport over broken and difficult ground, where the construction of roads would be impracticable or prohibitory on the score of expense.

The arrangements in connection with the work of clearing the slip were carried out as rapidly as circumstances would permit: cooly lines were erected, and every provision made for accommodating a large labour force and staff for supervision, including telegraph offices, platforms, storerooms, police quarters, hospital, powder magazine, blacksmith's shop, &c.

That these arrangements were carefully carried out, is shown by the results, that up to date there has been no out break of sickness amongst the coolies, and no fatal accidents in connection with this work, and, when one considers the exceptionally hot dry weather which has prevailed for some months, and the amount of blasting operations which have been carried on each day, the large masses of rock constantly rolled about in the operation of removing the débris, and the number of coolies at work, the freedom from sickness and accident must be considered most satisfactory.

As the work of clearing the slip progressed, I was hopeful of being able to allow trains to run through by the end of November ; but this was frustrated by a second slip, or sliding forward of the whole mass, which took place on the night of November 10, blocking up the cutting again,

and covering the embankment for a lateral distance of from 25 to 40 ft. This movement convinced me that a much greater quantity of the débris would have to be removed than I at first considered would be necessary. This forward movement of the slip has continued more or less, and is accounted for by the existence of a vein of "mica schist," which extends along the back surface of the slip, and, as it has a steep face to slide upon, there is no remedy but to remove the whole, or so much of it as is affected by this sliding movement.

To accomplish this will take till the end of April, providing the weather is favourable. I do not think my original estimate (sent in shortly after the slip occurred) will be much exceeded, notwithstanding the extra amount of work to be done, the necessity for which developed as the work progressed.

As a matter of fact, the line through the slip has been opened for passenger and goods traffic since February 1, 1887; that is, the up and down passenger "express" trains, and the whole of the goods traffic are worked through during the middle of each day, from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock. This daily passage of traffic through the slip considerably interferes with the work of clearing, but as I considered the inconvenience to the public would be very considerably reduced, as well as the cost of transport by coolies and wire tramway, if traffic could be worked through without interruption, and believing there was time before the burst of the south-west monsoon to prevent the "slip" from further obstructing the line, and that if by adopting this mode of working these objects would be attained, the Department would overcome one of the greatest difficulties which presented itself in dealing with this formidable obstruction.

The following is a statement of the slips and wash-aways on the Main Line and Nánu-oya Extension during 1886:—

MAIN LINE.

May 19.—Water over the Main line at 5 miles 20 chains. Passenger train detained about 2 hours.

May 20.—Rock-slip, 61 miles 7 chains on the Kaḍugannáwa incline; train detained about two hours.

August 7.—Slip at 61 miles 40 chains, and at 59 miles Kaḍugannáwa incline; which detained the evening train from Colombo (5.10 P.M.) at Rambukkana all night: line clear next morning.

NÁWALAPITIYA BRANCH.

August 8.—The Gilli-oya bridge, 3½ miles from Pérádeniya on the Náwalapiṭiya Branch, was under water owing to the sudden rising of the Mahaweli-gaṇga: the "up" and "down" trains were delayed about 5 hours.

NÁNU-OYA EXTENSION.

May 23.—Small slips occurred at the 25th mile, 30 miles 40 chains, 36 miles 30 chains, and at 53 miles 56 chains; caused very slight detention of trains.

May 24.—The embankment which forms part of the Waṭawala station yard (at the Galboda end) sank, owing to the heavy rains, which necessitated the traffic over two of the sidings being suspended for several days.

June 11.—Slip occurred at 54 miles 33 chains, consisting of large boulders and earth; two of the boulders were about 53 tons and 37 tons, respectively. The line was cleared by 5.40 P.M. on the 13th (2½ days).

June 13.—During the night of the 13th another slip occurred in the same cutting; but the line was cleared by 9.40 on the following morning.

July 20.—Rockslip at 56 miles 15 chains, which detained the 7.30 A.M. Up train about 5 hours. Train reached Nánu-oya at 8.20 P.M.

August 7.—12.15 P.M. Up train detained about one hour by slip at 30th mile cutting; line cleared at 4.50 P.M. Slipped again after 12.15 P.M. train had passed, which detained the 1.50 P.M. down train at Wattawala all night.

August 7.—Extensive slip at 56 miles 15 chains, Glashaugh estate, referred to in another part of this report.

August 7.—Slip at 30th mile during evening; the line was cleared at 6.40 P.M.: no detention.

August 12.—6.30 A.M. up train from Kandy detained 10 minutes by slip at 25th mile.

August 19.—Immense slip at 26th mile 46 chains—Blackwater cutting, referred to elsewhere in this report.

December 22.—6.30 A.M. up train detained for 56 minutes by slip at 54 miles 23 chains.

December 29.—Small slip at 54 miles 24 chains.

W. CANTRELL,
Engineer of Way and Works.

Way and Works Office, *March* 31, 1887.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER, FOR 1886.

THE engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, stationary engines and boilers, machinery and tools, belonging to the Locomotive Department of the Ceylon Government Railway have been maintained in efficient working order during the year 1886.

Comparative Statements.

The following comparative statements give particulars of the work done by engines, with cost of same, and also of repairs carried out to engines and rolling stock:—

A.

1885.		1886.		Increase.	
180¼	Length of Line opened	180¼		—	
R2,605,658	Gross receipts	R2,707,429		R101,771	
653,688	miles Engine mileage	672,537	miles	18,849	miles
563,020	" Train mileage	573,833	"	10,813	"
Not kept	Vehicle mileage	8,242,834	"	—	
3,243½	tons Consumption of coal	3,921	tons	677½	tons
62,270½	yards Consumption of firewood	66,447¼	yards	4,176¾	yards

B.—*Locomotive Expenses.*

1885. Amount. R. c.	1885. Cost per Train Mile. c.		1886. Amount. R. c.	1886. Cost per Train Mile. c.
50,315 63	8·94	General Superintendence	45,645 10	7·95
4,657 62	·82	Sundry charges	3,201 22	·56
161,884 01	28·75	Cost of coal and wood consumed	180,599 39	31·47
24,309 55	4·32	Cost of other running stores such as oil, tallow, and waste	23,847 16	4·16
142,725 85	25·35	Wages of enginemen & firemen	141,622 12	24·68
18,811 53	3·34	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	17,799 24	3·10
2,979 82	·53	Water — Wages	508 52	·09
727 56	·13	Water — Materials	289 11	·05
82,627 37	14·68	Repairs — Wages	79,762 76	13·89
67,351 99	11·69	Repairs — Materials	88,467 34	15·41
556,390 93	98·55	Totals	581,741 96	101·36
		Less sale of old materials	2,002 51	
			579,739 45	

C.—*Consumption of Coal, Wood, etc.*

Per Train Mile.		Per Train Mile.
12·90 lb.	Consumption of coal	15·31 lb.
110 yards	Consumption of wood	115 yards
33·54 lb.	Consumption of coal and wood reduced to coal equivalent	36·92 lb.

D.—*Carriage and Wagon Expenses.*

1885. Amount. R. c.	1885. Cost per Train Mile. c.		1886. Amount. R. c.	1886. Cost per Train Mile. c.
17,121 26	3·04	General Superintendence	16,520 81	2·88
281 40	·05	Sundry charges	459 10	·08
6,607 52	1·17	Wages of cleaners and greasers	5,719 74	·99
10,937 55	1·94	Oil, grease, and other stores	10,751 54	1·87
49,769 80	8·84	Repairs — Wages	41,198 19	7·18
58,894 06	10·46	Repairs — Materials	44,406 90	7·74
143,611 59	25·50	Totals	119,056 28	20·74

E.—*Total Expenses.*

1885. Amount. R. c.	1885. Cost per Train Mile. c.		1886. Amount. R. c.	1886. Cost per Train Mile. c.
375,897 80	66·76	Salaries and wages for the whole Department	352,436 80	61·42
324,004 72	57·56	Materials for the whole Department	348,361 44	60·70
700,002 52	124·32		700,798 24	122·12
		Less sale of old materials	2,002 51	
			698,795 73	

The total expenditure of the Locomotive Department per train mile for 1886 shows a decrease of 2¼ cents as compared with that of 1885. The absolute total expenditure for 1886 is R1,206·79 less than that of 1885, although the 1886 traffic has required 18,849 engine miles more than that of 1885. Taking the salaries and wages of the whole Department, there is an absolute decrease of R23,461, notwithstanding the large increase in engine mileage, and an increase of R101,771 in gross receipts.

On the other hand, an excess of R24,257 worth of material has been worked into the stock in carrying out repairs in 1886, as compared with 1885. The increase in cost of material used in the repairing work is partly due to the necessity of drawing four locomotive boilers from stores during 1886, and partly to the fact that nearly twice as many engines have been passed through the shop in 1886 as compared with 1885.

The following comparative statements give in detail the more important items of the stores used :—

Locomotive Repairs.

1885. No.	1885. Amount. R. c.		1886. No.	1886. Amount. R. c.
2	18,486 95	Boilers	4	32,604 51
—	—	Copper firebox	1	1,698 60
108	6,557 38	Engine tyres	84	4,806 0
2	1,461 78	Crank axles	1	734 62
2	181 20	Straight axles	2	171 82
1	947 62	Bogie frame	1	947 62
Pairs.			Pairs	
3	3,201 28	Inside cylinders	2	2,045 0
—	—	Outside cylinders	1	782 61
cwt. qr. lb.			cwt. qr. lb.	
26 0 18	1,823 36	Babits metal	26 0 22	1,431 85
—	2,109 33	Castings	—	2,418 29
Tons.			Tons.	
185	2,843 0	Coke	168	3,781 50
—	29,746 9	Other stones and materials	—	37,044 92
	67,357 99		Total	88,467 34

Carriage and Wagon Repairs.

1885. No.	Amount. R.	c.		1886. No.	Amount. R.	c.
316	8,758	0	Tyres	256	6,048	14
7,017	17,812	54	Teak, cubic feet	6,179	14,597	39
26	968	10	Wagon axles	—	—	
34	533	20	Buffer springs	36	630	36
40	940	0	Bearing springs	72	735	12
712	2,295	31	Cast iron brake-blocks	372	1,517	76
—	8,432	78	Paint, oil, &c.	—	9,345	32
—	1,473	56	Canvas	—	686	14
—	1,896	32	Steel and iron	—	1,245	54
—	1,875	67	Wooden brake-blocks	—	1,780	48
—	784	57	Hora and jakwood planks	—	662	60
—	13,124	1	Other stones and materials	—	7,158	5
	58,894	6	Total		44,406	90

Repairs to Locomotives.

In addition to work done for running shed repairs, the number of engines passed through the Colombo shop, and thoroughly repaired, compares as follows for the years 1885 and 1886 :—

1885	9	1886	17

Repairs to four engines commenced in 1884 were completed in 1885, and repairs to four engines commenced in 1885 were completed in 1886.

During 1885 and 1886 six locomotive boilers were drawn from the stores; three of these boilers have been fitted to engines working on the Kaḍugannáwa Incline, two boilers have been fitted to four-wheeled covered goods engines, and one is in the shop being prepared for an engine. The last three boilers are of a design selected as a standard boiler for all engines with 16 by 22 inch cylinders, and will eventually lead to the boilers of twenty-nine engines being interchangeable. Two more of these boilers are now being built in England, and may be expected to reach the Colony about the middle of 1887. The number of engines painted during 1885 and 1886 compares as follows :—

1885	8	1886	15

Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

In addition to numerous small repairs to carriages and wagons, the rebuilds stated in the following comparative statement have been executed for the purpose of maintaining the stock in efficient working order :—

Comparative Statement.

1885.	
Four-wheeled covered goods wagons	26
Do. high-sided open do.	2
Do. ballast do.	2
Do. cattle do.	1
Total ...	31
1886.	
Four-wheeled covered goods wagons	27
Do. open do.	3
Do. ballast do.	1
Do. goods brake vans	2
Total ...	33

Painting Work.

The painting of vehicles during 1885 and 1886 compares as follows :—

1885.	
Four-wheeled coaches	42
Do. passenger guard's vans	10
Do. horse boxes	1
Do. covered wagons	80
Do. open do.	19
Do. cattle do.	2
Do. heavy goods brakes	6
Do. ballast wagons	2
Total ...	162
1886.	
Four-wheeled coaches	57
Do. passenger guard's vans	10
Do. horse boxes	4
Do. covered wagons	153
Do. open do.	32
Do. cattle do.	3
Do. carriage trucks	1
Do. ballast wagons	3
Total ...	263

The following statement compares the totals of the various native pay-sheets of the Locomotive Department for the years 1885 and 1886. It will be seen that the total of these pay-sheets for 1886 is less than the total of those for the previous year by R29,663·36.

Comparative Statement of the Wages of Men employed in the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops and Engine Sheds, for 1885 and 1886.

	1885.		1886.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Fitting shop, Colombo	50,855	7	49,259	16	—		1,595	91
Blacksmiths' shop, do.	14,752	12	12,962	17	—		1,789	95
Carriage shop, do.	48,536	87	27,779	75	—		20,757	12
Painters' shop do.	13,023	96	10,306	89	—		2,717	7
Greasers' and cleaners, Kalutara to Polgahawela ...	3,787	65	3,318	96	—		468	69
Engine shed, Kalutara	3,886	92	3,562	38	—		324	54
Engine shed, Colombo	31,250	55	28,577	86	—		2,672	69
Pumping enginemen and firewood coolies between Henaratgoḍa and Ambépussa	2,502	4	2,145	8	—		356	96
Greasers and cleaners, Kaḍugannáwa ...	1,004	39	999	69	—		4	70
Greasers and cleaners, Kandy	1,289	15	1,108	83	—		180	32
Engine shed, Kaḍugannáwa	13,744	76	12,386	33	—		1,358	43
Engine shed, Kandy	18,523	11	17,372	77	—		1,150	34
Engine shed, Náwalapiṭiya	17,336	49	21,049	85	3,713	36	—	
Total ...	220,493	8	190,829	72	3,713	36	33,376	72
					Deduct Increase ...		3,713	36
					Net Decrease ...		29,663	36

Workshops.

The two Lancashire boilers which formed part of the original workshop plant have been condemned and replaced by a couple of old locomotive boilers.

The drainage of the shops is very defective, and this during rainy weather is the cause of serious hindrance to the work. A portion of the workshop roof is urgently in need of repair.

A shelter, 60ft. by 18ft., constructed with old rails and corrugated iron, has been placed over the shear legs, and has added very much to the usefulness of the lifting appliance.

The existing shop room is altogether insufficient for the repairs which have to be executed, and the following work has to be done in the open yard :—

Tyring wheels	Tyres put on during 1886	...	340
Taking off old tyres	Tyres taken off "	...	340
Putting in axles	Axles put in "	...	3
Taking out axles	Axles taken out "	...	3
Changing carriage and wagon wheels...	Pairs taken out "	...	660
	Pairs put in "	...	660
Binding plates	Plates (about) "	...	40

The above statement shows there must constantly be a considerable number of men doing work under conditions adverse to economical labour, and, seeing that a very small outlay would provide the required shelter, it would appear from a financial point of view to be very desirable that the workmen of the Locomotive Department should be assisted in their work by the provision of the above-mentioned want.

It has frequently been pointed out that the engine repairing shop cannot now accommodate the number of engines which are required to be under repairs at the same time ; but as this matter has already received the attention of the Government, it will only be necessary now to remark, that sufficient time has hardly elapsed to throw the full proportion of extra repairing work, due to the working of the Nánu-oya Extension, on to the shops, and therefore it should not be assumed that the amount of work which is now being turned out will meet future requirements ; and as a matter of fact, in order to get seventeen engines through the shop in 1886, the bulk of them had to be stripped outside, an expedient only resorted to because unavoidable.

Expenditure on account of the Nánu-oya Railway.

The construction of a saloon coach was commenced in the latter part of the year.

On August 19 a landslip of unusual magnitude occurred on the line between the Galboḍa and Waṭawala stations.

The expenditure incurred under these heads is as follows :—

Nánu-oya Extension.

		R.	c.		R.	c.
One Saloon carriage	... ...	—		...	1,915	0
The slip { Wages	... ...	1,792	95	...	2,783	20
The slip { Materials	... ...	990	25			
				Total ...	4,698	20

Return showing the Rolling Stock on hand on December 31, 1886.

	On hand, June 30, 1886.	Received during the half-year ending December 31, 1886.	Total.	Struck off.	On hand, December 31, 1886.
Passenger engines	6	—	6	—	6
Goods do	26	—	26	—	26
Incline do.	16	—	16	—	16
Shunting do.	2	—	2	—	2
Tank do.	8	—	8	—	8
State carriages, four-wheeled	1	—	1	—	1
Refreshment cars, eight-wheeled bogie	2	—	2	—	2
First class carriages, four-wheeled bogie	14	—	14	—	14
First and second class composite carriages, four-wheeled	4	—	4	—	4
Do. do. eight-wheeled bogie	10	—	10	—	10
Second class carriages, four-wheeled	14	—	14	—	14
Third class carriages, do.	70	-	70	-	70
Do. eight-wheeled radial axle-boxes ..	1	—	1	—	1
Do. eight-wheeled bogie ..	3	—	3	—	3
Third class and brake vans, composite, eight-wheeled bogie	11	—	11	—	11
Horse-boxes, four-wheeled	14	—	14	—	14
Carriage trucks, four-wheeled	11	—	11	—	11
Passenger brake vans, four-wheeled	22	—	22	—	22
Goods do.	18	—	18	-	18
Goods brake vans and covered goods, composite, eight-wheeled bogie	6	—	6	—	6
Cover goods wagons, four-wheeled	303	—	303	—	303
Do.	28	—	28	—	28
Deep-sided wagons, four-wheeled ...	87	—	87	—	87
Low-sided wagons, do. ...	35	8	43	—	43
Do. eight-wheeled bogie	2	—	2	—	2
Timber swivel wagons, four-wheeled ...	7	—	7	—	7
Gunpowder vans, do. ...	4	—	4	—	4
Cattle wagons, do. ...	17	—	17	—	17
Do. eight-wheeled bogie	2	—	2		2
Travelling cranes	5	—	5	—	5

Colombo, *March* 18, 1887.

R. F. TREVITHICK,
Locomotive Engineer.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, FOR 1886.

Miles open.

Length of line open, 181 miles, as shown below :—

	Miles.
Main line, Colombo and Kandy	74½
Branch line, Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya	17
Extension, Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya	41¾
Branch line, Kandy and Mátalé	17½
Coast line, Colombo and Kalutara	27¾
Branch line, Mahara Quarry and Wharf	2½
Total ...	181

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross receipts were R2,687,738, or R100,283 over the previous year.

The working expenses were R11,403 more, and a comparison of the receipts and expenditure for the two years is given below :—

	1886. R.	1885. R.	Increase. R.
Total Receipts ...	2,687,738 ...	2,587,455 ...	100,283
Working Expenses ...	330,675 ...	319,272 ...	11,403

the expenses of the Traffic Department for 1886 being 12·3 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Mileage.

The number of train miles run, exclusive of engine and service miles, was :—

1886.	1885.	Increase.
562,169 ...	556,842 ...	5,327

Passenger Traffic.

The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season-ticket holders, and the amounts received, as compared with 1885, are given below :—

CLASS.	1886.		1885.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
				R.				
First ..	35,311	63,656	39,600	63,508	—	148	4,289	—
Second ...	121,538	95,348	118,563	88,286	2,975	7,062	—	—
Third ...	1,661,660	598,784	1,688,264	609,191	—	—	26,604	10,407
Total ...	1,818,509	757,788	1,846,427	760,985	2,975	7,210	30,893	10,407

showing a decrease of R3,197.

This decrease in the receipts, although very considerable, is favourable when compared with 1885, in which year the decrease was R51,041.

A reduction in the third class and cooly fares on the Extension line took place in January this year, and should have stimulated the traffic.

Particulars of season tickets issued during 1886, as compared with the three previous years, are given below :—

Class.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
First ...	132	151	176	177
Second ...	439	431	417	299
Third ...	2,177	2,004	1,881	1,725
Total ...	2,748	2,586	2,474	2,201

and the receipts show an increase of R318 as compared with 1885.

The number of first class season-ticket holders continues to decrease, but the advance in second and third is maintained.

Goods Traffic.

The following table shows the tonnage of goods, exclusive of Railway, Breakwater, and Waterworks materials, as compared with the work of the preceding year :—

PARTICULARS.	1886.		1885.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
First Class Goods	3,480	11	3,190	8	290	3	—	—
Arrack	943	4	1,091	8	—	—	148	4
Cocoanuts	3,251	16	2,832	6	419	10	—	—
Cocoanut oil	1,557	5	1,497	17	59	8	—	—
Coffee	10,119	—	14,040	13	—	—	3,921	13
Tea	3,514	4	1,999	3	1,515	1	—	—
Cinchona	5,867	8	5,735	13	131	15	—	—
Rice	48,284	11	49,235	16	—	—	951	5
Salt	3,367	13	3,071	3	296	10	—	—
Other Second Class Goods ..	37,009	—	31,098	14	5,910	6	—	—
Timber	2,130	14	1,840	—	290	14	—	—
Plumbago	6,208	15	4,253	8	1,955	7	—	—
Manure	1,881	19	2,092	17	—	—	210	18
Other Third Class Goods ...	5,655	14	4,890	10	765	4	—	—
Total ...	133,271	14	126,869	16	11,633	18	5,232	—

This gives an increase of 6,402 tons, and it is satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the serious interruption to business caused by the great landslip at Watawala, the advance has been general, the only falling off being in arrack, coffee, rice, and manure ; and it confirms the impression that the trade of the Colony is gradually reviving. The decrease in coffee naturally follows the increase in tea, which has more than trebled itself in the last two years ; manure declines with coffee, and the traffic in this article becomes less every year.

The decrease in rice was unexpected, as the year opened well, but doubtless the landslip previously mentioned has materially affected the quantity handed us for transport.

The opening of a convenient station at the Wharf would doubtless be attended with increased financial returns, while it would largely facilitate the despatch of business, and greatly reduce the delay and expense of cart transport.

The tonnage of material is given below :—

	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railway ...	13,429	9,492	3,937	—
Breakwater ...	2,586	16,475	—	13,889
Waterworks ...	4,065	—	4,065	—
Other Public Works ...	3,082	7,492	—	4,410
Total ...	23,162	33,459	8,002	18,299

The decrease in Breakwater material is owing to the completion of that work.

Revenue and Expenditure of 1886.

REVENUE.	R.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	R.	c.
Coaching ...	869,462	52	Traffic charges ...	249,106	86
Goods and Live Stock	1,814,538	17	Police charges ...	31,296	14
Miscellaneous ...	3,737	41	Telegraph charges ...	33,309	44
			General charges ...	16,962	96
Total ...	2,687,738	10	Total ...	330,675	40

	1886.	1885.
Miles open	181 ...	181
Train miles	562,169 ...	556,842
Receipts	R2,687,738 ...	R2,587,455
Expenses	R330,675 ...	R319,272

Analysis of Expenditure.

	1886.				1885.			
	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.
Traffic Charges.	R. c.		R. c.	R. c.	R. c.		R. c.	R. c.
General Superintendence ...	28,006 83	—	—	0 4	20,152 17	—	—	0 4
Salaries of stationmasters, clerks, &c.	82,754 85	—	—	1 4	80,063 29	—	—	0 14
Wages and clothing of pointsmen and porters ...	39,874 26	—	—	0 7	37,936 98	—	—	0 7
Wages and clothing of guards and shunters ...	60,482 25	—	—	1 0	61,843 63	—	—	0 11
Cost of loading and unloading goods	18,635 91	—	—	0 3	18,026 63	—	—	0 3
Lighting, stores, and furniture ...	7,066 75	—	—	0 1	8,729 79	—	—	0 2
Stationery, printing, and advertising	7,178 77	—	—	0 1	7,988 29	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges ...	5,107 24	—	—	0 1	3,651 80	—	—	0 1
	249,106 86	9·2	1376 28	2 21	238,392 58	9·2	1,317 9	0 43
Police Charges.								
Wages and clothing of policemen ...	15,339 30	—	—	0 2	14,663 17	—	—	0 3
Wages and clothing of gatemen ...	13,295 43	—	—	0 3	13,031 38	—	—	0 2
Oil and stores for policeand gatemen	2,661 41	—	—	—	3,285 19	—	—	0 1
	31,296 14	1·1	172 91	0 5	30,979 74	1·2	171 16	0 6
Telegraph Charges.								
Salaries of Superintendent and signallers ...	19,617 39	—	—	0 3	8,423 36	—	—	0 3
Maintenance ...	12,289 32	—	—	0 2	1,904 66	—	—	0 2
Sundry charges ...	1,402 73	—	—	—	1,489 29	—	—	—
	33,309 44	1·2	184 3	0 5	31,817 31	1·2	175 79	0 5
General Charges.								
Audit Office ...	14,921 99	—	—	0 2	14,548 23	—	—	0 3
Compensation ...	600 97	—	—	—	1,714 5	—	—	—
Sundry charges ...	1,440 0	—	—	—	1,819 50	—	—	—
Total...	16,962 96	·6	93 71	0 2	18,081 78	·7	99 90	0 3

Sectional Detail.

Main Line, Colombo and Kandy: length of line, 74½ miles; train miles run during the year, 271,162:—

Receipts.	1886.						1885.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Coaching ...	395,625	34	5,310	41	1	45	410,349	57	5,508	5	1	51
Goods and Live Stock ...	1,304,381	71	17,508	48	4	81	1,227,158	52	16,471	93	4	50
Sundries ...	2,361	94	31	70	0	1	11,432	17	153	45	0	4
Total ...	1,702,368	99	22,850	59	6	27	1,648,940	26	22,133	43	6	5

Working Expenses.	1886.							1885.						
	Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.	
	R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.
Traffic charges ...	123,172	63	7·2	1,653	30	0	45	121,407	13	7·9	1,629	62	0	45
Police charges ...	14,264	39	·8	191	46	0	5	14,523	51	·9	194	95	0	5
Telegraph charges ...	14,170	47	·8	190	21	0	5	14,820	94	·9	198	94	0	5
General charges ...	7,216	17	·4	96	86	0	2	7,692	26	·5	103	25	0	3
Total ...	158,823	66	9·2	2,131	83	0	57	158,443	84	9·6	2,126	76	0	58

Branch Line, Pérádeniya and Náwalapiṭiya: length of line, 17 miles; train miles run during the year, 55,044 :—

Receipts.	1886.						1885.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Coaching ...	78,479	63	4,616	45	1	42	79,771	88	4,692	46	1	31
Goods and Live Stock ...	186,381	8	10,963	59	3	38	167,830	9	9,872	36	2	75
Sundries ...	426	39	25	8	0	1	2,267	22	133	37	0	4
Total...	265,287	10	15,605	12	4	81	249,869	19	14,698	19	4	10

Working Expenses.	1886.								1885.							
	Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.		R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.	
Traffic charges ...	27,771	30	10·4	1,633	61	0	50		27,961	89	11·2	1,644	82	0	46	
Police charges ...	3,427	91	1·3	201	64	0	6		4,045	94	1·6	237	99	0	7	
Telegraph charges ...	3,128	51	1·1	184	3	0	6		2,646	90	1·0	155	70	0	4	
General charges ...	1,593	34	·6	93	71	0	3		1,698	29	·7	99	90	0	3	
Total...	35,921	6	13·4	2,112	99	0	65		36,353	2	14·5	2,138	41	0	60	

Nánu-oya Branch, Náwalapiṭiya to Nánu-oya: length of line, 41¾ miles; train miles run during the year, 85,237 :—

Receipts.	1886.						1885.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Coaching ...	104,656	0	2,521	83	1	22	92,095	67	2,219	17	1	41
Goods and Live Stock ...	287,200	46	6,920	49	3	36	274,831	78	6,622	45	4	19
Sundries ...	723	8	17	32	0	1	—		—		—	
Total ...	392,579	54	9,459	64	4	59	366,927	45	8,841	62	5	60

Working Expenses.	1886.								1885.							
	Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.		R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.	
Traffic charges ...	37,984	67	9·6	915	29	0	44		34,446	28	9·4	830	3	0	53	
Police charges ...	2,501	83	0·6	60	28	0	2		1,529	67	0·4	36	86	0	2	
Telegraph charges ...	7,683	10	1·9	184	2	0	9		6,350	99	1·7	153	4	0	10	
General charges ...	3,912	73	·9	93	71	0	4		4,170	79	1·2	100	50	0	6	
Total ...	52,082	33	13·0	1,253	30	0	59		46,497	73	12·7	1,120	43	0	71	

Branch Line, Kandy to Mátalé: length of line, 17½ miles; train miles run during the year, 34,372 :—

Receipts.	1886.						1885.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Coaching ...	49,231	88	2,813	25	1	43	51,473	57	2,941	35	1	94
Goods and Live Stock ...	29,140	12	1,665	15	0	84	21,456	65	1,226	9	0	81
Sundries ...	102	42	5	85	0	4	114	15	6	52	—	
Total ...	78,474	42	4,484	25	2	31	73,044	37	4,173	96	2	75

Working Expenses.	1886.								1885.							
	Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.		R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.	
Traffic charges ...	15,820	97	21·5	985	84	0	46		11,914	3	16·3	680	80	0	45	
Police charges ...	2,518	2	3·2	143	82	0	7		2,893	89	4·0	165	36	0	11	
Telegraph charges ...	3,220	52	4·1	184	2	0	9		3,098	70	4·2	177	7	0	12	
General charges ...	1,640	6	2·0	93	71	0	4		1,748	24	2·4	99	90	0	6	
Total ...	23,199	57	30·8	1,407	39	0	66		19,654	86	26·9	1,123	13	0	74	

Coast Line, Colombo and Kalutara: length of line, 27¾ miles; train miles run during the year, 116,345.

Receipts.	1886.						1885.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.	R.	c.
Coaching ...	241,469	67	8,701	61	2	7	239,334	78	8,624	68	1	82
Goods and Live Stock ...	7,434	80	267	92	0	6	9,075	70	327	5	0	7
Sundries ...	123	58	4	45	—		263	19	9	48	—	
Total ...	249,028	5	8,973	98	2	13	248,673	67	8,961	21	1	89

Working Expenses.	1886.								1885.							
	Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	R	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.		R.	c.		R.	c.	R.	c.	
Traffic charges ...	44,357	29	17·0	1,612	99	0	38		42,663	25	17·2	1,537	41	0	32	
Police charges ...	8,583	99	3·4	312	14	0	7		7,986	73	3·2	287	81	0	6	
Telegraph charges ...	5,106	84	2·0	184	3	0	4		4,899	78	2 0	176	57	0	4	
General charges ...	2,600	66	1·0	93	71	0	2		2,772	20	1·1	99	90	0	2	
Total ...	60,648	78	23·4	2,202	87	0	51		58,321	96	23·5	2,101	69	0	44	

Railway Receipts for 1886, showing the Earnings of each Line and Section separately.

	Main Line.	Branch Náwalapitiya.	Branch Mátalé.	Coast Kalutara.	Nánu-oya Line.	Wharf Line.	Breakwater.	Public Works &c.	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Passengers	339,802 19	70,975 43	45,531 16	227,108 28	87,623 80	—	—	—	771,040 86	773,919 72	—	2,878 86
Parcels	29,990 80	3,333 13	1,242 66	11,457 77	9,950 18	—	—	—	55,974 54	56,915 79	—	941 25
Horses, Carriages, and Dogs ...	12,832 35	1,305 7	708 6	903 62	4,082 2	—	—	—	19,831 12	20,120 13	—	289 1
Goods	1,287,396 65	186,216 58	28,007 87	7,344 50	287,022 96	6,133 50	—	—	1,802,122 6	1,679,807 49	122,314 57	—
Live Stock	3,298 56	164 50	1,132 25	90 30	177 50	—	—	—	4,863 11	4,707 25	155 86	—
Mails	13,000 0	2,866 0	1,750 0	2,000 0	3,000 0	—	—	—	22,616 0	22,069 83	546 17	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,617 0	—	1,617 0	10,296 0	—	8,679 0
Public Works, &c., ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,936 0	5,936 0	5,542 0	394 0	—
Miscellaneous	2,361 94	426 39	102 42	123 58	723 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,688,682 49	265,287 10	78,474 42	249,028 5	392,579 54	6,133 50	1,617 0	5,936 0	2,684,000 69	2,573,378 21	123,410 60	12,788 21

Traffic in each Month of the year 1886.

Month.	Coaching.			Goods.				Live Stock.			Total.					
	Passengers.	Receipts.		Tons.		Amount.					1886.			1885.		
	No.	R.	c.	Tons.	cwt.	R.	c.	R.	c.		R.	c.		R.	c.	
January ...	147,566	72,940	8	14,064	8	177,438	19	316	25		250,694	52		270,490	16	
February ...	131,273	65,356	71	12,841	18	152,732	14	589	0		218,677	85		231,848	18	
March ...	149,091	73,416	8	11,785	16	149,461	72	573	50		223,451	30		211,600	8	
April ...	153,160	79,284	38	11,360	2	137,563	3	341	0		217,188	41		195,048	87	
May ...	152,733	74,743	61	12,177	3	140,847	97	311	25		215,902	83		204,641	29	
June ...	143,334	67,087	54	11,850	17	136,666	52	348	30		204,102	36		193,390	97	
July ...	154,431	72,163	91	12,543	12	143,847	47	419	0		216,430	38		189,160	38	
August ...	170,270	76,465	5	12,884	11	124,041	93	363	25		200,870	23		204,811	99	
September ...	146,219	65,805	13	12,606	19	132,520	12	402	50		198,727	75		201,161	39	
October ...	149,490	69,333	45	13,247	8	157,153	93	476	50		226,963	88		211,985	41	
November ...	151,750	69,442	25	13,836	4	163,197	43	270	81		232,910	49		201,343	70	
December ...	171,940	83,424	33	17,234	13	194,204	61	451	75		278,080	69		257,895	34	
Total ...	1,821,257	869,462	52	156,433	11	1,809,675	6	4,863	11		2,684,000	69		2,573,378	21	

The following is a list of Accidents and Occurrences which took place during the year:—

Accidents.

January 2.—A Sinhalese woman, said to have been deaf and dumb, was run over by the 9.33 A.M. Down train near Mahara. Verdict, accidental death.

January 13.—A man was run over by the 10 A.M. Goods near 34½ mile, Nánu-oya line. Verdict, accidental death.

February 18.—A native fireman fell from the engine of 10.25 A.M. Down express. His arm was severely injured, and had to be amputated.

May 15.—A boy was knocked down by the engine of the 7.50 A.M. Up near Kandy station. He was sent to hospital, where he recovered.

June 25.—A woman who tried to cross the line near Ukkuwala station, was knocked down by the engine. She was brought to Kandy and sent to hospital, where she died on the 27th.

June 29.—The 12.25 P.M. Up goods train knocked over a man at the 43rd mile.

August 1.—A woman was run over by the 10 A.M. Down train at 51¼ mile. She was removed to Colombo hospital.

August 19.—Engine 7.55 A.M. Up Mátalé train knocked down a man who was walking on the line near the 14½ mile. He was taken to hospital, being much injured.

October 11.—A boy was run over by the 9.45 A.M. Down train near 18th mile.

November 12.—An estate cooly was run over by the 6.30 A.M. train, near 49th mile Nánu-oya line, and was killed.

December 5.—Mr. Crawford, a passenger, fell between the platform and carriages at Slave Island station, as he jumped out of the train while it was still in motion. He was removed to his house, where he died shortly after.

Occurrences.

February 10.—Two wagons on the 6.40 A.M. Goods train from Nánu-oya were derailed on bridge No. 42 (56¾ mile); the bracing of the bridge was damaged, and the line was blocked for some days.

February 16.—The engine of the 7.30 A.M. Up express broke down at Talawakelé, the spring having given way.

February 21.—Line cleared at bridge No. 42.

April 10.—The 5.15 P.M Up, and the 5 P.M. Down Coast line trains were delayed by the breaking of the drawbar of the engine of the 5.15.

May 19.—The line was flooded near the 5th mile, and the morning trains were consequently delayed.

May 21.—The 5.10 P.M. Up was detained 75 minutes at Rambukkana, waiting for the assistant engine which was blocked in at the 61st mile in consequence of a rockslip.

May 21.—10 A.M. Up goods was detained about one hour at the 68th mile in consequence of a broken rail cause by a rockslip. 11.30 A.M. Down and 12.15 P.M. Up were delayed at Pérádeniya 45 and 17 minutes, respectively, in consequence.

June 12.—A slip occurred at the 54th mile, Nánu-oya line, and blocked the line until next day.

July 20.—The 7.30 A.M. Up was detained 4 hours near the 56th mile by a large impending rock. The mails and passengers were trollied into Nánu-oya, arriving there one hour late.

August 4.—The assistant engine of the 5.10 P.M. Up train broke down near the 54½ mile; the train was backed to Rambukkana and train engine worked up half a load, arriving in Kandy at 12.26 A.M.

August 9.—A slip occurred at the 56th mile, Nánu-oya line, which prevented trains from running through until the 23rd. Passengers and goods transferred in the meantime.

August 19.—The great slip at Blackwater occurred.

August 23.—The engine of 5 A.M. Down train broke down near Moratuwa station. Engine of 6.15 P.M. Down helped the disabled train into Moratuwa. Passengers of both trains taken into Kalutara by 6.15 P.M. train. Engine returned to Colombo next morning.

November 2.—A small rockslip occurred at the 70th mile as the engine of the 2.15 P.M. train was passing the spot, damaging the footboard of engine and heavy brake-van.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
April 7, 1887.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

Table showing the Goods Traffic between all Stations, and the Average Rates per Ton per Mile.

Stations.			Up Traffic.			Average Rate.		Down Traffic.			Average Rate.	
Between	And	Miles.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.
Kalutara S....	Pánaduré ...	11	8	11	88	—	—	3	9	33	—	—
	Moraṭuwa ...	15	238	452	3,570	—	—	66	132	990	—	—
	Wharf ...	28	56	208	1,568	—	—	9	31	252	—	—
	Colombo ...	28	162	585	4,536	—	—	697	2,501	19,516	—	—
	Mahara ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	11	27	407	—	—
	Henaratgoḍa ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	225	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mirigama ...	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	63	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	63	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	74	15	170	1,110	—	—	40	425	2,960	—	—
	Rambukkana ...	80	—	2	—	—	—	3	44	240	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa..	93	1	7	93	—	—	2	41	186	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	103	50	884	5,150	—	—	17	365	1,751	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	110	1	15	110	—	—	2	52	220	—	—
	Mátalé ...	120	3	57	360	—	—	2	44	240	—	—
	Gampola ...	107	22	273	2,354	—	—	2	37	214	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	116	12	158	1,392	—	—	7	182	812	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	129	1	19	129	—	—	2	54	258	—	—
	Hatton ...	137	7	193	959	—	—	3	121	411	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	140	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	145	4	121	580	—	—	1	23	145	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	157	3	103	471	—	—	1	28	157	—	—
Pánaduré ...	Moraṭuwa ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—
	Wharf ...	18	53	120	954	—	—	21	46	378	—	—
	Colombo ...	18	48	118	864	—	—	81	120	1,458	—	—
	Mahara ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Henaratgoḍa...	34	1	8	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	41	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	41	—	—
	Mirigama ...	49	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	49	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	63	5	54	315	—	—	7	69	441	—	—
	Rambukkana...	70	2	21	140	—	—	1	12	70	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa .	83	—	4	—	—	—	1	10	83	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	92	142	2,159	13,064	—	—	45	458	4,140	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	96	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	100	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	110	33	634	3,630	—	—	8	105	880	—	—
	Gampola ...	97	36	557	3,492	—	—	6	61	582	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya...	106	49	885	5,194	—	—	2	32	212	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	113	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	127	12	293	1,524	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	130	2	31	260	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	135	6	161	810	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	139	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	147	7	192	1,029	—	—	1	48	147	—	—
Moraṭuwa ...	Wharf ...	14	2	4	28	—	—	4	6	56	—	—
	Colombo ...	14	8	17	112	—	—	24	28	336	—	—
	Mahara ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Henaratgoḍa...	30	1	4	30	—	—	1	5	30	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	36	2	12	72	—	—	1	5	36	—	—
	Mirigama ...	44	—	3	—	—	—	1	12	44	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	48	15	92	720	—	—	1	7	48	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	59	151	1,448	8,909	—	—	84	760	4,956	—	—
	Rambukkana...	66	14	159	924	—	—	33	295	2,178	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa .	79	3	45	237	—	—	1	12	79	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	84	2	26	168	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	88	58	887	5,104	—	—	16	174	1,408	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	92	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	96	7	110	672	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	106	47	817	4,982	—	—	8	123	848	—	—
	Gampola ...	92	47	680	4,324	—	—	5	74	460	—	—

Stations.			Up Traffic.			Average Rate.		Down Traffic.			Average Rate	
Between	And	Miles.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.
Moraṭuwa ...	Náwalapiṭiya ...	101	102	1,629	10,302	—	—	8	120	808	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	108	1	18	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	114	44	685	5,016	—	—	2	32	228	—	—
	Hatton ...	122	71	1,517	8,662	—	—	10	186	1,220	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	129	20	444	2,580	—	—	3	70	387	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	142	18	483	2,556	—	—	1	35	142	—	—
Wharf ...	Colombo ...	3	6,301	3,150	18,903	—	—	86	43	258	—	—
	Mahara ...	12	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	48	—	—
	Henaratgoḍa...	20	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	20	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	26	5	25	130	—	—	4	17	104	—	—
	Mirigama ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	38	7	42	266	—	—	13	35	494	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	49	39	354	1,911	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Rambukkana ...	55	363	1,434	19,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa..	68	50	575	3,400	—	—	3	34	204	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	74	8	110	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	78	611	9,205	47,658	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	81	3	36	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	85	99	1,467	8,415	—	—	1	15	85	—	—
	Mátalé ...	95	101	1,654	9,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gampola ...	82	182	2,532	14,924	—	—	19	266	1,558	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	91	1,948	13,205	177,268	—	—	288	4,305	26,208	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	98	23	394	2,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	104	51	1,036	5,304	—	—	85	3,541	8,840	—	—
	Hatton ...	112	236	5,250	26,432	—	—	151	3,218	16,912	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	115	22	508	2,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	120	180	4,750	21,600	—	—	39	895	4,680	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	124	36	880	4,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	132	544	14,352	71,808	—	—	764	13,358	100,848	—	—
Colombo ...	Mahara ...	9	94	111	846	—	—	111	115	999	—	—
	Henaratgoḍa ...	17	166	418	2,822	—	—	50	137	850	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	23	529	1,935	12,167	—	—	377	1,058	8,671	—	—
	Mirigama ...	31	679	3,140	21,049	—	—	851	2,598	26,381	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	35	314	1,885	10,990	—	—	391	1,749	13,685	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	46	4,228	33,350	194,488	—	—	6,999	32,137	321,954	—	—
	Rambukkana...	53	1,562	10,059	82,786	—	—	1,111	7,470	58,883	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa..	65	1,712	15,906	111,280	—	—	477	4,160	31,005	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	71	553	4,990	39,263	—	—	207	2,444	14,697	—	—
	Kandy ...	75	16,288	209,507	1221600	—	—	4,362	50,930	327,150	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	78	162	2,049	12,636	—	—	347	4,327	27,066	—	—
	Wattégama ...	82	2,142	29,775	175,644	—	—	938	13,174	76,916	—	—
	Mátalé ...	92	4,318	64,214	397,256	—	—	1,429	20,776	131,468	—	—
	Gampola ...	79	8,291	109,637	654,989	—	—	2,275	31,634	179,725	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	88	14,967	194,597	1317096	—	—	3,029	41,445	266,552	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	95	415	6,731	39,425	—	—	138	2,361	13,110	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	101	1,428	24,294	144,228	—	—	446	8,418	45,046	—	—
	Hatton ...	109	9,869	201,637	1075721	—	—	4,063	73,927	442,867	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	112	1,617	33,658	181,104	—	—	525	10,204	58,800	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	117	3,963	86,073	463,671	—	—	3,596	71,415	420,732	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	121	932	19,897	112,772	—	—	475	9,198	57,475	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	129	3,725	96,236	480,525	—	—	1,655	37,109	213,495	—	—
Mahara ...	Henaratgoḍa...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	14	1	2	14	—	—	32	41	448	—	—
	Mirigama ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	16	54	352	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	26	3	13	78	—	—	10	38	260	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	37	36	181	1,332	—	—	806	3,862	29,822	—	—
	Rambukkana ...	44	—	—	—	—	—	116	641	5,104	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa..	56	—	3	—	—	—	2	18	112	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	62	4	36	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	66	155	1,754	10,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	83	15	225	1,245	—	—	1	15	83	—	—
	Gampola ...	70	21	185	1,470	—	—	3	36	210	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ...	79	3	47	237	—	—	1	28	79	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	100	3	57	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	103	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	103	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	108	3	73	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	112	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	112	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	120	4	82	480	—	—	2	51	240	—	—
Henaratgoḍa	Véyangoḍa ...	7	2	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mirigama ...	15	—	3	—	—	—	6	14	90	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	19	—	1	—	—	—	6	12	114	—	—

Stations.			Up Trains.			Average Rate.		Down Trains.			Average Rate.	
Between	And	Miles.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.
Henaratgoḍa.	Polgahawela ...	29	26	107	754	—	—	22	106	638	—	—
	Rambukkana ...	36	3	22	108	—	—	14	70	504	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa..	49	4	27	196	—	—	1	11	49	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	55	6	50	330	—	—	1	11	55	—	—
	Kandy ...	59	36	361	2,124	—	—	1	14	59	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	66	1	12	66	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	76	14	143	1,064	—	—	1	9	76	—	—
	Gampola ...	63	16	174	1,008	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	72	42	499	3,024	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	79	8	141	632	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	85	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	93	300	5,051	27,900	—	—	3	47	279	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	96	9	142	864	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	101	97	1,758	9,797	—	—	1	30	101	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	105	3	52	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	113	14	281	1,582	—	—	1	32	113	—	—
Véyangoḍa ...	Mirigama ...	8	4	8	32	—	—	3	5	24	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	72	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	23	18	79	414	—	—	16	63	368	—	—
	Rambukkana ...	30	4	24	120	—	—	3	13	90	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa..	43	2	19	86	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	49	37	220	1,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	52	555	3,799	28,860	—	—	15	110	780	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	60	1	6	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	70	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Gampola ...	57	190	1,340	10,830	—	—	9	75	513	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	66	484	3,961	31,944	—	—	23	196	1,518	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	87	62	868	5,394	—	—	1	25	87	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	90	1	23	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	95	30	480	2,850	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	107	21	414	2,247	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Mirigama ...	Ambépussa ...	4	5	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	15	3	9	45	—	—	2	6	30	—	—
	Rambukkana ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa.	35	2	17	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	40	11	55	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	44	277	1,561	12,188	—	—	17	101	748	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gampola ...	48	42	260	2,016	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	57	146	1,082	8,322	—	—	5	37	285	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	78	59	789	4,602	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	81	1	11	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	86	13	203	1,118	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	98	3	53	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambépussa...	Polgahawela...	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	11	—	—
	Rambukkana	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa	31	1	9	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	37	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	40	28	154	1,120	—	—	2	14	80	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	44	1	5	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	48	1	5	48	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	58	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Gampola ...	45	1	4	45	—	—	3	24	135	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya	54	10	73	540	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	61	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	61	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	67	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	75	1	14	75	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	83	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	95	2	30	190	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polgahawela	Rambukkana	7	82	106	574	—	—	59	64	413	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa	20	7	23	140	—	—	5	11	100	—	—
	Pérádeniya ..	26	17	64	442	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Kandy ..	30	1,015	4,183	30,450	—	—	112	466	3,360	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	33	6	36	198	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

Stations.			Up Trains.			Average Rate.		Down Traffic.			Average Rate.	
Between	And	Miles.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.
Polgahawela	Wattégama ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	47	2	18	94	—	—	15	157	705	—	—
	Gampola ...	34	154	700	5,236	—	—	4	50	136	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	43	751	4,447	32,293	—	—	44	267	1,892	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	56	—	6	—	—	—	1	6	56	—	—
	Hatton ...	64	149	1,728	9,536	—	—	5	61	320	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	67	6	75	402	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Talawakḷé ...	72	37	539	2,664	—	—	3	52	216	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	76	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	84	42	756	3,528	—	—	4	62	336	—	—
Rambukkana	Kaḍugannáwa	13	63	57	819	—	—	1	2	13	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	19	8	20	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	23	64	203	1,472	—	—	16	68	368	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa...	26	11	41	286	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Wattégama ...	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	40	53	218	2,120	—	—	1	5	40	—	—
	Gampola ...	27	16	58	432	—	—	1	4	27	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	36	109	506	3,924	—	—	7	45	252	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	49	1	10	49	—	—	1	10	49	—	—
	Hatton ...	57	26	275	1,482	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	60	5	56	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakḷé ...	65	20	249	1,300	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	69	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	77	2	26	154	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kaḍugannáwa ...	Pérádeniya ...	6	8	4	18	—	—	43	28	258	—	—
	Kandy ...	10	22	32	220	—	—	64	49	640	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa ...	13	2	5	26	—	—	40	34	520	—	—
	Wattégama ...	17	1	2	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	27	11	47	297	—	—	43	113	1,161	—	—
	Gampola ...	14	42	78	588	—	—	3	6	42	—	—
	Náwalapitiya...	23	44	176	1,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	36	1	12	36	—	—	1	4	36	—	—
	Hatton ...	44	89	1,086	3,916	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	47	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakḷé ...	52	16	180	832	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	56	2	28	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	64	4	59	256	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pérádeniya ...	Kandy ...	4	78	77	312	—	—	21	19	84	—	—
	Kaṭugastoṭa...	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	88	—	—
	Wattégama ...	12	1	1	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	22	9	31	198	—	—	9	34	198	—	—
	Gampola ...	8	23	29	184	—	—	2	4	16	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	17	82	201	1,394	—	—	16	55	272	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	24	13	81	312	—	—	1	4	24	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	30	7	52	210	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	38	29	319	1,102	—	—	6	56	228	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	41	1	11	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakḷé ...	46	19	208	874	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ..	50	—	1	—	—	—	1	16	50	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	58	73	710	4,234	—	—	1	12	58	—	—
Kandy ...	Kaṭugastoṭa ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	436	285	1744	—	—
	Wattégama ..	8	248	414	1,984	—	—	551	395	4,408	—	—
	Mátalé ...	18	466	1,378	8,388	—	—	1,345	2,265	24,210	—	—
	Gampola ...	11	294	623	3,234	—	—	145	299	1,595	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	21	476	1,356	9,996	—	—	127	483	2,667	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	28	8	55	224	—	—	3	21	84	—	—
	Waṭawala ..	34	29	239	986	—	—	5	42	170	—	—
	Hatton ...	42	570	5,499	23,940	—	—	88	870	3,696	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	45	88	733	3,960	—	—	11	122	495	—	—
	Talawakḷé ...	50	185	2,207	9,250	—	—	39	467	1,950	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	54	20	259	1,080	—	—	2	24	108	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	62	460	5,942	28,520	—	—	46	745	2,852	—	—
Kaṭugastoṭa	Wattégama ...	4	11	14	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mátalé ...	14	8	18	112	—	—	19	46	266	—	—
	Gampola ...	16	1	2	16	—	—	1	3	16	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	25	210	449	5,250	—	—	3	15	75	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	38	2	16	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	46	158	1,604	7,268	—	—	2	18	92	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	49	2	20	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Talawakḷé ...	54	23	353	1,242	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	58	1	14	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Stations.			Up Trains.			Average Rate.		Down Traffic.			Average Rate.	
Between	And	Miles.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Mile.
Wattégama...	Mátalé ...	10	30	59	300	—	—	103	125	1,030	—	—
	Gampola ...	20	—	1	—	—	—	8	14	60	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya...	29	15	41	435	—	—	21	114	609	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	36	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	36	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	42	4	34	168	—	—	1	5	42	—	—
	Hatton ...	50	14	155	700	—	—	8	103	400	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	53	1	12	53	—	—	1	8	53	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	58	4	55	232	—	—	1	6	58	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	62	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	70	2	34	140	—	—	2	29	140	—	—
Mátalé ...	Gampola ...	30	33	175	990	—	—	6	40	180	—	—
	Náwalapiṭiya...	39	165	880	6,435	—	—	32	231	1,248	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	46	8	51	368	—	—	1	10	46	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	52	1	14	52	—	—	1	19	52	—	—
	Hatton ...	60	118	1,457	7,080	—	—	13	177	780	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	63	3	44	189	—	—	1	11	63	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	68	11	133	748	—	—	2	44	136	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	72	1	16	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	80	4	86	320	—	—	6	135	480	—	—
Gampola ...	Náwalapiṭiya...	10	244	335	2,440	—	—	22	40	220	—	—
	Galboḍa ...	17	18	52	306	—	—	6	40	102	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	23	8	45	184	—	—	2	15	46	—	—
	Hatton ...	31	184	1,334	5,704	—	—	15	128	465	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	34	21	143	714	—	—	7	63	238	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	39	81	770	3,159	—	—	5	51	195	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	43	2	22	86	—	—	1	12	43	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	51	192	2,393	9,792	—	—	14	153	714	—	—
Náwalapiṭiya	Galboḍa ...	7	138	229	966	—	—	4	12	28	—	—
	Waṭawala ...	13	103	378	1,339	—	—	14	38	182	—	—
	Hatton ...	21	964	5,476	20,244	—	—	57	340	1,197	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	24	145	971	3,480	—	—	17	107	408	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	29	694	5,105	20,126	—	—	74	507	2,146	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	33	66	534	2,178	—	—	2	13	66	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	41	336	3,483	13,776	—	—	38	382	1,558	—	—
Galboḍa ...	Waṭawala ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hatton ...	14	50	251	700	—	—	20	46	280	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	17	39	178	663	—	—	1	4	17	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	22	2	13	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	26	1	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	34	—	5	—	—	—	3	26	102	—	—
Waṭawala ...	Hatton ...	8	121	317	968	—	—	214	550	1,712	—	—
	Koṭagala ...	11	14	34	154	—	—	9	30	99	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	16	5	23	80	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	20	4	24	80	—	—	3	16	60	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	28	22	168	616	—	—	133	907	3,724	—	—
Hatton ...	Koṭagala ...	3	30	81	90	—	—	116	163	348	—	—
	Talawakęlé ...	8	448	1,155	3,58	—	—	42	104	336	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	12	28	85	336	—	—	12	50	144	—	—
	Nánu oya ...	20	168	879	3,360	—	—	56	334	1,120	—	—
Koṭagala ...	Talawakęlé ...	5	13	33	65	—	—	4	9	20	—	—
	Waṭagoḍa ...	9	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	7	6	26	102	—	—	7	32	119	—	—
Talawakęlé...	Waṭagoḍa ...	4	69	171	276	—	—	4	12	16	—	—
	Nánu-oya ...	12	148	422	1,776	—	—	15	47	180	—	—
Waṭagoḍa ...	Nánu-oya ...	8	26	52	208	—	—	16	37	128	—	—
	Total, 1886 ...	—	104,483	1,323,248	7,816,960	12·66	·17	42,218	478,874	3,076,433	11·34	·16
	Total, 1885 ...	—	97,170	1,233,622	7,190,553	12·70	·17	39,194	446,185	2,806,644	11·38	·16
Breakwater Traffic.												
Mahara ...	Galle Buck ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	2,586	1,617	31,032	—	—
Prison Department.												
Galle Buck...	Mahara ...	12	538	336	6,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Department.												
Mahara ...	Maradána ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	435	326	4,350	—	—
	Dehiwala ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	661	846	11,237	—	—
	Węllawatta ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	322	364	4,830	—	—
	Bambalapiṭiya	14	—	—	—	—	—	1,029	1,080	14,406	—	—
Dehiwala ...	Maradána ...	5	97	87	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water works.												
Mahara ...	Maradána ...	10	1,685	1,112	16,850	—	—	2,380	1,785	23,800	—	—
	Total, 1886 ...	—	2,320	1,535	23,791	·66	·06	7,413	6,018	89,655	·80	·07
	Total, 1885 ...	—	5	3	60	·60	·05	23,947	15,835	287,364	·66	·05

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, FOR 1886.

THE health of the Colony during the year was good and contrasted favourably with 1885; fewer cases of small-pox and fever were reported to the Medical Department than in the previous year, and there were no cases of epidemic or true cholera.

1.—WESTERN AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(Colonial Surgeon Dr. Vanderstraaten in charge.)

2. There was a severe outbreak of small-pox in Colombo, which commenced in December 1885, but owing to the prompt and energetic action taken by the Colonial Surgeon and the Sanitary Officer of the Municipality, and the assistance given by the Police Magistrate of Colombo, the disease was prevented spreading to any extent, and, compared with previous epidemics, I was quite satisfied with the result.

3. There was a severe outbreak of fever, some cases being of the typho-malarial type in the districts of Moratuwa, Angulána, and Lunáwa, and there was destitution amongst the carpenters and fishermen. An outdoor dispensary was established, where those able to attend were treated, and those unable to do so were attended at their own homes. The treatment of the cases was entrusted to the medical officer (Mr. Modder) at Pánaduré, who visited the station daily, and to three senior students of the Medical College (Messrs. Roberts, Nell, and H. K. Silva), who did excellent service in attending on the sick under the medical officer's supervision; only a few deaths occurred, and these were under native treatment.

4. Food and water were distributed daily by Mr. Charles De Soysa, J.P., who is the largest owner of property in the district. Besides ordinary food, Mr. De Soysa's agent, at his master's orders, liberally supplied all medical comforts considered necessary. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. De Soysa's generosity and charity.

5. There can be little doubt this outbreak of fever was caused by insanitary conditions existing in the villages, and aggravated by destitution. Dr. Vanderstraaten remarks that from Colombo to Béruwala is one long street, and he advises that the Local Board of Kalutara be extended to Béruwala, and a Local Board established so as to include Wellawatta, Dehiwala, Galkissa, Moratuwa, and Pánaduré, so as to improve the sanitary state of these districts.

6. Fever prevailed as usual in the Sabaragamuwa district, where itinerating medical officers were employed treating the sick and distributing fever powders.

7. Mr. Wace, the Assistant Government Agent, has established four residences for these officers where they can sleep at night, and from whence they can travel into the district when fever is prevalent. I recently visited these stations, and am satisfied they will be most useful and meet a want long felt, as hitherto the medical officers had to sleep in the villages, where they often contracted the fever they were sent to treat. It would of course be desirable, if it could be afforded, to have fixed dispensaries at the four stations, but this cannot be done at present.

8. A medical officer was permanently stationed from February at Matugama in the Pasdun kóralé, in charge of the dispensary, which was up to that date only visited once a week by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon of Kalutara. The medical officer attends the dispensary daily, and then itinerates in the villages.

9. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of fever in this district during the past few years, and this Dr. Vanderstraaten attributes to the felling of jungle for the cultivation of tea in the neighbourhood of the banks of the Kalu-gaṇga. "The Siṇhalese," he states, "say that fever has increased since the Tamil immigrants settled in the district."

10. No district in the Island is so well provided with dispensaries as Kalutara, and although I should be glad to increase the number, I am afraid, with other districts still less well provided, I cannot do so at present. Besides the dispensaries attached to the hospitals of Pánaduré and Kalutara, there are similar institutions at Baṇdáragama, Matugama, Béruwala, and Bentoṭa. I may also mention that His Excellency the Governor is building and equipping, at his own expense, a hospital in the Pasduṇ kóralé which will be a great boon to patients requiring indoor treatment.

11. Towards the end of the year the usual periodical fever prevailed in the Puttalam and Kalpiṭiya districts, but not to as great an extent as in previous years; all the other districts of the province were comparatively free from fever.

12. Some cases of dysentery and typhoid fever were reported from the Salpiṭi kóralé, but these diseases did not spread. A medical officer was sent to report on the cases and advise upon the sanitary condition of the villages, but, as a rule, the inhabitants preferred native treatment.

13. Measles and chicken-pox prevailed throughout the year in different parts of the Island, particularly in Colombo, Negombo, and Chilaw, and there were a few cases of rötheṇ, but I am glad to state no case of true cholera.

II.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

(Colonial Surgeon Dr. Dias in charge.)

14. In the Galle district malarial fevers prevailed in three of the divisions—Gangaboda, Talpé, and Hinidum pattuwas—towards the end of the year. Three medical practitioners were employed to treat the sick.

15. Small-pox was introduced from the Western Province, and cases occurred in the town of Galle, Talpé pattuwa, and at Balapitiya, but no cases remained at the end of the year.

16. In the Mátara district there was no special prevalence of disease, and there were no cases reported of either small-pox or cholera.

17. In the Hambantota district intermittent and remittent fevers and dysentery were prevalent, due to malaria and the cold land winds of the north-east monsoon. There were a few cases of measles. The medical officer of the station visited the villages and treated the sick. In the early part of the year there was a good deal of malarious fever in the Tangalla district, and medical assistance was given by the medical officer in charge, Mr. Wijesinghe, who treated a large number of cases at the dispensary and in the villages.

III.—CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Colonial Surgeon Dr. Morgan in charge.)

18. During the year the Province of Uva was separated from the Central Province, and in consequence the supervision of the medical, vaccine, and estate duties was removed from the Colonial Surgeon of the Central and North-Central Provinces, and placed under a senior Medical Officer (Dr. Vandersmagt) stationed at Badulla. The latter has charge of the station of Badulla and supervision over the Province. He has two assistants, a District Medical Officer and District Medical Assistant for the estates.

19. The health of these provinces was good, with the exception of the occurrence in some places of small-pox and chicken-pox. There was no outbreak of fever, nor was there any wide spread destitution reported, like that which characterised the previous year. The following table shows the number of cases of small-pox in the two provinces. The outbreak was remarkable for the fact recorded, that nine of the confluent cases had previous marks of small-pox :—

DISEASE.	Number.	Not previously vaccinated.		Vaccinated with satisfactory marks.		Vaccinated with unsatisfactory marks.		Marks of previous Small-pox.	
		Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Confluent	167	31	25	35	18	29	20	—	9
Distinct	154	12	3	92	5	37	5	—	—
Modified	50	4	1	39	—	6	—	—	—
Total ...	371	47	29	166	23	72	25	—	9

20. In Kandy additional accommodation was provided for the sick by opening the Katugastota hospital and transferring to it all cases of specific disease, ulcers, and paraggi. This was much required at the station, for besides separating these cases from other patients, it will prevent overcrowding and also allow of the admission of cases which were previously refused for want of room.

21. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in the new jail : 96 cases occurred, but each case as it occurred was transferred to the infectious hospital, where temporary wards were constructed for their accommodation. In all outbreaks of infectious disease in jails the early removal of the cases as they occur is the most effectual means of stamping out the disease.

22. The general health of the town and district of Mátalé was good, but chicken-pox, whooping cough, and measles prevailed in both the Sinhalese and Moorish villages and on the estates amongst the Malabar labourers. The mortality from these diseases was confined to infants and young children. There is a good deal of malarial fevers with enlargement of the spleen, pernicious anæmia, and dropsy, due to climatic and dietetic causes.

23. In the Dambulla district the health of the people is not satisfactory, and the medical officer in charge estimates that a large number suffer from enlargement of the spleen, anæmia, chronic ulcers, paraggi, and ague. The people are poor and live on kurakkan. Fever was less prevalent than in former years, and did not prevail at any time in an epidemic form.

24. At Anurádhapura the medical officer in charge reports that the climate is malarious generally, and depressing in its effects, which renders recovery in cases of illness tardy and difficult. The weather during the year was fine on the whole, and the rains were uniformly distributed throughout the year. The public health was satisfactory, and there is no outbreak of disease to record.

25. Beyond the fact that the hospital was overcrowded and necessitated the provision of extra accommodation, which was provided, there is nothing to record in the Gampola district.

26. In Nuwara Eliya district the health was satisfactory. There was an outbreak of measles on some of the estates, and cases of measles, whooping cough, and chicken-pox occurred in the town. There were two cases of typhoid fever, one of which ended fatally. The medical officer attributes their origin to drinking impure water, which is very probable.

IV.—PROVINCE OF UVA.

(In charge of Senior Medical Officer Dr. Vandersmagt.)

27. The health of the inhabitants, according to the report of Dr. Vandersmagt, was fairly satisfactory in most of the districts, and exceptionally good in some of them. The harvests throughout the province were abundant and the weather seasonable, and there were no reports of distress due to inundations or droughts. Dr. Vandersmagt draws serious attention to the increasing prevalence of syphilis, particularly as affecting the health of the labouring classes, and he urges the introduction of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance to Badulla, with which proposal I do not concur. Paraṇgi prevails to a slight extent, with the exception of the villages in the Kandapolla kóralé bordering on the Hambantota district of the Southern Province, where there is a good deal of the disease.

There were only six cases of small-pox in the province, with no death, but during the changes of the monsoon, and during the prevalence of the north-east, cases of malarial fevers and dysentery were reported. The senior medical officer has the supervision of the medical arrangements for the estates, and of the district hospitals and dispensaries. He reports that the district hospitals of Madulsíma and Haputalé and the dispensary of Monarágalla were inspected during the year; and he is of opinion they were economically and efficiently managed.

28. The new hospital at Lunugalla is nearly fit for occupation. When it is, the patients and staff will be transferred from the present district hospital on Forest Hill, and the latter will be made into an outdoor dispensary for the upper group of estates.

29. Dr. Vandersmagt recommends the establishment of a dispensary at Bibile, which is about 14 miles from Lunugalla, on the Batticaloa road, and that the medical officer of Lunugalla should pay periodical visits. I have no doubt the dispensary would be very useful, but I am afraid it would be impossible for it to be properly attended to from Lunugalla. If a dispensary is established, it should have a resident medical officer, who could itinerate in the district when fever is prevailing.

V.—EASTERN PROVINCE.

(In charge of Senior Medical Officer Mr. W. E. Misso, M.R.C.S.)

30. The health of this province was satisfactory, with the exception of a smart outbreak of small-pox at Kiniyai, a densely populated Moorish village south of Trincomalee. Eighty-seven cases were reported, 28 being confluent, with 4 deaths. A temporary hospital was built, and burnt down by incendiaries, and then re-built. The infected houses were isolated, and communication prevented; vaccination and re-vaccination were energetically carried on.

31. The food supply of the district was varied and ample during the year. There is abundance of wholesome fish obtained from the sea and lake, vegetables and grains of different kinds. The extensive rice fields, the result of the wise irrigation policy of the Government, furnished sufficient rice for the local market and also for export.

32. Paraṇgi prevails along the western shore, where the people are very poor and depend on tank fish and fine grains for food. Some distress was reported in the early part of the year in some villages to the south of Batticaloa, but it was relieved by the Government Agent. The weather was on the whole seasonable, and the paddy crops about the average.

33. Mr. Misso states that malarial fevers and dysentery prevail in the town of Batticaloa to a great extent owing to defective drainage, the land being very low. He advises channels being cut to flush the swamps with the rise of the tide.

VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE.

(In charge of Colonial Surgeon Dr. Keyt.)

34. In the Northern Province there was a good deal of small-pox: 699 cases were reported to the Medical Department, with 109 deaths. There were also several outbreaks of fever, mostly ague, of a type which readily yielded to treatment.

35. In the Point Pedro district malarial and other fevers and catarrhal affections prevailed to some extent during the early part of the year. There were a few cases of small-pox, but compulsory removal to hospital prevented its spread. The food supply of the people was abundant, and the health of the district was on the whole satisfactory.

36. In the Mullaittívu district the public health was good, and contrasted favourably with the previous year. There were neither cholera, small-pox, nor any special sickness in the villages. There was little malarial fever, but a good deal of whooping cough amongst children. The water supply is from tanks, and is reported to be very impure, and paraṇgi prevails in places. The villages have been cleared of jungle so as to make them more open and to allow the free entrance of air.

37. In the Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam district, the medical officer reports that the health of the people was not very satisfactory, as malarial fever prevailed to a large extent in all the villages, but the type was mild and readily yielded to treatment. Paraṇgi, he reports, is rapidly disappearing, and the patients that present themselves are suffering more from the results of former than from fresh attacks.

38. In the Mannár district the general health of the people, the medical officer reports, was not satisfactory: small-pox prevailed during the early months of the year and disappeared in May, and malarial fevers prevailed as usual after the rains.

39. This is a remote district, and requires more attention to its medical wants than it has hitherto received. An Assistant Colonial Surgeon or a medical officer with British qualifications should be stationed at Mannár in charge of the district, acting of course under the orders of the Colonial Surgeon. Dispensaries should be established at Talaimannár, Arippu, and at Viddattaltivu.

40. But, in addition to providing additional medical assistance, it is essential that energetic steps should be taken for the improvement of the sanitation of the villages, and of the food and water supply of the people. From the Registrar-General's and Census reports it would appear that the population is certainly not increasing, and that it is probably decreasing.

As the number of inhabitants of a district is most commonly in proportion to the food, and their health to its sanitary condition, and as its prosperity consists less in the multiplication than in the preservation of the individuals, more satisfactory results will be obtained by improving the environment of the inhabitants than from attempts at the cure of disease by the best medical treatment.

41. The outdoor dispensary at Jaffna under Drs. Keyt and Swan's management has been a great success, and it would be greater if the reasonable request made for a dispenser and servant had been granted. Indeed, were it not for the volunteer service of two Jaffna students, the work of dispensing could not be properly carried out. 4,736 patients, who paid 7,385 visits, were treated, and a sum of R1,929·27 credited to Government, the only expense incurred being the cost of the medicine supplied to the patients.

42. I have no hesitation in stating that the Medical Department does all in its power to afford medical advice and medicines, whenever and wherever disease is reported. The amount of human suffering relieved is enormous, and is limited only by the want of a sufficient number of medical men and additional dispensaries, which can only be supplied by largely increased expenditure, which I have been informed, in the present state of the finances of the Colony, is impossible. In no instance has medical assistance been refused when disease is reported, and although the amount of assistance is perhaps at times insufficient from the paucity of officers and financial considerations, I am satisfied all that is possible is done to meet the wants of the sick poor; and any one who knows what was formerly done in outbreaks of disease, and what is now done, must be struck by the improvement.

43. So far from stating this with any desire to reflect on the arrangements of the Department in former years, I am convinced that then all was done that could be done, but there were not the men to meet emergencies that there are now. This increase in the number of available medical men for meeting outbreaks of disease is due to the Medical College, for which the Colony should thank my esteemed friend Dr. Loos, late Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province. Indeed, without a Medical College in Ceylon there would be much suffering unrelieved, and any extension of the Department to the outlying or coffee districts would be impossible.

44. I have heard it urged that this extension of the Department is not rapid enough, and that the standard of education is too high in the College, so that the supply of medical men is not as large as it should be, and that it will therefore be a considerable time before the parts of the Island which require medical men will be provided for. I cannot allow this, for even if the men were available, the votes allowed by Government are insufficient, and I am informed they cannot be increased.

VII.—CHOLERA.

45. It is gratifying to report that there were no cases of this disease in the Island during the year, whilst in 1885, 395 cases were under treatment, 303 of which proved fatal, or 76·70 per cent. of the cases treated. There were, however, two suspicious cases landed from a vessel which arrived in the Colombo harbour, the ss. "Mount Lebanon," one of which proved fatal.

VIII.—CHICKEN-POX.

46. The number of cases reported during the year was 940, or an excess of 281 over the previous year when 659 cases occurred. There were no deaths. Of the 940 cases, the Western Province contributed 254, the North-Western 17, the Southern 26, the Eastern 20, the Northern 76, the Central 456, the Province of Uva 80, and the North-Central Province 11 cases.

IX.—SMALL-POX.

47. Small-pox, which commenced in 1881 in an epidemic form, continued to the year under consideration, but it did not prevail so extensively as in the previous year. The number treated in the whole Island during 1885 was 2,791; of these 427 died; whilst the figures for this year are 1,707 and 343, respectively. It will thus be seen that the number of cases under treatment during 1886 was less by 1,084, and 84 deaths. Of those treated, 1,454 were of the confluent and distinct type, the remaining 253 being of the modified form; the 343 deaths comprised 341 confluent and 2 modified.

48. In the Western Province there were 441 cases with 106 deaths. The North-Western Province contributed 10 cases with two deaths; in the Southern Province, 92 cases, 37 of which died. There occurred in the Eastern Province 88 cases, only 4 ending fatally. The Northern Province furnished as many as 699 cases, 109 of which died; the Central Province 371 cases with 86 deaths; the Province of Uva 6 non-fatal cases.

X.—VACCINATION.

49. During the year 1886 there were 128,416 subjects operated upon in the whole Island by the vaccinators of the Department, against 119,918 in 1885, showing an increase of 8,498. Of the 128,416 subjects, 119,496 were primary vaccinations, of which 91,104 (or 76·24 per cent.) were successful, 3,891 (or 3·25 per cent.) failed, and 24,501 (or 20·50 per cent.) failed to present themselves for examination. Of the re-vaccinations, 5,052 (or 56·63 per cent.) proved successful, 826 (or 9·26 per cent.) were unsuccessful, and in 3,042 (or 34·10 per cent.) the result of the operations could not be ascertained. Independent of the above, 2,829 persons were operated upon in the several outdoor dispensaries; of whom 2,048 (or 72·39 per cent.) were successful, 281 (or 9·93 per cent.) proved failures, and 500 (or 17·67 per cent.) did not present themselves for examination on the appointed day. There was a decrease of 1,716 subjects operated upon, compared with the previous year in the same institution.

50. There were besides 12,490 persons operated upon in the coffee districts, against 11,809 in the previous year, with the following results: 7,904 (or 63·28 per cent.) discharged as successful, 2,095 (or 16·77 per cent.) failed, 2,491 (or 19·94 per cent.) were absent. Comparing the above figures with those for 1885, it would appear that there was an excess of 681 subjects over the number vaccinated in 1885 on the estates.

51. The following figures show the total number of persons operated upon in 1885 and 1886:—

	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		
	Total.	Successful.	Absent.	Percentage of successful.	Total.	Successful.	Percentage of success. ful.
1885.							
Government Vaccinators	112,563	82,429	26,592	73·22	8,761	5,033	57·44
Medical Officers at Civil Dispensaries ...	3,801	2,479	931	65·21	291	153	52·57
Medical Assistants at District Dispensaries ...	449	340	96	75·72	4	1	25·00
On Estates by District Vaccinators ...	8,115	5,332	1,180	65·70	2,288	1,338	58·47
Total ...	124,928	90,580	28,799	72·50	11,344	6,525	55·73
1886.							
Government Vaccinators	121,123	92,254	24,804	76·31	9,436	5,378	56·99
Medical Officers at Civil Dispensaries ...	2,736	1,994	474	72·88	93	54	58·06
Medical Assistants at District Dispensaries ...	390	327	49	83·84	—	—	—
On Estates by District Vaccinators ...	7,916	5,165	1,553	65·24	2,041	936	45·85
Total ...	132,165	99,740	26,880	75·46	11,570	6,368	55·03

The relatively small proportion of successful cases to the total vaccinated is only apparent and not real. It can be satisfactorily explained by taking into account the large number of vaccinated persons who were absent on the day of inspection. Assuming that the successes among those absent were only in the same ratio as the successes among those present on the day of inspection, or omitting the absentees altogether, the percentage of successful cases to the total vaccinated will be as follows :—

	1885.	1886.
By Government Vaccinators	95·88	95·77
By Medical Officers at Civil Dispensaries	96·37	88·15
By Medical Assistants at District Dispensaries ...	76·67	95·89
By District Vaccinators on Estates	76·88	81·17
	94·12	94·73

The cause of the large number of persons absent on the day of inspection is due : (1) to carelessness on the part of the parents of those vaccinated, (2) to disinclination to allow their children to be used as vaccinifers, (3) to the occasional occurrence of fever in those vaccinated, (4) to few prosecutions. The staff being insufficient, the institution of cases against those absent seriously interferes with the programme, and gives rise to much annoyance and inconvenience.

XI.—MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(In charge of the Principal, Dr. Vanderstraaten.)

52. Dr. Vanderstraaten reports that there were 32 primary class students : 8 were new students, who held certificates of having passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination. There were 8 secondary class students : 4 old and 4 new. The Summer session commenced on May 10, and terminated on August 9, when the College closed for the usual holidays.

The half-yearly examinations were held from October 4 to 8. There were 5 students examined for the second, and 4 for the first professional : 4 passed and 4 failed in one subject each. The latter have to attend a course of lectures in the subject of failure, before being allowed to come up for examination again. The Winter session commenced on October 1, when there were 3 new primary and 1 secondary ; making 48 students on the roll of the College.

XII.—PORT DUTIES AND IMMIGRATION, COLOMBO.

53. The number of vessels that arrived in Colombo during the year under review was 2,038, against 1,968 in 1885, or 70 more. Of the 2,038 vessels, 1,005 were steamers, 59 sailing ships, and and 974 native craft.

In 1886 the passengers comprised, Europeans 2,457, traders 12,813, and coolies 9,044, making a total of 24,314 against 27,431 in 1885, or 3,117 less. Of the traders, 10,351 were men, 938 women, 1,258 children, and 266 infants ; and of coolies, 6,686 men, 1,199 women, 793 children, and 366 infants. Of the traders and coolies, numbering together 21,857, 11,137 were vaccinated, 3,868 were not vaccinated, and 6,852 had marks of small-pox.

Only two cases of infectious diseases (both of cholera) had to be sent to hospital. These arrived in November.

Appended is a table (VI.) prepared by the Port Surgeon, giving some valuable statistics relating to the port.

XIII.—MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

54. During the year under review 1,076 medico-legal cases were examined, under judicial instructions, by the officers of the Department, against 937 in the preceding year, or 139 more. Of the 1,076 cases, 138 were for murders and manslaughters, 480 for aggravated assault, 46 for simple assault, 45 for alleged rape, 4 for concealment of birth, 92 analyses, and 271 for other medico-legal examinations. The amount of fees paid by Government was R14,143, and travelling expenses R2,867·20½, a total cost of R17,010·20½, against R16,490·83 in the previous year, showing an increase of R519·37½. (See appendix, Table XVI.)

XIV.—HOSPITALS.

(1)—*Civil Hospitals.*

55. There were treated in the 24 Civil Hospitals and De Soysa Lying-in Home 22,835 cases, with 2,316 deaths, a death-rate of 10·42, against 21,680 in 1885 : 16,562 belonged to the mixed races, with 1,284 deaths, a death-rate of 7·75 per cent.; 6,273 were Malabars or Tamils, with 1,032 deaths, a death-rate of 16·45 per cent.

1,308 of the Malabars were sent in by the police; of these 223 died, a death-rate of 17·04 per cent.

3,151 voluntarily sought admission, with 409 deaths, a death-rate of 12·98 per cent.

1,558 were estate labourers treated in the eight civil appointed District Hospitals, with 353 deaths, a death-rate of 22·22 per cent.

256 Malabar labourers were sent into the hospitals of Kalutara, Negombo, and Galle; of these 47 died, a death-rate of 18 per cent.

Surgical Operations.

56. In the appendix will be found a table marked IX, giving in detail the number of surgical operations performed in the various Civil Hospitals. From this it appears that the total number of operations was 398, with 5 deaths; of these, 326 were on subjects admitted for disease, with the 5 deaths, and 72 for accidents, all of which proved successful. Of the operations, 76 were amputations, 11 for disease, 2 of which ended fatally, and 65 for accidents; the remaining 322 were other operations, 315 being for disease, with 3 deaths, and 7 for accidents all of which were performed successfully.

57. The average daily sick in the Civil Hospitals were 962·93: males 696·07, and females 266·86.

58. The longest time for which any one inmate stayed was in the case of a patient at Badulla, for 365 days for hemiplegia.

59. During the year alterations and additions were made to the hospitals at Colombo, Ratnapura, Tangalla, and Puttalam. Plans of these accompanied the Blue Book returns. Owing to the accommodation of the Kandy hospital not being sufficient for the number seeking admission, it was thought advisable to occupy the hospital at Katugastota.

Water Supply.

60. The water supply, with few exceptions, is reported good, pure, wholesome, and abundant, and the drinking water is always filtered before use. At Galle water for drinking is brought from Laboduwa, that in the hospital well not being sufficiently pure. All the water at Mullaittivu is brackish, but properly filtered for drinking purposes.

61. Bath-rooms with baths are in all the hospitals of the Colony, but convalescents prefer, as a rule, to bathe in any neighbouring stream.

62. With few exceptions, there are no covered drains; the drains are all surface for carrying away storm and rain water.

63. The dry-earth system is in operation in all the hospitals, the contents of the pans being removed and buried at a distance.

64. The surface drainage of the Civil Hospital, Colombo, should be completed, as at present the water after heavy rain remains on the surface and then sinks into the ground, making the soil damp.

65. There is also much need of a new kitchen at this hospital.

66. As the water supply for the town is now completed, no time should be lost in supplying the hospital, where it is much required.

(2)—*Immigrant Hospitals.*

67. The total number of patients treated in these hospitals during the year was 1,686, against 1,636 in 1885, an increase of 50. The number of deaths was 152, a decrease of 33 on that of the previous year, when 185 proved fatal. The number of immigrant hospitals was six, the same as in the year immediately preceding.

In the Central Province there were treated 421, with 46 deaths, the mortality per cent. being 10·92 to the total number of cases.

The North-Central Province contributed 708 cases, the mortality being 77, or 10·87 per cent.

In the Northern Province 557 cases were under treatment, the number of fatal cases being 29, or 5·20 per cent.

General diseases, group A.—634 cases were treated, with 53 deaths, or a percentage of 8·35.

General diseases, group B.—Under this head 123 cases came in for treatment, 11 of which proved fatal, giving a mortality of 8·94 per cent.

General diseases, group C.—24 cases with four deaths, or a death-rate per cent. of 15·83.

General diseases, group D, 303 cases were treated, 22 of which proved fatal, giving a mortality per cent. of 7·26.

Nervous system, 15 cases with 5 deaths; eye, 5 cases with no deaths; nose, 1 non-fatal case; circulatory system furnished 10 cases, with 2 deaths; lymphatic system, 7 non-fatal cases; respiratory system, 51 cases, 14 of which proved fatal; digestive system, 122 cases with 32 deaths; urinary system, 4 cases with 3 deaths; generative system, 15 cases, all of which were discharged cured; organs of locomotion gave 9 cases, 3 ending fatally; connective tissue, 27 cases without a death; diseases of the skin contributed 272 cases. Under injuries 64 cases were treated, with 3 deaths, the death-rate per cent. being 4·68.

The expenditure incurred in these hospitals will be found detailed on a table in the appendix marked X.

(3)—*Police Hospital.*

68. In this hospital 595 cases were treated, against 486 cases in the year immediately preceding, or 109 more in the year under review. There were no deaths in either of the two years. Of the number treated, 586 were discharged to duty, and 9 remained at the close of the year. Of those treated, 460 were of the mixed races, and 135 Malabars.

69. I beg to repeat the suggestion made in my report for last year, as to the necessity for a hospital with 25 beds being built, the accommodation in the present building being insufficient for the requirements of the sick.

(4)—*Lock Hospitals.*

70. The working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance is shown in tables marked in the appendix XIII., XIII. A, and XIII. B.

There were at the beginning of the year under review 183 registered prostitutes on the list,

viz., 88 at Colombo, 26 at Kandy, and 69 at Galle. At the close of the year the numbers were 107, 24, and 87, respectively, making a total of 218. There came during the year 80 women on the list, while in the year immediately preceding the number was 128, showing a large falling off of 48.

Eighty-two deserted or absented themselves during 1886: 41 at Colombo, 5 at Kandy, and 36 at Galle. Of the 41 deserters at Colombo, 18 were brought back by the police, 30 out of the 36 at Galle, and of the 5 at Kandy none were apprehended.

In the three Lock Hospitals at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, 1,127 cases were treated in 1886, against 925 in 1885, showing an increase of 202.

(5)—*De Soysa Lying-in-Home.*

71. During the year three pupils qualified as midwives after undergoing the prescribed course of study, and passing an examination in midwifery. 129 women were confined during the year, and 131 children were born, 67 boys and 64 girls. 127 were single births and two were twins. 127 were delivered by natural means, one by forceps, and one by craniotomy. There was one death, a woman who was brought into hospital in a dying state.

156 women was the total number treated (*i.e.*, those remaining from the previous year and the admissions); 129 were confined as shown above, and 1 died, and 21 left of their own accord, and 5 remained at the end of the year.

(6)—*Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.*

72. The following remarks have reference to 29 jails. There remained at the end of 1885 4,434 prisoners; 21,315 were admitted. The daily average strength was 3,966. 4,944 sick prisoners were treated, a ratio of 1,246·91 admissions per 1,000 of average strength. 108 prisoners died, a death-rate of 4 per 1,000 on the total number of prisoners, of 5 per 1,000 on the admissions, and of 21·8 per 1,000 of the total treated in hospital, and of 27·23 calculated on the average strength.

The ratio per 1,000 of average daily sick was 25·58, of admissions for dysentery and diarrhœa 396·72, of fevers 430·51. Respiratory diseases 80·45; injuries 68·09; and for all diseases 1,246·91. The latter shows that a very large number of trivial cases were admitted.

The ratio per 1,000 of deaths were from dysentery and diarrhœa 13·11. Fevers 5·04; respiratory diseases 4·79; injuries ·25, and other diseases 4·03.

The number of cases treated under general diseases, group A, was 2,529, with 48 deaths. Under group B, only 1 non-fatal case; group C furnished 13 cases, with 1 death; group D, 171 cases, with 2 deaths; nervous system, 27 cases were treated, with 5 deaths. For diseases of the eye, 316 cases, all of which recovered; diseases of the ear, 4 non-fatal cases; and diseases of the nose, 1 case. Circulatory system, 11 cases, with 1 death; respiratory system furnished 319 cases, with 19 deaths. Digestive system: under this head as many as 1,042 cases came in for treatment, 28 of which ended fatally; lymphatic system 3, and urinary system 7 non-fatal cases; generative system sent 19 cases, all of which were cured; organs of locomotion furnished 5 cases, with 1 death; connective tissue, 137 cases, 2 proving fatal. For diseases of the skin 69 were under treatment. Injuries supplied 270 cases, and only 1 death.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XII., which shows the average strength, admissions into hospital, average daily sick, with the ratio of admissions and deaths per 1,000 of average strength, for dysentery and diarrhœa, fevers, respiratory diseases, injuries, other diseases, and from all causes from each jail of the Colony.

XV.—ASYLUMS.

(1)—*Lunatic Asylum.*

73. Three hundred and twenty-two patients remained under treatment at the end of 1885, and 200 were admitted, making a total of 522 treated during the year; 147 were discharged (23 cured, 7 relieved, and 117 to the custody of their relatives, not improved); 20 died (12 males and 8 females), and there were remaining at the end of the year 355; of these 95 were maniacal and dangerous, 176 quiet chronic, 32 melancholy and suicidal, and 52 idiotic, paralytic, and epileptic. The average daily number of lunatics was 340·95, males 229·79, females 111·16.

The death-rate per cent. was 3·96, against 3·38 in 1885, showing an increase of ·58 per cent. in the number of deaths.

The Medical Superintendent reports the water to be liable to contamination in the old asylum, but the greatest care is exercised in keeping it pure, and the asylum will in a short time be supplied with water from the town, a perfectly pure source. The latrines are sufficient in number, and the dry-earth system is in operation in the latrines.

149 sick lunatics were treated in the infirmaries attached to both the buildings. Of these 125 were discharged, 20 died, and 4 remained at the end of the year. The average daily sick was 6·04, males 3·39, and females 2·65.

35 patients were secluded under lock and key, the greatest duration in any one case being eight hours; there was no necessity for restraint by attendants or mechanical restraint.

Several cases of injury to patients by themselves occurred, causing slight bruises: one an accidental fall on a cemented floor, causing injury to the left wrist. Another case of a fractured rib occurred in a scuffle, when an officer was seriously assaulted by a patient. Three cases of rough treatment to patients by attendants were brought to notice: in the first two instances the attendants were dismissed, in the last case the two attendants concerned were heavily fined and warned.

For exercise the patients are sent out in walking, working, and bathing parties; they amuse themselves with music, musical instruments being provided for them, also games, native drums, and a *fête* in the grounds. Newspapers are supplied for the inmates. They are engaged daily, Sundays excepted, in agriculture, gardening, drawing water, household work, &c. The proceeds of their industry are formed into a fund, which amounted to R11,404·20¼ at the end of the year. (See appended tables VIII. and XI.)

(2)—*Leper Asylum.*

74. In this asylum, which has separate wards for lepers and paupers suffering from incurable diseases, 162 patients remained at the end of 1885, and 56 were admitted during the year; the total treated was 218. The daily average in the asylum was 173·57, males 153·61 and females 19·96.

22 were discharged, and it is stated 12 were relieved and 10 not improved; 16 died and 180 remained at the close of 1886. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 7·33.

XVI.—HOUSES OF OBSERVATION.

75. The following table shows the admissions into the Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics at Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Jaffna :—

	No. of Admissions.	No. Discharged.	No. of Deaths.	Transferred to Asylum.
Colombo ...	26	7	4	15
Kandy ...	24	16	—	7*a*
Galle ...	28	20	—	8
Jaffna ...	3	2	—	1

XVII.—PIONEERS.

76. There were three stations at which pioneers were quartered during the year 1886: Haldummulla in the Province of Uva, and Kaláwewa and Elahara in the North-Central Province.

The total number treated at the three stations amounted to 2,603, with 21 deaths, against 2,792 with 11 deaths in 1885. The fatal cases occurred in patients admitted for the following diseases: dysentery 7, anæmia 3, dropsy 2, epilepsy 1, tetanus 1, valve disease of heart 1, and pneumonia and diarrhœa 3 each.

XVIII.—OUTDOOR DISPENSARIES.

77. These useful institutions, opened in 1877 for the relief of the sick poor, have, I am glad to report, continued to be popular with the people, as borne out by the following facts.

During the year 1877, when the system of payment first came into operation, the amount contributed by the patients was R3,994·67; the collections have steadily increased year by year, until they have reached in 1886 the large sum of R14,588·29½, or more by R492·12½ than in 1885, when the receipts were R14,096·17. The highest amount collected was in Jaffna, R1,929·27.

A new dispensary was opened in April of the year under review at Moratuwa, a populous village 12 miles from Colombo, and another at Ambalantota, in the Southern Province, in August.

XIX.—MEDICAL STORES.

78. The medical stores were in charge of Dr. MacDonald during the greater part of the year. The services of the chief dispenser were discontinued, and Mr. Schokman, a Licentiate of the Medical College, appointed in his place. The staff consists of one chief Dispenser on R1,600, with an allowance of R240. He has two assistants, one on R700, and the other for the Estates Branch on R480. There are six servants, whose salaries amount to R990. There was paid R35,397·74 for medicines received from England. Quinine and other drugs were purchased in the local market, valued at R2,490·45, and other articles used in the preparation of drugs and materials from the Colonial Store amounted to R2,305·99.

There were sold to the Estates Branch, and charged to the Fund, medicines, &c., of the value of R16,159·53. The value of quinine, fever powders, and other medicines supplied to the Public Works Department and others on payment was R1,727·63. Surgical instruments were sold to medical officers, valued at R567·35. The value of surgical instruments lost and paid for was R2·81, and R2·50 were realised by the sale of unserviceable surgical instruments.

The estimated value of the medicines, materials, and instruments issued to the civil jails, dispensaries, &c. was R61,286·50.

XX.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE.

79. In the appendix will be found tables marked XIV. and XV. showing the expenditure of the Department during the past year.

In the following table I have drawn up a summary of table XV. I also show the expenditure of 1885 for comparison :—

Establishment.	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries ... Fixed ...	84,007 47	82,770 61	1,236 86	—
Salaries ... Provisional	120,216 64	114,954 94	5,261 70	—
	204,224 11	197,725 55	6,498 56	—
Allowances ...	12,360 24	10,954 52	1,405 72	—
Contingencies ...	7,138 67	6,673 24	465 43	—
Hospitals and Sanitation.				
Hospitals, &c. ...	272,862 15	253,480 20	19,381 95	—
Rent ...	4,700 0	4,359 49	340 51	—
Transport (Departmental)	18,419 91	19,851 61	—	1,431 70
General ...	41,641 67	51,491 0	—	9,849 33
Total ...	337,623 73	329,182 30	19,722 46	11,281 3
Grand Total ...	561,346 75	544,535 61	28,092 17	11,281 3

The net increase in 1886, as compared with the expenditure for 1885, was R16,811·14.

It will thus be seen that the total cost of the Civil Medical Department in 1886 was R561,346·75, from which must be deducted the following receipts :—

	R.	c.
From paying patients	10,406	51
Collection at out-door dispensaries	15,863	54½
Total ...	26,270	5½

The net expenditure of the Department was, therefore, R535,076·70.

a One remaining.

XXI.—STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT. (Table XVII.)

80. Four Colonial Surgeons, one Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, one Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo, twenty-four Assistant Colonial Surgeons, four Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and twenty-one Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, were on the strength of the Department at the beginning of 1886.

81. The following changes occurred during the year :—Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. C. J. Kriekenbeek, M.B., died in November ; Messrs. S. L. Anthonisz, A. E. Weinman, and C. B. Lourensz were appointed as Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, the latter doing duty as House Surgeon in the General Hospital, Colombo.

Mr. Plaxton, the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, left on leave to England in May, and Dr. Keith was appointed acting in his place. He performed the duties satisfactorily to the end of the year.

In November, Dr. Fowler, who proceeded on sick leave in June, resigned owing to ill-health, and Dr. MacDonald, who was acting for him, was confirmed in the appointment.

82. At the end of the year the following were borne on the strength of the establishment :—Four Colonial Surgeons, one Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, one Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo, twenty-three Assistant Colonial Surgeons, four Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and twenty-three Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.

83. For particulars regarding the stations at which they were employed, and the dates of their appointment, and other information, I beg to refer to table marked XVII. in the appendix.

84. Besides the above, the following were employed with the Medical Aid Branch :—Three Superintending Medical Officers (Drs. Thornhill, Griffin, and Craib), eight District Medical Officers, and nineteen District Medical Assistants.

ESTATES BRANCH.

The estates which received medical attendance during 1886 were 1,374 : 1,311 of these were scheduled and published in the *Gazette* ; 63 were unscheduled, but were allowed all the advantages of the Ordinance. 1,281 visits of inspection were paid by the Superintending Medical Officers.

2. There were in operation during the year six district hospitals, three dispensaries with beds for the reception of serious cases, eight civil hospitals appointed district hospitals, and eleven special outdoor dispensaries, besides the dispensaries attached to the hospitals, which make twenty-eight institutions available for the treatment of estate labourers.

3. There were employed eight District Medical Officers and nineteen Medical Assistants, and eight officers of the Civil Medical Department who were in charge of districts.

4. The estates were inspected by the Superintending Medical Officers, and the hospitals and dispensaries by the Colonial Surgeons, Superintending Medical Officers, and the Senior Medical Officer of Uva.

5. In the district hospitals and dispensaries with beds, 1,759 estate labourers were treated, with 304 deaths, a death-rate of 17·28 per cent.

6. In the eight civil hospitals appointed district hospitals, 1,558 estate labourers were treated, with 353 deaths, a death-rate of 22·65 per cent.

7. In both district and civil hospitals 3,317 patients were treated, with 657 deaths, a death-rate of 19·80 per cent.

8. 3,034 deaths were reported from the estates. Of these 1,283 were infants under one year of age, 674 were children over one year of age and under fifteen, 871 were adults between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and 206 were over forty-five years of age.

9. Of the infants, 193 were seen by a medical officer in the illness which proved fatal. 1,090 (or 84·95 per cent.) were not seen ; of these, in 29 instances (or 2·66 per cent.) the medical officer, though sent for, arrived too late.

10. Of the children, 333 were seen by a medical officer. 341 (or 50·59 per cent.) were not seen ; of these, in 19 instances (or 5·57 per cent.) the medical officer, though sent for, arrived too late.

11. Of the adults, 468 were seen by a medical officer. 403 (or 46·26 per cent.) were not seen ; of these, in 65 instances (or 16·12 per cent.) the medical officer, though sent for, arrived too late, and in one instance the request for the medical officer was recalled.

12. Of the labourers over forty-five years of age, 80 were seen by a medical officer. 126 (or 61·16 per cent.) were not seen ; of these, in 7 instances (or 5·55 per cent.) the medical officer, though sent for, arrived too late.

13. Of the total deaths, 1,074 were seen in their last illness by a medical officer. 1,960 (or 64·60 per cent.) were not seen ; of these, in 120 instances (or 6·12 per cent.) the medical officer, though sent for, arrived too late, and in one instance the request for attendance was recalled.

14. 5,882 births were reported from the estates : 2,991 of these were males, and 2,805 females, and 86 were still-born.

15. 5,726 visits, against 3,646 in 1885, were paid to estates by the Medical Officers, Medical Assistants, and Dispensers, the latter being employed in cases of emergency when the former were employed elsewhere.

16. 14,411 estate labourers were treated at the district dispensaries ; these paid 20,971 visits. 1,684 attended at the civil dispensaries, and these paid 3,005 visits. At both civil and district dispensaries 16,095 labourers attended, who paid 23,976 visits.

17. 11,785 estate labourers were treated on estates on the visits of the medical officers.

18. 27,880 estate labourers were thus treated at the dispensaries and on the estates, against 20,046 in the previous year.

19. 610 estate superintendents were prescribed for at the dispensaries, and 587 were attended to on estates. It should be noted here that these figures represent the visits ; one superintendent may have visited the dispensary, or been attended on the estate, more than once.

20. 598 other than estate labourers were treated in the district hospitals and dispensaries with beds. Of these 60 died, a death-rate of 10·03. 314 were Malabars, 284 belonged to other races. Of these 598, 76 paid for their maintenance at the different rates of 19c., 25c., and 50c., and 4 at R1·50 per diem, but the Fund has been credited at an uniform rate of 50c. per diem for 594 patients and the actual amount recovered from the 4 patients who paid at the rate of R1·50 per diem, with 60c. for extras.

I may here remark that in some of the criticisms on the Medical Aid Accounts of 1885 calculations were made as if patients other than labourers treated should contribute a large percentage of the total expenditure. I need hardly point out that if this system of calculation be adopted on both sides, the Fund will have to pay a proportionate amount of the total expenditure for the civil hospitals and dispensaries which receive estate labourers. Instead of the "others" treated in the district hospitals being any expense to the Fund, they are actually a source of profit, as shown in table II., whereas the estate labourers are charged in the civil hospitals at the actual cost of the food, and 4c. per diem per patient for the medicine supplied.

21. 4,651 persons other than estate labourers were treated at the district dispensaries. 3,143 were paupers, and 1,508 were paying patients. Of the paupers, 419 were Malabars, and 2,724 belonged to other races. All paid 5,667 visits. The amount received from the paying patients, and the approximate cost of the drugs issued to all, will be found in the accounts duly credited to the Fund. (See appended table I.)

22. The following table gives the number of estate labourers and the number of others, with the death-rate in the several district hospitals and dispensaries with beds, for serious cases :—

	Estate Labourers.			Others.			Total.		
	Treated.	Died.	Death-rate.	Treated.	Died.	Death-rate.	Treated.	Died.	Death-rate.
Dikoya	475	99	20·84	80	7	8·75	555	106	19·09
Haputalé	200	32	16·00	107	11	10·28	307	43	14·00
Madulsima	122	13	10·65	50	5	10·00	172	18	10·46
Kelébokka	122	24	19·67	113	15	13·27	235	39	16·59
Lindula	597	100	16·75	182	15	8·24	779	115	14·76
Uda Pussellâwa ...	175	22	12·57	35	1	2·85	210	23	10·95
Maskeliya	9	1	11·11	—	—	—	9	1	11·11
Balangoda	40	9	22·50	25	6	24·00	65	15	23·07
Rakwâna	19	4	21·05	6	—	—	25	4	16·00
Total ...	1,759	304	17·28	598	60	10·03	2,357	364	15·44

23. The results of the vaccination by the estate vaccinators will be found in the appendix in table VIII., showing the general vaccination of the Island.

Receipts and Expenditure.

24. I show the receipts and expenditure in three tables.

25. Table I. includes the expenditure upon and receipts from *all* treated in the district hospitals and at the outdoor dispensaries, and the receipts and expenditure on account of estate labourers *alone* in the civil hospitals and at the civil dispensaries.

26. Table II. shows the expenditure and receipts on account of estate labourers in civil and district hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of all others.

27. There were treated in the District Hospitals 1,759 estate labourers, with a total residence of 30,397 days, at an actual expenditure of R9,526·15; and 598 other than estate labourers, with a total residence of 8,643 days, at a cost of R2,708·63. Under this heading there is a slight increase over 1885 both in respect of estate labourers and others. In the civil hospitals 1,558 estate labourers, with a total residence of 43,991 days, were treated, against 1,631 for 1885.

28. The estate labourers treated in the civil and district hospitals were 3,317, at a diet cost of R21,028·50, as against 3,278 treated in 1885 at a diet expense of R19,997·18. The expense varies of course with the number of patients, the residence in hospital, and contract rates.

29. The medicine supplied from the Civil Medical Store and from the civil hospitals amounted to R18,579·32, but of this sum R8,150·23 is credited to the Fund for medicine sold to superintendents in bulk and prescriptions compounded at outdoor district dispensaries, and for collections made at said dispensaries, together with value of medicine supplied to other than estate labourers, *vide* table I.

30. Under other heads than diet and medicine there has been an increased expenditure, viz., equipment, wages of dispensers, salaries and allowances, rent of outdoor dispensaries, whilst contingencies, maintenance and repairs, allowances to Civil Medical Officers, show a diminution, and departmental expenditure remains about the same.

31. On the whole, under these headings there has been an increase from R104,570 in 1885 to R106,096·82 in 1886.

32. The receipts show R18,206·40 as presumably received from estates as payment for diets of 3,317 estate labourers treated in hospitals for thirty days or less, and R4,356·10 paid by Government and by some of the patients themselves for other than estate labourers treated in hospital, *vide* table I., and allowing a profit to the Fund of R1,647·47, *vide* table II.

33. The sum due for visits to the estates by District and Civil Medical Officers amounted to R14,315. This sum is duly credited to the Fund.

34. The total expenditure on account of estate labourers *alone*, treated in civil and district hospitals and outdoor dispensaries amounted in 1886 to R138,274·88 as against R129,083·20 in 1885, and the total receipts on account of same amounts in 1886 to R34,168·87 (exclusive of export duty) as against R25,804·47 in 1885. There has thus been an increase both in the expenditure and the receipts for 1886.

35. In 1885 the receipts left a balance of R103,278·78 to be met by the export duty and the heading *deficit*.

36. The present year (1886) leaves a balance of R104,106·01 to be met in the same way, *i.e.*, by export duty and deficit. This is only an increase over 1885 of R827·23, a very slight increase, considering the material additions made to the coffee districts Medical Aid Service. The export duty amounted to R52,704·38 in 1886 as against R62,070·45 in 1885, a falling off of R9,366·07, leaving

a deficit of R51,381·09 as against R41,208·28 in 1885. The increased deficit is thus due mainly to the falling off in the export duty.

37. As in previous years, I have charged the Fund with the *total* expenditure in hospitals of labourers sent from estates, *i.e.*, with the whole stay in hospital. If the excess of days over thirty days is to be charged to Government, the deficit will be reduced by a sum of R3,721·24.

38. Table III. gives the expenditure for each hospital in detail, and requires no remarks.

39. As Dr. Griffin's remarks on the Abbotsford case published in last year's report gave rise to considerable discussion, I think it right to place on record a copy of the conclusions I arrived at after full consideration of all the facts; nothing has since occurred to alter these views, and they may be taken as my final opinion on the whole case :—

(1) It appears that during the illness of the superintendent the duty of looking after the sick devolved upon the conductor of the estate, who being a qualified dispenser was in every way competent to perform this duty. It further appears that the conductor, being aware that the woman's condition was serious, obtained from the superintendent an order for the hospital, and made suitable arrangements for the conveyance of the patient. In consequence in all probability of the woman's reluctance to go to hospital, she was not taken, and this was not discovered till a few hours previous to the woman's death, when she was in such a hopeless state that removal to hospital was out of the question, and no medical attendance on the estate could have been of any service to her.

(2) It is clear from the consideration of these facts, that the superintendent must be absolved from all blame in the matter. Being unable himself to attend to the sick, he had placed this duty in the hands of a trusted and competent subordinate. This, it seems to me, he was fully justified in doing, and under these circumstances he was no more responsible for what took place than he could have been had his illness necessitated his absence in Colombo at the time.

(3) The conductor also appears to have done all that could be reasonably expected in the matter: his treatment of the cases both before and after the woman's illness became serious, seems to have been in every way correct; and I do not attach any weight to the fact that the husband was not called on to produce a receipt of his wife's arrival at the hospital. If the woman wished to go to hospital, her husband could be relied on to take her there; if she were unwilling, she could not be compelled to go.

(4) It must be borne in mind that the kangani had recourse to deception, simply because this seemed to him to be the easiest way out of the difficulty. The woman would have been perfectly justified in refusing to go to the hospital, or to see the doctor, and this is practically what she did, selecting however a mode of procedure which she thought would not give offence to her master.

(5) The question then is reduced to this, Should the conductor have been able to discover that the woman was ill in the lines, when she herself and her husband were doing all they could to keep the matter secret? I must say that, having regard to the extent of the estate, the number of coolies employed, and also the fact that the superintendent's illness must have thrown additional work on the conductor, I am not prepared to say that the woman's remaining ill in the lines without the conductor's knowledge can fairly be made the basis of any charge of apathy or neglect against him, even though he was the person who was in charge of the sick.

(6) The conduct of the kangani is indeed to be regretted, but after all he merely asserted his legal rights in the most inoffensive manner; he and his wife were both averse to the latter's removal to hospital, and fearing that pressure might be brought to bear on them, they had recourse to duplicity, no very heinous offence in their eyes.

(7) I fully admit the force of Mr. Ferguson's reply to the inquiry as to the punishment of the kangáni. The superintendent, it appears, relied on the Police Court as the most suitable medium for inflicting a proper penalty, and I am unable to discover that the failure of the prosecution is due in any way to the action of the superintendent; when he had expressed his willingness, and indeed his anxiety that the man should be punished, he did all he could be reasonably expected to do.

(8) At the same time, it must, I think, be admitted that the facts of the case as at first disclosed would render an adverse comment not altogether unreasonable, and had I been unable to secure the results of the careful investigation made by Mr. Ferguson, I should have been obliged to report that the case seemed to me to disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs on the estate.

(9) It may be said that a searching inquiry should have preceded the adverse comment, but it must be recollected that the Ordinance gives no authority whatsoever for such inquiry; whatever facts beyond the mere report of death were furnished by superintendents, were furnished voluntarily, and any undue pressure might at any time have resulted in the superintendent's refusing to supply any information at all. It is, besides, a very invidious task to attempt to obtain from the courtesy of superintendents information which may subsequently form the basis of a prosecution directed against themselves or their servants.

(10) It will then be seen, the absence of any system by which full information can be obtained has led to an implied censure on the superintendent, which may now be admitted was not justified. For the defects in the system, however, the Superintending Medical Officer cannot be held responsible. He must either remain entirely silent as to the success or failure of the system which he is carrying out, or he must insert the reasonable comments which arise from a consideration of such information as he may have before him.

(11) Under these circumstances, it is my obvious and most agreeable duty to place on record my opinion, that no charge either of apathy or neglect can justly be made against the superintendent or conductor of Abbotsford; but I think it right also to state my conviction that Dr. Griffin's remarks were made in good faith and without personal animus of any kind.

40. In November a Conference was held in Colombo to consider the Medical Aid Ordinances. The Hons. R. B. Downall and H. Bois, Mr. T. N. Christie, Chairman of the Planters' Association, and Mr. Giles Walker, a leading Dikoya planter, represented the planting community, while the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and myself were present as official members. Finding that a misapprehension with reference to certain remarks of mine in my report for 1885 had caused considerable annoyance to the planting community, I submitted an explanatory memorandum, which will be found embodied in the annexed report of the Conference.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Annexure.

REPORT of a Conference on the subject of the Medical Wants of Estate Labourers, held at the Office of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on November 30 and December 2, 1886.

1. *November* 30, 1886.—The Conference discussed the Administration Report of the Estates Branch of the Civil Medical Department for 1885.

2. *December* 2, 1886.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor read a memorandum submitted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, which was adopted by the Conference :—

"The attention of the Principal Civil Medical Officer having been drawn to paragraph 142 of his report which has been represented as a source of much pain and annoyance to the planting community generally, he is

prepared to admit that the concluding portion of that paragraph may be open to a meaning which he did not intend and he therefore thinks it right to place the following explanation before the Conference.

"The opinion in the paragraph referred to was based on statistics which appear to establish conclusively that an unduly large number of adult labourers died on the estates in 1885 without having been seen by a medical man; and that in a large number of cases the superintendents were not even aware of the illness until the death was reported. This decidedly unsatisfactory state of affairs is to some extent due, from various causes, to insufficient attention paid by those in charge of estates. That there is room for increased care, is admitted by the members of the Conference. The Principal Civil Medical Officer does not, however, by asserting this, mean to say that the planters are indifferent to the health of their labourers, as he has always maintained they are, as a rule, kind and considerate masters.

"With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 142, the Principal Civil Medical Officer states he had no intention of making any charge whatsoever of callous indifference or wilful neglect of sickness, as he is well satisfied such a charge could not truthfully be made against the planters of Ceylon."

3. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Planters' Association, dated November 27, has stated that the acceptance by Government of the views expressed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in his Administration Report for 1885 is not involved in the publication of that report, and that in this, as in the case of Administration Reports generally, the opinion of Government can alone be inferred from the action taken upon them.

4. The Conference understand that it is not the intention of Government to introduce an amending Ordinance during the present Session of Council, and they trust that the cordial co-operation of the planting community with the Principal Civil Medical Officer in carrying out the moderate proposals embodied in the concluding paragraphs of this report will render the introduction of an amending Ordinance in the future unnecessary. It may be added, that the course proposed has the direct approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, who, in like manner with the Government, considers that in publishing the reports of his subordinates he does not necessarily adopt the views expressed in their entirety.

5. The grounds on which paragraph 142 were based rest on the statistics given, and which show that a very large percentage of the deaths among adults occurring on estates during 1885 were not seen by a medical officer, and that in a large number of cases of deaths the superintendent was not even aware of the illness until the death was reported.

6. The Ordinance imposes on the superintendent the duty of informing himself of all cases of illness, and it is evident that that duty has not been sufficiently carried out. Obviously, however, the Superintendent has no possible means of ascertaining the existence of some cases of illness unless he is informed by his kangáni. The giving of that information is a duty imposed on the kangáni by the Ordinance, and though it is the duty of the Medical Department to assist in seeing that the kangáni discharges his obligations, yet the Superintendent is equally by law required to inform himself of cases of illness on his estate, and to cause the kangáni to do his duty.

7. It is to be regretted that many patients (and this holds good amongst the general population equally with the estates) who might have benefited by early hospital treatment, did not arrive there until their illness was too far advanced. The strong objection which coolies have to going to hospital, with its attendant separation from their people and infringement of their caste prejudices, is difficult to overcome, but by degrees the hospitals are becoming less dreaded, and the best efforts of planters should be directed towards prevailing on their labourers who require hospital treatment, to seek that treatment in time.

8. The Conference resolved—

I.—That, notwithstanding the apparently favourable nature of the total death rate of estate labourers, the statistics for 1885, submitted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, which show an unduly large number of serious cases among adult labourers, ending in death, which were not seen by a medical officer, cannot be considered as anything but unsatisfactory, and substantial improvement is called for in this particular.

II.—That His Excellency the Governor be informed that the Conference concurs in the advisability of not amending the Medical Aid Ordinance until further experience has been gained.

9. The Conference recommend—

(*a*) That a circular be issued through the Planters' Association requesting superintendents to state on the death reports, or to report by special letter to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, all cases of neglect of kangánies to inform the person in immediate charge of the estate of cases of sickness occurring in their gangs, so that the necessary steps may be taken to have the offender punished.

(*b*) That clause 21 of Ordinance 17 of 1880, known as the kangáni clause, be translated into Tamil, and issued to estates for distribution amongst the kangánies employed thereon.

(*c*) That the attention of superintendents of estates be called by circular to the unduly large number of cases of death which occurred among labourers in 1885, in which such labourers had not been seen by any medical man in the illness which proved fatal; and that the necessity be urged upon them of sending for the district medical officer in all serious cases.

(*d*) That superintendents be informed by circular that every case of sickness reported to them as occurring on the estate should, if possible, be personally seen by them; that they should treat all mild cases to the best of their ability, or send them to the dispensary. They should also take all reasonable measures for ensuring the due reporting of the cases by the kangánies, and parents of children.

(*e*) That instead of the return and register proposed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in paragraph 113 (*b*) and (*c*) of the Administration Report of 1885, the transmission to the Government Agent of the quarterly report required under Ordinance 17 of 1862 within fourteen days of the end of the quarter be strictly enforced, a duplicate of such report being kept upon the estate for the information of the Superintending Medical Officer.

(*f*) That the register of estate labourers required under clause 20 (*f*) of Ordinance 17 of 1880 be discontinued, and the only returns that superintendents will have to render will be birth, death, and quarterly reports, duplicates of all of which should be kept on the estate. The form of quarterly report should be reduced in size, and it, as well as the birth and death reports, should be issued in duplicate in book-form.

(*g*) That in view of the reasonable and necessary amount of information which, under the proceding recommendations (if approved), will be required from those in charge of estates, and the kangánies, a prosecution should, if possible, be instituted in every case where neglect to furnish such information or returns has occurred.

CECIL C. SMITH.
R. BEAUCHAMP DOWNALL.
H. BOIS.
W. R. KYNSEY.
T. NORTH CHRISTIE.
GILES F. WALKER.

Colombo, December 15, 1886.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—Paid by estates for 1,759 labourers (27,723 days)	8,316 90	
Paid by Government for 594 others at 50c. a day (8,609 days) ...	4,304 50	
Paid by 4 patients at R1·50 a day and extras (34 days)	51 60	
		12,673 0
II. Funeral expenses of other than estate labourers ...		59 5
III. (*a*) Medicines sold to Superintendents in bulk and prescriptions compounded ...	5,696 80	
(*b*) Collections at Outdoor Dispensaries	1,257 66	
(*c*) Medicines used by 598 other than estate labourers in hospital	345 72	
(*d*) Medicines used by 4,651 other than estate labourers treated at Dispensaries	850 5	
		8,150 23
IV. Paid by estates for visits ...	—	12,917 50
Total ...	—	33,799 78
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Paid by estates for 1,558 patients dieted in hospital (32,965 days, at 30c. per day)	—	9,889 50
II. Paid by estates for 559 visits at R2·50 a visit	—	1,397 50
		11,287 0
Grand Total ...	—	45,086 78
Export Duty ...	—	52,704 38
Total ...	—	97,791 16
Deficit ...	—	51,381 9
		R149,172 25

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. R. c.	Total. R. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 1,759 estate labourers (30,397 days) ...	9,526 15	
For 598 others (8,648 days)	2,708 63	
		12,234 78
II. Value of medicines supplied from Civil Medical Stores	—	16,159 53
III. Funeral expenses (estate labourers, R168·28; others, R59·05)	—	227 33
IV. Salaries and Allowances of Superintending Medical Officers, District Medical Officers, &c.... ...	73,937 37	
Departmental expenditure ...	2,630 0*	
Maintenance and repairs ...	4,076 83	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	1,083 66	
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,301 8†	
Equipment	1,948 73	
Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	15,702 72	
Contingencies ...	1,176 43‡	
		101,856 82
Total ...	—	130,478 46
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 1,558 estate labourers (43,991 days) ...	—	11,502 35
II. (1) Medicines used by above patients in hospital ...	1,759 64	
(2) Medicines used by 2,842 estate labourers treated at Outdoor Dispensaries and seen on estates (4,401 times) ...	660 15	
		2,419 79
III. Funeral expenses of estate labourers	—	531 65
IV. Travelling Allowances to five Civil Medical Officers and a Dispenser	—	4,240 0
Total ...	—	18,693 79
Grand Total ...	—	R149,172 25

TABLE II.—Receipts and Expenditure in District Hospitals and at Outdoor Dispensaries, and in Civil Hospitals and Civil Dispensaries, on account of Estate Labourers *alone*.

RECEIPTS.	R. c.	R. c.
Diets—Paid by estates for diets of 3,317 estate labourers, at 30c. ...	18,206 40	
Profits—On diets of 598 others treated in district hospitals ...	1,647 47	
		19,853 87
Paid for visits to estates ...	—	14,315 0
Export duty	—	52,704 38
Total ...	—	86,873 25
Deficit ...	—	51,401 63
Total ...	—	138,274 88

EXPENDITURE.	R. c.	R. c.
Diets—3,317 estate labourers ...	21,028 50	
Medicines used by estate labourers alone, R18,579·32, less R8,129·69	10,449 6	
Funeral Expenses—Civil and district hospitals	699 93	
Upkeep—Equipment, &c., as per Table I. or all expenditure not included under the heads of Diet, Medicine, or Funeral Expenses.	106,096 82	
		138,274 88
Total ...	—	138,274 88

* *Departmental Expenditure.*

	R. c.
Allowance to Office Assistant ...	500 0
Salary of two Extra Clerks at R500 each ...	1,000 0
Salary of an Extra Clerk for one month ...	50 0
Allowance to Financial and Statistical Clerks, at R250 each, for Medical Aid work	500 0
Allowance to Clerk in charge of Medical Aid correspondence	100 0
Salary of an Additional Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores, for Medical Aid work ...	480 0
Total ...	2,630 0

† *Miscellaneous Charges.*

	R. c.
Gray shirting, flannel bandages, nails, twine, wax, cloth, &c., purchased by Civil Medical Stores for Estates Branch	707 59
Fees paid to Government Proctors for effecting seizures on estates ...	303 5
Cost of binding books for Medical Aid Hospitals, &c.	175 18
Government Printer, for cost of printing Medical Aid forms	84 76
Cost of Telegrams, &c.	30 50
Total ...	1,301 8

‡ *Contingencies.*—Oil, lamp-cotton, firewood, brooms, tar, rice-flour, linseed meal, linseed oil, whitewashing, lime, &c.

TABLE III.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance, 1886.

	Number of Patients.	Number of days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries. Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Total Provisions, &c.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines, &c., supplied from the Civil Medical Stores.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
District Hospitals.					R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Kelębokka	235	4,174	113	665	1,058 84	5 18	94 3	1,158 5	159 16	65 25	1,034 0	113 40	634 75	3,164 61	
Haputalé	307	5,370	107	1,992	1,610 61	21 16	135 11	1,766 88	493 34	64 50	1,356 0	233 66	1,816 64	5,731 2	
Dikoya	555	11,551	80	1,193	3,747 94	45 0	61 30	3,854 24	442 31	30 0	2,007 48	181 36	1,669 34	8,184 73	
Lindula	779	11,426	182	3,271	3,194 90	77 75	92 89	3,365 54	366 40	—	2,128 50	223 60	1,151 70	7,235 74	
Uḍa Pusselláwa	210	2,274	35	469	739 98	2 76	5 33	748 7	27 40	17 50	1,069 83	73 78	629 55	2,566 7	
Madulsíma	172	2,928	50	691	920 83	—	2 90	923 73	67 18	32 58	1,350 0	165 65	313 68	2,852 82	
Civil District Hospitals* ...	1,558	43,991	—	—	—	—	—	11,502 35	—	531 65	—	—	2,419 79	14,453 79	
Total ...	3,816	81,714	567	8,281	11,273 10	151 85	391 56	23,318 86	1,555 73	741 48	8,945 81	991 45	8,635 45	44,188 78	
District Outdoor Dispensaries.															
Balaṅgoḍa	65	725	25	224	208 50	—	—	208 50	123 89	17 50	169 90	12 45	545 40	1,077 64	
Rakwána	25	493	6	138	130 14	20 64	17 78	168 56	—	—	150 0	34 38	600 5	952 99	
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	3 30	—	—	3 30	27 46	—	473 87	33 20	1,663 77	2,201 60	
Dimbula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 8	—	568 75	8 55	681 17	1,261 55	
Maskeliya	9	99	—	—	30 67	2 44	4 80	37 91	—	—	762 87	10 96	832 15	1,643 89	
Maturaṭa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	748 0	5 0	663 6	1,416 6	
Deltoṭa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 75	—	661 62	1 75	739 35	1,403 47	
Teldeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 2	—	750 0	48 94	654 63	1,513 59	
Náwalapiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 32	—	652 90	25 38	826 66	1,533 26	
Ramboḍa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 94	—	944 0	—	722 71	1,706 65	
Elkaḍuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	840 0	—	485 57	1,325 57	
Karawanella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 25	—	35 0	4 37	592 3	685 65	
Morawak Kóralé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 71	—	—	—	430 4	465 75	
Monarágala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 58	—	—	—	507 28	526 86	
Total ...	99	1,317	31	362	372 61	23 8	22 58	418 27	393 0	17 50	6,756 91	184 98	9,943 87	17,714 53	
Grand Total ...	3,915	83,031	598	8,643	11,645 71	174 93	414 14	23,737 13	1,948 73	758 98	15,702 72	1,176 43	18,579 32	61,903 31	61,903 31

General.

Salaries and allowances of Superintending Medical Officers, District Medical Officers, &c.	78,177 37	
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c.	2,630 0	
Maintenance and Repairs	4,076 83	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	1,083 66	
Miscellaneous charges	1,301 8	
		87,268 94
		149,172 25

* This number (1,558) represents the number of estate labourers alone. By subtracting this number and the number of others (598) from the grand total (3,915), the number of estate labourers treated in the District Hospitals is arrived at—viz., 1,759.

TABLE IV.—Return of Cases of Small-pox, Modified Small-pox, and Chicken-pox that occurred in Ceylon during 1886, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

STATIONS.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Small-pox Hospital, Colombo ...	288	35	41	364	85	—	—	85
Colombo	23	4	—	27	8	—	—	8
Convict Hospital, Colombo ...	—	—	39	39	—	—	—	—
Lunatic Asylum, Borella ...	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Do. Jáwatta ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Urugodawatta	—	—	34	34	—	—	—	—
Hendala	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Avisáwélla	6	—	5	11	1	—	—	1
Pánaduré	13	7	14	34	3	—	—	3
Kalutara	17	4	27	48	3	—	—	3
Béruwala	15	3	5	23	3	—	—	3
Ratnapura	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	13	11	24	48	3	—	—	3
Rakwána	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Balaggoda	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—
Total ...	376	65	254	695	106	—	—	106
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	3	—	15	18	1	—	—	1
Máráwila	7	—	2	9	1	—	—	1
Total ...	10	—	17	27	2	—	—	2
Southern Province.								
Galle	65	6	17	88	31	—	—	31
Hambantota	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Tangalla	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Balápitimódara	18	3	—	21	6	—	—	6
Weligama	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	83	9	26	118	37	—	—	37
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	1	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	65	22	12	99	4	—	—	4
Kalmunai	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	66	22	20	108	4	—	—	4
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	53	7	30	90	17	—	—	17
Mannár	33	32	—	65	11	1	—	12
Point Pedro	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Kayts	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Kánkésanturai	—	1	19	20	—	—	—	—
Chávakachchéri	2	—	7	9	1	—	—	1
Valuvedditurai	507	64	—	571	79	—	—	79
Vavuniya-Viláykulam ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	595	104	76	775	108	1	—	109
Central Province.								
Kandy	49	3	86	138	3	—	—	3
Gampola	55	15	25	95	16	—	—	16
Mátalé	—	—	121	121	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	5	—	7	12	1	—	—	1
Náwalapitiya	19	1	50	70	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Maturata	44	3	32	79	13	—	—	13
Teldeniya	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	—
Deltota	18	11	2	31	8	—	—	8
Ramboda	107	—	32	139	39	—	—	39
Uda Pussellawa	4	2	10	16	2	—	—	2
Maskeliya	2	10	14	26	1	1	—	2
Lindula	2	1	12	15	1	—	—	1
Kelébokka	5	3	10	18	1	—	—	1
Dikoya	1	1	32	34	—	—	—	—
Total ...	321	50	456	827	85	1	—	86
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	2	3	24	29	—	—	—	—
Madulsima	1	—	9	10	—	—	—	—
Haputalé	—	—	47	47	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	3	80	86	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mihintalé	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	1,454	253	940	2,647	341	2	—	343

TABLE V.—Return of Cases of Simple Cholera that have been reported in the several Districts of Ceylon during 1885 and 1886.

	1886.	1885.
Remained at end of previous year	—	4
Admitted	2	391
Total	2	395
Discharged	1	92
Died	1	303
Remaining on December 31	—	—
Percentage of Deaths to Number of Cases	50·00	76·70

TABLE VI.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1886.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Steamers	82	85	100	81	85	89	75	70	67	91	101	79	1,005
Sailing Ships	2	3	10	4	2	8	3	3	8	7	3	6	59
Native Craft	90	93	114	94	63	70	60	68	72	74	96	80	974
European Passengers ...	282	192	195	212	279	144	212	113	240	217	167	204	2,457
Traders.													
Men	894	970	798	617	956	545	1,064	800	928	1,106	806	867	10,351
Women	81	88	72	71	77	57	115	58	77	85	90	67	938
Children	125	140	111	71	85	51	107	105	122	139	86	116	1,258
Infants	23	30	28	14	23	10	44	23	24	13	21	13	266
Total	1,123	1,228	1,009	773	1,141	663	1,330	986	1,151	1,343	1,003	1,063	12,813
Coolies.													
Men	463	335	380	522	679	613	727	501	596	635	600	635	6,686
Women	74	68	41	99	115	107	134	136	128	97	105	95	1,199
Children	50	62	51	74	64	93	68	77	64	63	70	57	793
Infants	20	15	12	28	33	39	48	33	48	37	24	29	366
Total	607	480	484	723	891	852	977	747	836	832	799	816	9,044
Vessels placed in Quarantine for Twenty-four hours ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Number died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total number of Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Cases of Small-pox sent to Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases of Chicken-pox sent to Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases of Measles sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privation.													
Sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number treated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Vaccinated ...	824	814	724	686	1,023	726	1,313	941	1,083	1,105	909	989	11,137
Number not Vaccinated ...	339	317	259	285	356	288	404	287	313	376	306	338	3,868
Number with marks of Small-pox	567	577	510	525	653	501	590	505	591	694	587	552	6,852

TABLE VII.—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1886.

Name of Vaccinator	Primary Vaccinations. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinations. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Percentage of Successful. For Primary Vaccinations.	For Re-vaccinations.
Western Province.													
W. M. N. Marikar ...	138	2,175	141	1,868	201	385	2,454	222	98	122	442	76·12	50·22
K. D. S. Perera* ...	6	35	1	29	1	12	42	—	—	—	—	69·04	—
C. Fernando ...	115	1,716	104	1,557	126	252	1,935	130	47	189	366	80·46	35·51
B. P. Rodrigo† ...	1	371	1	200	49	124	373	2	—	129	131	53·61	1·52
J. A. Perera ...	43	1,667	44	1,400	92	262	1,754	653	131	259	1,043	79·81	60·88
S. A. Silva† ...	26	699	7	510	43	179	732	35	31	5	71	69 67	49·29
M. Joseph Perera‡ ...	11	354	4	305	11	53	369	1	—	3	4	82·65	25·00
G. Jacolis ...	28	1,277	34	1,120	91	128	1,339	206	123	121	450	83·64	45·77
D. A. Dharmaratne...	1	1,728	150	1,439	109	331	1,879	69	20	6	95	76 58	72·63
C. A. P. Karunatilake	—	1,779	6	1,378	78	329	1,785	—	—	—	—	77·19	—
Someon De Seypath	—	1,681	21	1,557	37	108	1,702	—	—	—	—	91·48	—
D. J. S. Goonewardene ...	—	1,644	93	1,406	63	268	1,737	18	8	10	36	80·94	50·00
Seyadoris De Seypath	—	1,906	49	1,735	28	192	1,955	22	4	5	31	88·74	70·96
W. M. Fonseka ...	—	1,068	44	760	33	319	1,112	—	—	—	—	68·34	—
P. S. B. Pulle ...	—	1,003	17	722	21	277	1,020	25	6	3	34	70 78	73 52
A. D. Fonseka ...	1	1,541	115	1,436	22	199	1,657	8	5	10	23	86·66	34·78
D. T. Gooneseekera ...	—	1,451	29	1,253	44	183	1,480	—	3	—	3	84·66	—
P. D. Anthonis ...	13	1,584	60	1,494	57	106	1,657	22	16	8	46	90·16	47·82
C. E. P. Jayawardene	1	886	50	768	33	136	937	3	1	—	4	81·96	75·00
D. H. Perera ...	—	2,436	579	2,510	35	470	3,015	2	—	1	3	83·25	66·66
S. R. De Silva ...	3	1,341	30	1,151	158	65	1,374	—	—	—	—	83·77	—
A. M. Perera ...	9	1,497	1,097	2,134	190	279	2,603	55	24	35	114	81·98	48 24
W. M. Perera§ ...	1	1,172	534	1,180	210	317	1,707	64	12	17	93	69·12	68·81
A. M. W. Goonewardene ...	—	1,766	633	2,108	120	171	2,399	7	—	1	8	88·86	87·05
K. D. P. Gooneseekera	—	798	96	603	36	255	894	—	—	—	—	67·44	—
D. V. Goonewardene‖	—	72	8	44	4	32	80	—	—	—	—	55·00	—
N. Rodrigo¶ ...	—	461	30	334	44	113	491	—	—	—	—	68 02	—
R. D. Michael** ...	—	674	55	424	36	269	729	—	—	—	—	57 61	—
Total ...	397	34,782	4,032	31,425	1,972	5,814	39,211	1,544	529	924	2,997	80·14	51·55
North-Western Province.													
R. H. Mudianse†† ...	—	334	4	287	3	48	388	—	—	—	—	84·91	—
P. Capuruhami ...	—	1,656	41	1,211	33	453	1,697	—	—	—	—	71·36	—
W. Appuhami ...	—	899	79	755	24	199	978	—	—	—	—	77·19	—
R. M. Ranhami ‡‡ ...	—	2,133	91	1,895	48	281	2,224	—	—	—	—	85·20	—
P. L. Basnayeke ...	—	1,732	34	1,178	119	469	1,766	11	6	10	27	66·70	40 74
Julian Appuhami§§...	—	715	91	593	75	138	806	—	—	—	—	73·57	—
Total ...	—	7,469	340	5,919	302	1,588	7,809	11	6	10	27	75·79	40 74
Central Province.													
M. Lebbe ...	6	1,796	88	1,426	15	449	1,890	25	3	24	52	75·44	48·07
J. W. Chanderasekera	2	1,619	125	1,185	131	430	1,746	11	4	5	20	67·86	55·00
D. E. Ratnayake ...	8	1,214	7	822	26	381	1,229	9	4	20	33	66·88	27·27
W. P. Wijeyasinha ...	200	1,100	581	1,111	33	737	1,881	132	38	392	562	59·06	23·48
D. G. Gregory ‖‖ ...	1	60	—	32	5	24	61	14	2	16	32	52·45	43·75
J. M. Perera¶¶ ...	7	735	276	736	13	269	1,018	9	—	4	13	72·29	69·23
U. B. Beddewela***	—	407	78	297	14	174	485	1	—	—	1	61 23	100·00
D. C. Weerasekere†††	18	422	20	286	25	149	460	69	47	80	196	62·17	35·20
N. L. Marikar ...	61	1,037	74	734	67	371	1,172	95	5	264	364	62·62	26·09
David Appu ...	14	1,443	172	1,247	44	338	1,629	174	4	99	277	76·55	62·81
D. J. Appuhami ...	14	1,243	158	1,193	59	163	1,415	233	31	98	362	84·31	64·36
Total ...	331	11,076	1,579	9,069	432	3,485	12,986	772	138	1,002	1,912	69·83	40·37
North-Central Province.													
K. R. M. Banda ...	1	1,085	449	890	44	601	1,535	4	—	4	8	57·98	50·00
R. M. Ukku Banda‡‡‡	—	60	—	50	—	10	60	3	—	—	3	83 33	100 00
D. A. Ilookumbura§§§	—	971	40	659	33	319	1,011	29	1	5	35	65·18	82·85
Total ...	1	2,116	489	1,599	77	930	2,606	36	1	9	46	69·03	78·26

* Appointed Acting Inspector of Vaccination of the Southern Province in March, 1886.
† Discontinued in June.
‡ Appointed in March.
§ Discontinued in October.
‖ Resigned in February.
¶ Resigned in July.
** Appointed in March.
†† Retired in February.
‡‡ Appointed in March.
§§ Services dispensed with in September.
‖‖ Transferred to Province of Uva in February.
¶¶ Extra Vaccinator employed for seven months.
*** Extra Vaccinator employed for five months.
††† Appointed as Estate Vaccinator in May.
‡‡‡ Died in February.
§§§ Appointed in March.

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinations. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Percentage of Successful. For Primary Vaccinations.	For Re-vaccinations.
Southern Province.													
A. Cassim ...	—	928	80	730	26	252	1,008	1	9	—	10	72·42	90·00
C. T. Ahamado ...	—	1,654	381	1,570	17	448	2,035	9	3	14	26	77·14	34·61
I. L. Marikar* ...	1	909	124	719	30	285	1,034	—	—	—	—	69·53	—
D. C. Madanayake†	3	1,392	120	1,038	16	461	1,515	—	—	—	—	68·51	—
G. Gunawardena‡ ...	—	52	2	12	—	42	54	—	—	—	—	22·22	—
D. C. Senaratne§ ...	—	226	202	296	—	132	428	—	—	—	—	69·15	—
W. John Perera‖ ...	—	1,188	378	965	8	593	1,566	10	—	19	29	61·62	34·48
J. De Silva ...	—	1,732	405	1,266	40	831	2,137	4	—	7	11	59·10	36·36
C. L. M. A. Marikar..	—	1,857	488	1,508	27	810	2,345	16	5	19	40	64·30	40·
I. L. M. A. N. Marikar	6	2,584	355	2,005	42	898	2,945	—	—	—	—	68·08	—
D. S. J. Goonesekera¶	—	1,380	45	1,110	71	244	1,425	13	3	—	16	77·89	81·25
Total ...	10	13,902	2,580	11,219	277	4,996	16,492	53	20	59	132	68·02	40·15
Eastern Province.													
S. Assanar Lebbe ...	527	1,665	295	2,306	67	114	2,487	163	—	45	208	92·72	78·36
J. Veeracutty ...	327	1,805	71	1,994	67	142	2,203	48	—	—	48	90·51	100·
C. P. Thillanayagam Pullai ...	166	1,627	309	1,788	53	261	2,102	220	14	46	280	85·06	78·57
J. Mugamade Tamby	125	1,980	161	1,844	17	405	2,266	71	7	18	96	81·37	73·95
Swaminather Sinnatamby ...	1,016	610	215	1,452	79	310	1,841	190	19	72	281	78·87	67·61
Sanmogam Sinnatamby ...	929	258	472	1,188	70	411	1,659	267	27	202	496	71·	53·83
Total ...	3,090	7,945	1,523	10,562	353	1,643	12,558	959	67	383	1,409	84·10	68·06
Northern Province.													
S. Sinnappoo ...	—	2,486	506	2,512	1	479	2,992	4	—	1	5	83·95	80·
M. Bawa ...	10	1,793	612	2,007	8	400	2,415	624	8	191	823	83·10	75·82
K. Thamper ...	—	2,055	725	2,269	9	502	2,780	—	—	1	1	81·61	—
M. Vettiveloe** ...	—	1,511	213	1,110	41	573	1,724	—	—	—	—	64·38	—
M. Veloepillo ...	5	2,266	881	2,700	7	445	3,152	53	11	45	109	85·65	48·62
V. Ampalem ...	2	2,475	925	2,827	73	501	3,401	32	1	—	33	83·12	96·96
V. O. Sapapady ...	—	1,008	1,387	2,003	166	226	2,395	50	1	5	56	83·63	89·28
F. Bastianpillai ...	—	1,472	722	1,683	19	492	2,194	664	18	276	958	76·70	69·31
J. Chinniah‡	—	194	9	197	1	5	203	—	—	—	—	97·04	—
K. Ponnampalam††..	—	232	15	155	6	86	247	—	—	—	—	62·75	—
S. Carthegaser†† ...	—	526	156	531	4	147	682	222	5	52	279	77·85	79·56
V. Veeravagoe†† ...	—	420	220	358	3	279	640	5	—	81	86	55·93	5·81
Total ...	17	16,438	6,370	18,352	338	4,135	22,825	1,654	44	652	2,350	80·40	70·38
Province of Uva.													
S. M. Appuhami ...	567	729	431	807	17	903	1,727	18	19	2	39	29·54	46·15
J. C. A. Gunewardana	373	1,255	449	1,304	79	694	2,077	—	—	—	—	62·78	—
D. G. Gregory‡‡ ...	320	703	182	848	44	313	1,205	5	2	1	8	70·37	62·50
Total ...	1,260	2,687	1,062	2,959	140	1,910	5,009	23	21	3	47	59·07	48·93
Number vaccinated by Government Vaccinators on Estates.													
J. W. Chanderasekera	1	90	42	98	18	17	133	9	3	1	13	73·68	69·23
W. P. Wijesinghe ...	6	15	—	16	—	5	21	8	3	26	37	76·19	21·62
W. M. Kalubanda ...	40	199	90	241	15	73	329	30	6	—	36	73·25	83·33
J. M. Perera ...	—	36	9	21	—	24	45	—	—	—	—	46·66	—
D. C. Weerasekera ..	7	62	1	45	9	16	70	136	34	69	239	64·28	56·90
P. B. Manjur Saibo...	—	284	377	447	94	120	661	59	17	6	82	67·62	71·95
D. T. Gunesekere ...	3	301	64	282	38	48	368	84	19	6	109	76·63	77·06
Total ...	57	987	583	1,150	174	303	1,627	326	82	108	516	70·68	63·17
By vaccinators under the Superintending Medical Officers ...	2,008	4,332	1,576	5,165	1,198	1,553	7,916	936	627	478	2,041	65·24	45·85
In District Outdoor Dispensaries ...	181	159	50	327	14	49	390	—	—	—	—	83·84	—
In Civil Outdoor Dispensaries ...	423	2,096	217	1,994	268	474	2,736	54	13	26	93	72·88	58·06
Grand Total ...	7,775	103989	20,401	99,740	5,545	26,880	132165	6,368	1,548	3,654	11,570	75·46	55·03
In 1885 ...	14112	92,174	18,642	90,580	5,549	28,799	124928	6,525	1,417	3,403	11,340	72·50	57·51

* Engaged in distributing fever powders in November and December.
† Died on November 15.
‡ Appointed in December.
§ Resigned in March.
‖ Appointed in April.
¶ Engaged in distributing fever powders in January and February.
** Retired in October.
†† Temporarily employed on account of prevalence of small-pox in the Province.
‡‡ Commenced work from February.

TABLE VIII.—RETURN of all Diseases treated in the

Diseases.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Pánadaré.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Máráwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
GROUP A.																														
Sub-Group 1.																														
Small-pox ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Measles ...	...	...	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Whooping cough	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple continued fever	.	...	138	8	..	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	. .	...	2	1	...	..	1	...	28	1	1	..	17	...
Enteric fever	...	...	36	16	..	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	162	30	...	...	...	...	14	6	23	7	20	14	37	17	13	5	14	6	31	6	26	7	56	25	12	6	25	2
Typho-malarial fever	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...
Epidemic diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Group 2.																														
Ague ...	...	...	679	3	...	...	...	...	19	1	72	5	5	...	64	1	35	...	122	...	98	2	42	...	177	2	58	4	70	1
Remittent fever	...	..	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	10	2	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..
Malarial cachexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Group 3.																														
Erysipelas ...	...	...	20	2	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...		2	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	2	..	1	...	1	...
Phagedæna ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia ...	...	...	5	4	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sloughing phagedæna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas (simple)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	. .	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Group 4.																														
Primary syphilis	...	..	334	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	3	...	16	...	5	...	39	...	6	...	11	...	23	...	10	...	6	...
Secondary syphilis	..	...	125	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	10	...	5	...	21	...	8	.	24	.	1	...	3	...	5	...	7	1	1	...
Congenital syphilis	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa ...	...	..	525	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	..	1	...	4	...	4	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	33	...	23	..	5	...
Phimosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraphimosis ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo (Gonorrhœal)	..	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...
Orchitis do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epididymitis do.	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœal arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ophthalmia	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tertiary syphilis	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Group 5.																														
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1205	69	...	...	1	..	53	9	140	12	46	19	146	18	73	7	231	11	156	11	90	8	326	29	113	11	131	3
GROUP B.																														
Sub-Group 1.																														
Tænia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
Ascaris Lumbricoides	..	...	62	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...
Guinea-worm	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tænia Solium	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Thrush ...	.	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Thread-worm...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sub-Group 2.																														
Alcoholism ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Total ...	...	...	72	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	1	.	3	...	...	...
GROUP C.																														
Debility ...	...	...	60	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	6	...	...	12	5	12	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	...
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Old age ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Congenital phimosis	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Single harelip	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestine opening abnormally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	60	7	...	..	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	6	...	...	14	6	12	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	2	1

Government Civil and District Hospitals during 1886.

Civil Hospital, Tangalla.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Villankulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Katugastota.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Matale.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Haputale.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kellebokka.		District Hospital, Madulsima.		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
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3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	9	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	251	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	20
5	2	7	5	25	2	12	4	23	2	9	1	112	27	...	...	143	63	52	15	50	17	46	10	8	4	52	18	72	22	15	5	13	4	10	2	1087	334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
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41	1	27	...	132	...	26	...	59	...	76	1	384	...	...	...	34	...	220	...	162	5	73	...	12	...	4	...	25	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2725	26
4	...	5	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	4	...	...	40	3	21	6	1	...	1	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	161	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	51	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	138	...	6	...	88	...	50	...	32	...	39	...	32	1	24	...	36	...	21	...	14	...	14	...	980	1
...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	69	...	54	...	17	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	12	...	17	...	33	2	4	...	12	...	5	...	472	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
2	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	71	...	3	...	17	...	9	...	10	...	14	...	14	...	9	...	21	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	824	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
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57	3	50	6	184	4	48	4	92	2	97	2	841	33	64	...	424	78	384	23	282	23	201	10	96	7	148	21	244	32	49	5	50	4	42	2	6964	466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	89	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	111	2
...	...	2	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	30	...	...	...	...	23	5	6	1	13	1	2	2	10	6	8	...	...	...	8	1	7	...	315	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
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...	...	2	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	143	32	...	...	4	1	23	5	6	1	13	1	2	2	10	6	8	...	...	...	8	1	7	...	346	82

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Panadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Mátélé.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
GROUP D.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rheumatic fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	...	...	285	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	1	...	...	14		14	...	48	...	22	...	12	...	12	...	5	...	6	1
Osteo-arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-malignant new growth ...	...	...	47	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
Malignant do. ...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4		3	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	21	5	5	...	...	...
Tubercle ...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of lung ...	...	...	42	11	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	7	3	5	...	6	2	14	5	2	...	...	...
Scrofula ...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...
Leprosy ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	213	16	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Parangi ...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	3	...	9	...	23	...	213	2	10	...	13	...	31	1	31	1	1	...
Anæmia ...	...	...	689	89	...	...	...	...	48	11	109	10	64	25	79	23	103	25	79	18	24	4	32	2	103	8	70	18	16	4
Diabetes ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		1	...	1	...	...	...
Dropsy ...	...	...	79	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	1	27	10	85	25	...	...	...	...
Idispathic anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of lymph gland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1296	148	...	...	213	16	70	13	151	22	71	25	119	23	147	27	358	24	74	6	98	14	282	45	118	20	23	5
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																														
1.—*Nervous System.*																														
Sub-Section 1.																														
Inflammation of brain ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic hydrocephalus ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the cerebral membrane ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Section 2.																														
Apoplexy ...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis ...	...	...	28	1	...	...	2	...	...		4	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Hemiplegia ...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	...	...
Paraplegia ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria ...	...		8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile convulsions ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wry-neck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Megrim ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciatica ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	47	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Facial neuralgia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eclampsia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Section 3.																														
Mania ...	273	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Melancholia ...	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia ...	86	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idiotcy ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Suspected insanity ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypochondriasis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under observation ...	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	522	20	110	22	...	...	2	...	3	1	7	1	9	1	2	...	15	3	3	2	8	1	...	...	6	3	8	1	3	...
2.—*Diseases of the Eye.*																														
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the eye ...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	...
3.—*Diseases of the Ear.*																														
Inflam. memb. tym. and other diseases of the ear ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4.—*Diseases of the Nose.*																														
Epistaxis and other diseases of the nose ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...

Civil Hospital, Tangalle.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilâpkulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital Katugastota.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Matalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Hapuralé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kellebokka.		District Hospital, Madulsima.		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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4	...	3	...	30	...	7	..	23	...	10	1	123	1	...	...	28	...	46	1	22	...	12	..	8	..	19	...	22	1	10	1	6	.	4	...	811	8
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	3	...
1	..	1	...	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	..	..	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	10
...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	113	10
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	19	7	...	..	11	4	...	...	9	...	2	...	4	1	...	. .	1	1	...	.	...	.	1	1	132	37
...	...	2	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	..	...	3	..	2	...	1	...	..	..	2	1	...	...	75	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	1		...	.	...	...	235	17
...	...	10	...	14	...	331	...	14	...	...	...	31	...	64	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	4
11	.	19	1	15	...	5	..	14	...	49	3	427	35	...	.	371	77	49	4	157	22	52	8	...	...	19	...	31	4	12	1	16	..	13	...	2676	392
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17	1
3	...	...	..	11	5	7	2	22	3	...	...	199	47	...	...	30	14	9	4	33	10	5	1	24	7	21	10	...	...	4	2	39	13	12	1	640	194
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	41	19	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	42	19
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20	...	36	1	72	6	350	2	73	3	61	4	808	91	64	...	462	97	131	9	226	33	77	9	42	8	108	30	64	8	27	4	65	15	30	2	5736	710
...	...	. .	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
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...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	11	3	...	...	2	1	4	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	77	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7		...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	31	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
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...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	4	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	41	20
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	2	.	2	..	1	...	3	..	5	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	94	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	88	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
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...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	..	2	...	27	7	...	...	17	5	11	1	12	2	5	1	6	...	19	1	17	5	6	3	6	4	2	...	837	87
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	15	1	6	...	7	...	3	..	...	..	12	1	10	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	225	2
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Pánadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Máráwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátará.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
5.—*Circulatory System.*																														
Pericarditis suppurative ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valve disease of the heart ...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hypertrophy of the heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism of aorta ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Aneurism	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicose veins ...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cyncope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty degeneration of heart...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Hydropericardium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmasia dolens ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis	..	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrombosis of veins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	19	7	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	...
6.—*Respiratory System.*																														
Laryngitis	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	157	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	1	6	1	9	2	16	...	3	1	2	...	15	2	2	...	7	...
Asthma	...	...	57	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Pneumonic	...	...	77	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	2	1	4	1	21	13	37	15	12	6	5	3	3	1	...	...	11	3
Pleurisy	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia phthisis, acute ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do. chronic ...	...	.	130	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	10	1	3	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	2
Empyema	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage of the lung ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spasmodic asthma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrhal bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
Hæmoptysis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Hydrothorax	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	...	...	448	68	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	6	11	6	20	3	39	18	65	17	25	10	9	3	22	3	5	...	24	5
7.—*Digestive System.*																														
Stomatitis	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of dental pulp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Caries of dentine and cementum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Abscess do. do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sore throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gastrodynia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Enteritis	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	791	258	...	...	...	...	18	11	28	16	8	7	46	25	40	23	73	36	70	26	16	6	42	10	9	7	7	3
Constipation	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Colic	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...
Piles	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
Fistula in ano ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ascites	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	4	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	5	2	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Abscess of liver ...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranula	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Follicular tonsillitis ...	...	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the liver ...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
Colitis	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	1	...
Chronic inflammation of the stomach	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapsus of the rectum ..	...	. .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	. .	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of bile duct by a round worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of the intestines	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Civil Hospital, Tangalla.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaittivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Villéghulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital Katagastota.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Mátalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Haputalé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pasellléwa.		District Hospital, Kelébokka.		District Hospital, Madulsima.		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3
2	...	3	...	9	1	2	...	4	...	8	...	55	5	...	...	11	1	25	1	21	4	10	1	3	1	8	4	12	1	11	1	1	...	2	...	414	29
1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	106	2
1	...	2	...	5	1	3	2	8	1	1	...	31	8	...	...	34	11	17	9	24	10	19	8	28	7	23	6	29	8	4	2	8	3	6	2	422	146
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	46	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	22	7
1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	190	58
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5	...	6	1	24	3	5	2	17	1	14	...	101	41	...	...	60	16	50	13	49	15	31	9	33	9	34	11	58	12	20	3	16	4	10	2	1227	253
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
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5	1	4	1	16	6	3	...	28	13	5	1	245	89	...	...	57	27	75	31	47	19	51	13	18	7	31	18	116	42	17	6	18	8	27	11	1821	721
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	78	...
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2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	45	6
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	3	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	48	25
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
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1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	4	3	1	...	...	2	1	16	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

Diseases.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Panadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Mátélwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
7.—*Digestive System—cont.*																														
Hypertrophy of gums and lips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of gums	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapsus of the anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tympanites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the fauces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lardaceous liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fissure of the anus	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception of intestines	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vomiting ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of the tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	969	281	...	...	...	...	22	12	38	20	12	9	51	27	61	27	93	42	82	27	27	6	65	13	15	8	14	4
8.—*Lymphatic System.*																														
Hypertrophy of spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlargement of spleen	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Splenitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of glands	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Suppuration of glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphadenoma	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goitre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	7	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
9.—*Urinary System.*																														
Nephritis ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's disease	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystitis ...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Calculus of the bladder	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irritability of the bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retention of urine	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Incontinence of urine	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic inflammation of the bladder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmaturia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus phosphate of calcium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus of the kidney	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	39	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
10.—*Generative System.*																														
Stricture of urethra	...	...	49	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis } Phimosis } (not gonorrhœal)	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...
Hydrocele ...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicocele ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis (not gonorrhœal)	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Urinary fistula	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Extravasation of urine	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Paraphimosis (not gonorrhl)	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Sloughing of scrotum	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Hæmatocele	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epididymitis ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protrusion of tubuli	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of women	...	...	189	3	156	1	...	...	4	1	8	1	1	...	2	...	9	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	27	1	14	...	...	...
Œdema of scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Spasmodic stricture of urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urethritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impacted calculus of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the prostrate gland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Œdema of penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	365	8	156	1	...	...	7	1	15	2	3	...	14	2	13	...	19	1	9	...	6	...	39	4	23	...	6	...

Civil Hospital, Tappella.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilâpkulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Katugastota.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Mâtalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Hapuṭalé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellâwa.		District Hospital, Kelliṭṭokka.		District Hospital, Madulsima.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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11	2	5	1	24	8	8		28	13	16	3	323	95	...	...	104	33	96	35	62	23	64	16	30	11	52	22	159	47	32	8	28	8	32	12	2523	813
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	54	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	95	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	8	...	17	...	...	...	7		3	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	3	...	172	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
...	...	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
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1	...	5	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...		...	6	...	5	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	17	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	119	14
3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	5
4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	69	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	9	...	3	1	2		4	...	3	1	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	480	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	71	2	...	...	17	...	23	2	11	...	12	...	14	1	15	...	7	...	15	...	5	1	1	...	876	27

Diseases.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Panadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Máráwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
11.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																														
Ostitis ...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries ..	..	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Un-united fracture	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Necrosis ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	3	...	5	...	...	...	3	..	4	...	1	1	...	...
Inflammation of the joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Synovitis ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	..	2	...	3	...	1	..	...	...
Abscess of the joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ankylosis ...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
Knock-knee ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lateral curvature of the spine	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angular do. ...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Posterior do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the muscles	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Contraction of tendons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Lumbar abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Club-foot ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ostertis deformans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	:	...	...	...
Atrophy of muscles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periostitis ...	...	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Thecal abscess	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Deformity from ankylosis	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .
Total ...	...	...	72	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	9	...	4	...	9	...	13	1	4	1	...	...
12.—*Connective Tissue.*																														
Inflammation ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	...	...	203	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	4	1	12	1	17	...	23	...	7	...	5	...	35	2	6	...	4	..
Total ...	...	...	213	2	..	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	4	1	12	1	17	...	23	...	7	...	5	...	35	2	6	...	4	...
13.—*Skin.*																														
Erythema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urticaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema ...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	2	..	5	...	2	..
Impetigo ...	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	...
Rupia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecthyma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
Pityriasis ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Psoriasis ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	. .	...	...	4	. .	6	...	4	..	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Herpes ...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Pemphigus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Acne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ichthyosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Leucoderma ...	...	..	1	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer ...	...	...	516	17	...	...	...	...	12	...	27	4	43	7	65	1	96	3	239	7	64	...	122	1	114	1	147	...	53	...
Boil ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Carbuncle ...	...	..	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of skin	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Senile gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Bed-sore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Whitlow ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
Lupus ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wen ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
Ringworm ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Itch ...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	25	...	11	...	6	...	26	...	8	...	6	...
Lichen planus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cicatrix resulting from burn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	776	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	38	4	44	7	90	2	112	3	272	7	82	1	142	1	150	1	161	..	61	...
III.—Poisons.																														
Mercurial inflammation of the dental periosteum ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By kerosine oil ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
By arsenic ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By opium ..	...	.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
By stramonium	...	. .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By carbolic acid	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoned wound by snake	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. venomous spider	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By *Gloriosa superba* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Civil Hospital, Tangalle.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloe.		Civil Hospital, Mullaittivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilâpturam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Katagastota.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Mâtalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Hapetalé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kelébokka.		District Hospital, Madulsima.		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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3	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	60	1	1	...	19	...	21	2	13	...	19	1	8	...	28	..	29	1	4	...	6	...	7	...	576	11
3	...	5	.	10	...	...	...	5	...	7	..	60	1	1	...	19	...	21	2	13	...	19	1	8	...	28	...	29	1	4	...	6	..	7	...	586	11
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36	..	33	...	110	...	15	1	69	...	26	...	323	2	60	...	51	1	106	2	87	1	33		17	...	24	2	36	.	12	..	15	...	16	..	2567	50
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	.	1	.	...	..	16	..
1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	24	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	..		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	2
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1	...	...	...	4	...	41	...	19	...	63	...	90	.	...		19	..	19	...	17	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	543	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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40	.	35	...	116	...	57	1	88	...	92		476	4	61	...	77	1	143	2	118	1	45	...	20	...	35	2	55	...	19	...	16		16	...	3456	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Pánadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalubara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Marawila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
IV.—INJURIES.																														
General.																														
Burns and scalds	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Multiple injury	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
Privation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Local.																														
Burns and scalds	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Contusion	...	...	147	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	7	...	5	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	14	1	4	...	...	...
Concussion of brain	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	1	...	...
Wounds	...	...	414	6	...	...	...	...	47	4	50	...	36	1	12	...	40	1	84	3	9	1	11	...	103	3	48	3	9	...
Wounds from gunshot	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	8	3	...	...	2	1	6	...	4	...	1	...
Sprain	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Fracture	...	...	113	9	...	...	...	...	10	1	18	3	5	...	7	2	12	3	14	1	4	...	2	1	42	3	9	1	3	...
Foreign body in cornea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of spinal cord	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Foreign body in nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in pharynx	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contusion of spinal cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to eye-ball (wounds and injuries of the parts within the orbit)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compression of brain	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound of the cornea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	755	24	...	...	...	...	70	9	88	8	59	3	33	3	64	4	123	10	21	1	17	2	195	11	72	5	14	1

Civil Hospital, Tangalle.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilâpkulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Katugastota.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Matale.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Haputale.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kelleboklla.		District Hospital, Madulsima.		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	16
..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
...	...	...		1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	6	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	67	12
...	...	5	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	13	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	55	11
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	32	...	...	...	10	...	9	...	18	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	308	3
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4
19	1	10	...	29	..	2	...	4	...	18	...	115	1	...	...	36	...	24	...	39	3	13	...	25	3	41	3	52	...	11	...	14	...	13	...	1328	33
2	..	...	...	4	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	3	1	7	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	77	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	26	...
5	...	2	..	6	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	17	1	...	...	22	1	13	1	11	...	7	1	9	1	14	2	17	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	372	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...
																																				1	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28	1	20	1	45	1	5	...	8	...	29	...	192	10	...	.	86	7	53	2	81	6	29	2	46	5	83	11	89	6	19	...	24	1	18	...	2366	134

TABLE IX.—Surgical Operations.

	For Disease.		For Accident.	
Amputations.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
Upper Extremities :—				
Shoulder-joint	1	—	1	—
Arm	—	—	4	—
Forearm	1	1	5	—
Thumbs	1	—	3	—
Fingers	1	—	33	—
Lower Extremities :—				
Hip-joint	—	—	—	—
Thigh at upper third ...	—	—	2	—
Thigh at middle third ...	1	—	—	—
Thigh at lower third ...	1	—	5	—
Leg	1	—	4	—
Knee-joint	1	1	—	—
Ankle-joint	—	—	3	—
Medio-tarsus	—	—	—	—
Tarso-metatarsus	1	—	—	—
Toes	2	—	5	—
Total ...	11	2	65	—
Other Operations.				
Operation for cataract ...	3	—	—	—
Iridectomy for artificial pupil ...	8	—	—	—
Linear extraction of cataract with iridectomy	2	—	—	—
Excision of eye-ball for malignant disease	6	—	—	—
Removal of polypus	1	—	—	—
Excision of tumor	19	—	—	—
Plastic operation for harelip ...	3	—	—	—
Excision of prepuce	88	—	—	—
Excision of breast	1	—	—	—
Excision of elephantiasis scrotum ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of pile	4	—	—	—
Excision of cyst of labium pudendi...	6	—	—	—
Radical cure for hydrocele ...	16	—	—	—
Amputation of penis	19	—	—	—
Division of cicatrical band ...	2	—	—	—
Perineal section for traumatic stricture of urethra	1	—	1	—
Wood's operation for hernia ...	1	—	—	—
Reparative operation for phimosis...	20	—	—	—
Incision for fistula in ano ...	5	—	—	—
Ligature of artery	2	—	2	—
Paracentesis abdominis ...	8	—	—	—
Removal of tumor	7	—	—	—
Opening of abscess	13	—	—	—
Tapping of hydrocele	9	—	—	—
Tenotomy	1	—	—	—
Prepuce slit up	3	—	—	—
For relief of strangulated hernia with opening of sac	1	—	—	—
Operation for hæmatocele ...	1	—	—	—
Reparative operation for vesico-vaginal fistula	3	—	—	—
Extraction of foreign body from bladder	1	—	—	—
Sequestrotomy	6	—	—	—
Tapping of gluteal abscess ...	1	—	—	—
Tapping sub-maxillary cyst ...	1	—	—	—
Division of fistula	1	—	—	—
Tapping for ascites	4	1	—	—
Extraction of foreign body from cornea	—	—	1	—
Supra-pubic lithotomy... ...	2	2	—	—
Operation for fungus testis ...	2	—	—	—
Excision of papiloma	2	—	—	—
Obliteration of varices... ...	1	—	—	—
Ligature of brachial artery ...	2	—	—	—
Tapping of cystic tumor ...	3	—	—	—
Castration	1	—	—	—
Operation for staphyloma ...	2	—	—	—
Excision of epithelioma of cheek ...	2	—	—	—
External urethrotomy	1	—	—	—
Forcible dilatation of anus ...	5	—	—	—
Scraping of lupus	3	—	—	—
Incision into ranula	1	—	—	—
Raising depressed bone in fracture of skull	3	—	—	—
Lateral lithotomy	1	—	—	—
Radical cure for inguinal hernia ...	1	—	—	—
Operation for knock-knee ...	1	—	—	—
Operation for ectropian ...	1	—	—	—
Operation for drainage in empyema...	1	—	—	—
Stretching of great sciatic nerve ...	3	—	—	—
Dislocation of hip-joint ...	—	—	2	—

	For Disease.		For Accident.	
	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
Enchondroma of ear	1	—	—	—
Removal of foreign body from pharynx	—	—	1	—
Extraction of lens	5	—	—	—
Resection of right tibia ...	1	—	—	—
Dilatation of stricture of urethra ...	1	—	—	—
Introduction of seton	1	—	—	—
Total ...	315	3	7	—
Grand Total ...	326	5	72	—

[*For Table* X. *see next page.*]

TABLE XI.—Return separating Malabars into those sent in by the Police and those voluntarily seeking Admission.

Hospital and Station.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.							Total of all Malabars.		Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
			Sent in by Police.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Sent in from Estates.						
							Estate Labourers.		Death-rate of Estate Labourers.				
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Civil Hospital:													
Colombo ...	5,517	459	998	115	949	96	—	—	—	1,947	211	7,464	670
De Soyza Lying-in Hospital ...	156	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	1
Civil Hospital:													
Pánaduré ...	245	50	5	2	27	4	—	—	—	32	6	277	46
Kalutara ...	324	42	2	—	73	11	120	24	20·00	195	35	519	77
Kégalla ...	89	15	2	1	28	13	151	48	31·78	181	62	270	77
Ratnapura ...	339	42	11	3	83	15	70	20	28·57	164	38	503	80
Negombo ...	429	59	15	11	125	25	11	1	9·09	151	37	580	96
Kurunégala ...	988	82	3	1	162	27	69	13	18·84	234	41	1,222	123
Puttalam ...	291	27	—	—	192	31	—	—	—	192	31	483	58
Máráwila ...	285	17	—	—	129	17	—	—	—	129	17	414	34
Galle ...	956	84	18	4	61	3	126	22	17·46	205	29	1,161	113
Mátara ...	490	44	1	1	49	5	—	—	—	50	6	540	50
Hambantoṭa ...	210	11	—	—	81	8	—	—	—	81	8	291	19
Taṷgalla ...	152	3	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	23	3	175	6
Trincomalee ...	167	13	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	174	13
Batticaloa ...	429	23	—	—	78	6	—	—	—	78	6	507	29
Mullaittívu ...	462	7	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	17	2	479	9
V.-Viláṷkulam...	196	8	—	—	125	11	—	—	—	125	11	321	19
Point Pedro ...	330	12	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	335	12
Kandy ...	2,182	142	138	46	432	39	353	63	17·84	923	148	3,105	290
Kaṭugastoṭa ...	168	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	190	—
Gampola ...	677	70	46	19	157	36	437	119	27·25	640	174	1,317	244
Badulla ...	662	39	36	9	103	18	156	29	18·58	295	56	957	95
Mátalé ...	468	29	30	9	168	30	225	38	16·88	423	77	891	106
Nuwara Eliya ...	350	15	3	2	55	9	96	23	23·95	154	34	504	49
Total ...	16,562	1,284	1,308	223	3,151	409	1,814	400	22·05	6,273	1,032	22,835	2,316
Percentage of Deaths to Cases		7·75		17·04		12·98		22·05			16·45		10·42
District Hospital:													
Haputalé ...	65	4	6	1	36	6	200	32	16·00	242	39	307	43
Dikoya ...	38	1	29	3	13	3	475	99	20·84	517	105	555	106
Lindula ...	95	2	24	4	63	9	597	100	16·91	684	113	779	115
Uḍa Pussęlláwa	18	—	3	—	14	1	175	22	12·57	192	23	210	23
Kęlębokka ...	25	—	6	2	82	13	122	24	19·67	210	39	235	39
Maḍulsima ...	21	1	11	2	18	2	122	13	10·65	151	17	172	18
Maskeliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	11·11	9	1	9	1
Balangoḍa ...	19	6	—	—	6	—	40	9	22·50	46	9	65	15
Rakwána ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	19	4	21·05	22	4	25	4
Total ...	284	14	79	12	235	34	1,759	304	17·28	2,073	350	2,357	364
Percentage of Deaths to Cases		4·92		15·18		14·46		17·28			16·88		15·44
Lunatic Asylum:													
Colombo ...	424	17	98	3	—	—	—	—	—	98	3	522	20
Leper Asylum:													
Hendala ...	206	16	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	218	16
Total ...	17,476	1,331	1,485	238	3,398	443	3,573	704	—	8,456	1,385	25,932	2,716
Percentage of Deaths to Cases		7·61		16·04		13·03		19·74			16·37		10·47

TABLE X.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on account of the Police Hospital, Maradána, and the several Immigrant Hospitals, during 1886.

	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Police Hospital.						
Maradána	1,769 10	—	66 31	376 16	1,500 0	3,711 57
Immigrant Hospitals.						
Dambulla	1,849 91	1,543 33	175 79	241 73	900 0	4,710 76
Anurádhapura	2,464 20	1,073 94	181 61	105 43	1,200 0	5,025 18
Mihintalé	1,271 58	608 82	40 64	18 15	900 0	2,839 19
Mannár	874 15	270 10	10 80	—	1,200 0	2,355 5
Vankálai and Pésálai	737 24	270 10	—	—	1,000 0	2,007 34
Puliyaḍiyirakam	476 23	240 0	—	10 0	600 0	1,326 23
Total ...	7,673 31	4,006 29	408 84	375 31	5,800 0	18,263 75
Grand Total ...	9,442 41	4,006 29	475 15	751 47	7,300 0	21,975 32

TABLE XII.—Statement showing Average Strength, Admissions into Hospital, and Average Daily Sick, with the Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength, for all Diseases for each Jail in Ceylon.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000.								Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength.				
		Admissions into Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths from						Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All Causes.
				Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	All Causes.					
Jails of Colombo (Weliikada, Slave Island, Breakwater and Mahara)	1,324	2085·34	30·63	4·53	6·79	6·04	—	1·51	18·18	513·59	902·56	153·32	104·22	2085·34
Hulftsdorp ...	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	109	981·65	44·58	36·69	—	—	9·17	9·17	55·04	477·06	73·39	64·22	27·52	981·65
Negombo ...	197	959·39	45·32	76·14	10·15	15·22	—	5·07	106·59	401·01	355·32	76·14	35·53	959·39
Kégalla ...	51	156·86	9·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39·21	—	58·82	156·86
Ratnapura ...	63	444·44	4·92	47·61	—	—	—	—	47·61	285·71	79·36	—	—	444·44
Avisáwélla ...	15	466·66	4·66	—	—	—	—	—	—	66·66	266·66	—	—	466·66
Kurunégala ...	178	1331·46	32·86	22·47	—	5·61	—	5·61	33·70	808·98	146·06	78·65	56·17	1331·46
Puttalam ...	90	2100·00	54·66	33·33	—	—	—	—	33·33	1133·33	611·11	44·44	55·55	2100·00
Chilaw ...	40	925·00	21·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	225·00	250·00	200·00	—	925·00
Galle ...	231	1064·93	21·21	4·32	4·32	—	—	—	8·65	354·97	173·16	47·61	151·51	1064·93
Mátara ...	89	741·57	22·69	44·94	11·23	—	—	22·47	78·65	404·49	202·24	22·47	22·47	741·57
Hambantota ...	114	736·84	18·15	—	—	—	—	8·77	8·77	192·98	315·78	43·85	17·54	736·84
Tangalla ...	60	533·33	14·66	—	—	—	—	—	—	166·66	233·33	16·66	66·66	533·33
Balapitimódara ...	15	2200·00	39·33	—	—	—	—	—	—	66·66	400·00	66·66	533·33	2200·00
Ambalantota ...	35	3457·14	59·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057·14	1485·71	142·85	114·28	3457·14
Jaffna ...	284	454·22	6·69	7·04	7·04	—	—	3·52	17·60	169·01	158·45	10·56	21·12	454·22
Mannár ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavúpiya-Viláṇkulam ...	6	500·00	11·66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333·33	500·00
Batticaloa ...	94	255·31	7·12	—	—	—	—	—	—	63·82	106·38	21·27	10·63	255·31
Trincomalee ...	26	423·07	8·07	—	—	3·84	—	—	3·84	76·92	115·38	76·92	—	423·07
Kandy ...	510	756·86	20·33	3·92	5·88	9·80	—	9·80	29·41	252·94	96·07	60·78	52·94	756·86
Mátalé ...	21	190·47	5·23	—	—	47·61	—	—	47·61	47·61	47·61	47·61	—	190·47
Badulla ...	90	533·33	10·66	44·44	11·11	—	—	—	55·55	311·11	77·77	22·22	33·33	533·33
Nuwara Eliya ...	76	1236·84	36·31	39·47	—	—	—	13·15	52·63	815·78	131·57	—	13·15	1236·84
Anurádhapura ...	102	950·98	21·37	9·80	9·80	—	—	9·80	29·41	215·68	411·76	19·60	88·23	950·98
Total ...	3,966	1246·91	25·58	13·11	5·04	4·79	·25	4·03	27·23	396·72	430·51	80·45	68·09	1246·91

TABLE XIII.—Table showing the working of "The Contagious Diseases Ordinance" during 1886, with regard to the Number of Cases coming under Examination.

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
How many women were on the list on January 1, 1886? ...	88	26	69	183
How many women were on the list on December 31, 1886? ...	107	24	87	218
How many deserted during the year?	41	5	36	82
Of these, how many were eventually brought back by the Police?	18	—	30	48
How many were released by order of the Police Magistrate? ...	8	1	4	13
How many of these have been brought back for examination? ...	2	—	—	2
How many new cases came on the list during the year? ...	48	4	28	80
Of these, how many were volunteers?	6	—	28	34

TABLE XIII. A.—Table showing the Number Treated during 1886 at the three stations.

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
Primary Syphilis	164	16	118	298
Secondary Syphilis	—	8	6	14
Gonorrhœa ...	369	71	186	626
Leucorrhœa ...	55	—	—	55
Bubo Gonorrhœal ...	2	—	2	4
Ulcer os uteri ...	53	—	13	66
Inflammation of uterus	—	—	23	23
Gonorrhœal Condyloma	4	—	—	4
Ulcer of vulva ...	32	—	—	32
Eczema of vulva ...	3	—	—	3
Abscess ...	—	—	1	1
Boil	—	—	1	1
Total ...	682	95	350	1,127

TABLE XIII. B.—Table showing the Number of Cases of Venereal Diseases treated in the Military Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, during 1886.

Stations.	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Balanitis.	Total.
Colombo	77	85	3	165
Kandy	53	46	3	102
Galle	20	49	—	69
Total ...	150	180	6	336

TABLE XIV.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Civil Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1886.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average residence in Days.	Average Daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.
					R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
I.—ASYLUMS.														
Lunatic Asylum, Borella	69,162	278	240·98	189·48	20,513 20	120 8	2,783 39	23,416 67	5,195 12	11 88	—	6,555 53	2,020 19	37,199 39
New Lunatic Asylum, Jáwatta ...	103,599	218	475·22	151·47	14,466 62	229 71	1,996 45	16,692 78	2,030 9	5 94	—	4,194 21	856 66	23,779 68
Leper Asylum, Hendala	63,357	218	290·62	173·57	16,273 11	24 52	825 83	17,123 46	1,634 44	14 85	—	2,640 0	704 83	22,117 58
Total ...	—	—	—	—	51,252 93	374 31	5,605 67	57,232 91	8,859 65	32 67	—	13,389 74	3,581 68	83,096 65
II.—De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, Colombo	2,519	156	16·14	6·09	1,044 13	27 48	96 36	1,167 97	406 82	—	—	1,469 2	263 93	3,307 74
III.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.														
Colombo	84,659	7,464	11·34	231·94	15,931 38	820 10	3,522 5	20,273 53	5,261 50	215 20	—	6,185 76	2,138 90	34,074 89
Ratnapura	11,520	503	22·90	31·56	3,027 58	5 9	1 90	3,034 57	692 84	124 0	—	852 0	357 10	5,060 51
Kégalla	7,759	270	28·73	21·25	2,492 71	3 34	13 14	2,509 19	146 84	49 50	—	853 25	143 85	3,702 63
Negombo	12,548	580	21·63	34·37	2,639 89	30 0	86 32	2,756 21	371 7	215 0	—	1,301 95	395 46	5,039 69
Kalutara	1,552	519	2·79	17·29	1,542 68	31 52	124 59	1,698 79	164 61	127 50	—	1,020 0	247 18	3,258 8
Pánaduré	3,808	277	13·74	10·42	1,198 56	15 46	22 49	1,236 51	150 82	136 50	—	858 28	120 47	2,502 58
Kurunégala	31,719	1,222	25·95	86·89	4,945 58	191 28	571 46	5,708 32	474 40	153 0	—	2,082 33	364 98	8,783 3
Puttalam	8,014	483	16·59	21·95	2,052 30	33 49	96 92	2,182 71	218 24	96 25	—	990 0	187 5	3,674 25
Máráwila	6,238	414	15·06	17·09	1,372 60	13 66	18 46	1,404 72	169 58	69 75	—	642 64	85 90	2,372 59
Chilaw	481	51	9·43	1·31	1,110 82	2 37	16 18	129 37	55 5	6 94	—	677 1	32 28	900 65
Galle	16,257	1,161	13·99	44·53	4,270 49	35 39	136 74	4,442 62	845 68	236 27	—	2,681 0	638 38	8,843 95
Mátara	8,581	540	15·89	23·50	2,533 94	9 29	38 2	2,581 25	387 14	60 0	—	1,062 0	160 65	4,251 4
Tangalla	1,814	175	10·36	4·96	832 65	0 88	21 93	855 46	50 71	15 0	—	441 28	75 10	1,437 55
Hambantota	3,318	291	11·40	9·09	1,191 51	6 92	58 64	1,257 7	132 37	64 0	—	763 4	304 39	2,520 87
Batticaloa	5,857	507	11·55	16·04	1,545 75	2 55	14 47	1,562 77	193 38	19 0	—	848 41	62 3	2,685 59
Trincomalee...	3,783	154	24·56	10·36	1,263 52	6 4	26 76	1,296 32	132 82	13 50	—	908 75	202 6	2,553 45
Mullaittívu	15,731	479	32·84	43·09	3,669 61	—	—	3,669 61	88 75	9 46	—	843 84	496 88	5,108 54
Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam	6,751	321	21·03	18·49	1,482 34	—	7 81	1,490 15	115 23	32 30	—	525 0	199 95	2,362 63
Point Pedro...	4,673	335	13·94	12·80	892 16	2 74	31 72	926 62	117 92	6 60	—	636 0	102 54	1,789 68
Kandy	46,115	3,105	14·85	126·34	10,864 55	30 66	778 57	11,673 78	1,041 69	420 32	—	4,522 0	819 82	18,477 61
Katugastota	6,968	190	36·67	25·33	1,370 35	—	—	1,370 35	189 97	—	—	432 44	121 61	2,114 37
Gampola	25,617	1,317	19·45	70·18	5,302 61	11 68	109 28	5,423 57	520 1	141 17	—	1,269 3	241 37	7,595 15
Nuwara Eliya	7,339	504	14·56	20·10	3,258 74	24 17	61 81	3,344 72	274 28	59 0	—	1,548 0	130 84	5,356 84
Mátalé	9,811	891	11·01	26·87	3,107 75	179 32	260 12	3,547 19	547 52	75 35	—	1,200 0	247 63	5,617 69
Badulla	11,546	957	12·06	31·62	4,111 46	25 32	215 35	4,352 13	621 68	33 0	—	1,293 15	315 18	6,615 14
Total ...	—	—	—	—	81,011 53	1,481 27	6,234 73	88,727 53	12,964 10	2,378 61	—	34,437 16	8,191 60	146,699 0
IV.—Nursing Department ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699 28	—	5,873 31	—	1,706 66	8,279 25
V.—Lock Hospital, Kandy ...	1,268	99	12·80	3·47	259 73	—	—	259 73	76 8	—	—	180 0	39 7	554 88
VI.—Lock Hospital, Galle ...	4,717	350	13·47	12·92	958 21	0 38	22 87	981 46	72 53	—	—	192 0	40 35	1,286 34
VII.—House of Observation, Galle ...	632	28	22·57	1·73	134 69	1 18	5 96	141 83	54 96	—	—	418 0	36 27	651 6
VIII.—Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla ...	6,144	421	14·59	16·83	1,709 28	22 61	118 2	1,849 91	175 79	22 50	—	1,543 33	241 93	3,833 46
IX.—Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Colombo	7,144	457	15·63	19·56	3,735 12	51 36	1,052 44	4,838 92	1,225 17	302 34	—	1,355 85	449 38	8,171 66
Grand Total ...	—	—	—	—	140,105 62	1,958 59	13,136 5	155,200 26	24,534 38	2,736 12	5,873 31	52,985 10	14,550 87	255,880 4

TABLE XV.—Cost of Establishment, 1886.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Salaries.			
Fixed	84,007 47		
Provisional	120,216 64		
		204,224 11	
Allowances.			
Allowance to Principal and Lecturers of the Medical College and Demonstrator of Anatomy	9,280 0		
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library	500 0		
For the purchase of appliances to illustrate lectures	350 24		
Pay of head servant, Medical College ...	180 0		
Pay of coolies for the dead-house ...	300 0		
Personal allowance to Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals and Colonial Surgeon Dr. Dias, in lieu of fees for Bills of Health, from August to December, 1886 ...	1,750 0		
		12,360 24	
Contingencies.			
Remuneration to private Medical Practitioners, Vaccinators, &c. ...	5,717 19		
For stitching papers, binding books, repair of office furniture, and other petty expenses	878 52		
Pay of peon, purchase of articles for the Medical College	542 96		
		7,138 67	
			223,723 2
Hospitals and Sanitation.			
Hospitals, &c....	—	272,862 15	
Rent.			
Rent of house occupied by—			
Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores ...	240 0		
Superintendent of Medical Duties, Jaffna...	150 0		
Senior Medical Officer, Badulla, from May to December, 1886	240 0		
Rent of house occupied as—			
Government Dispensary, Balapitimódara	60 0		
Do. Kalpitiya ...	60 0		
Do. Kayts ...	30 0		
Do. Kalmunai, for Dec., 1886...	10 0		
Do. Chávakachchéri	42 0		
Do. Moratuwa, April to Dec., 1886	108 0		
Allowance in lieu of house rent to Medical Officer, Welikada Jail, from September to December, 1886	200 0		
Allowance in lieu of house rent to Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Colombo, from June to December, 1886 ...	490 0		
Rent of Civil Medical Stores ...	1,050 0		
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Kandy...	480 0		
Rent of Temple House	1,100 0		
Rent of Temple Villa, from January to August, 1886	440 0		
		4,700 0	
Transport.			
Horse allowance to Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c.	420 0		
Horse allowance to Inspector of Vaccination	420 0		
Batta to Assistant Colonial Surgeons and travelling Expenses to Medical Officers...	9,217 32		
Travelling expenses to Medical Officers in the Provinces	8,362 59		
		18,419 91	
General.			
Purchase of medicines and instruments in England	37,888 19		
Articles for the Civil Medical Stores ...	1,530 9		
Transport of medicines	138 64		
Cost of medicines in Ceylon ...	293 57		
Cost of Stationery	1,791 18		
		41,641 67	
			337,623 73
Grand Total ...	—	—	561,346 75

TABLE XVI.—Statement showing the Medico-Legal Duties performed by the Medical Officers of the Civil Medical Department during 1886, with the Amount of Fees, &c., received by them.

	Murders & Manslaughters.	Aggravated Assault.	Simple Assault.	Rape.	Concealment of Birth.	Analysis.	Other Medico-Legal Examinations.	Fees.	Travelling Expenses.	Total.
Western Province.								R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
Colombo	31	67	—	6	—	92	28	2,845 50	250 81	3,096 31
Avisáwélla	13	23	10	3	—	—	21	756 0	229 21	985 21
Pánaduré	11	34	—	4	—	—	1	640 50	33 55	674 5
Kalutara	10	18	—	3	—	—	17	724 50	132 81	857 31
Ratnapura	6	7	—	—	—	—	3	262 50	102 70	365 20
Negombo	10	70	16	7	1	—	15	945 0	199 84	1,144 84
Kégalla	3	39	1	2	1	—	9	682 0	112 25	794 25
Rakwána	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	105 0	73 50	178 50
Balaṇgoḍa	4	4	2	—	—	—	14	441 0	134 50	575 50
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	9	32	—	6	—	—	13	861 0	230 22	1,091 22
Puttalam	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	199 50	—	199 50
Chilaw	—	6	3	2	—	—	3	168 0	—	168 0
Maráwila	3	2	—	—	—	—	7	220 50	56 20	276 70
Southern Province.										
Gallé	—	38	—	2	—	—	9	609 0	62 62	671 62
Mátara	3	34	—	2	—	—	7	493 50	66 0	559 50
Hambantoṭa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	42 0	5 62½	47 62½
Taṇgalla	5	20	—	1	—	—	6	451 50	78 75	530 25
Balapiṭimódara ...	3	8	4	1	—	—	6	315 0	34 87½	349 87½
Bentoṭa	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10 50	—	10 50
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	5	4	—	—	—	—	3	210 0	28 37½	238 37½
Trincomalee ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	31 50	—	31 50
Kalmunai	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	157 50	46 50	204 0
Northern Province.										
Mannár	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	52 50	4 50	57 0
Kayts	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	157 50	51 0	208 50
Chávakachchéri ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	84 0	25 50	109 50
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	31 50	24 0	55 50
Mullaittívu ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	21 0
Point Pedro ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	105 0	24 75	129 75
Central Province.										
Kandy	4	32	—	1	2	—	20	871 50	225 12	1,096 62
Gampola	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	126 0	—	126 0
Mátalé	4	15	—	2	—	—	3	325 50	54 0	379 50
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	—	21 0
Dambulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	—	21 0
Dikoya	—	1	—	1	—	—	9	168 0	34 0	202 0
Uḍa Pussęlláwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	94 50	75 0	169 50
Maskeliya	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	136 50	—	136 50
Náwalapiṭiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84 0	13 0	97 0
Teldeniya	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	52 50	61 0	113 50
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	52 50	—	52 50
Kalawęwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	—	42 0
Province of Uva.										
Badulla	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	168 0	93 0	261 0
Haputalé	3	—	—	1	—	—	10	273 0	229 0	502 0
Madulsíma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84 0	75 0	159 0
Total ...	138	480	46	45	4	92	271	14,143 0	2,867 20½	17,010 20½

TABLE XVII.—Return of the Medical Officers borne on the strength of the Civil Medical Department on December 31, 1886.

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Length of Service.	
				R.	c.	Y.	M.
Colonial Surgeons.							
J. T. Morgan, M.B.C.M.	Kandy ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals, and Superintendent of Vaccination for the Central and North-Central Provinces	January, 1883	8,000	0	25	11
W. Dias, M.D.	Galle ...	Do. do. Southern Province	June 1, 1885	8,000	0	24	2
F. Keyt, M.D.	Jaffna ...	Do. do. Northern Province	January, 1885	6,000	0	23	7
J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D.	Colombo ...	Do. do Western and North-Western Provinces	June 1, 1885	6,000	0	23	9
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.							
J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S.	—	On leave to Europe	December, 1878	7,500	0	8	1
W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Colombo ...	Acting Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum	April, 1886	4,750	0	16	1
Medical Superintendent, General Hospital.							
G. W. Fowler, M.D.	—	On leave to Europe (resigned in November)	1886	—		—	
J. D. Macdonald, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Colombo ...	Acting Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Civil Medical Stores, and the De Soysa Lying-in Home	June 1, 1886	4,000	0	3	3
Assistant Colonial Surgeons.							
J. Attygalle, M.D., M.R.C.S.	Kandy ...	In charge of Government Civil and Small-pox Hospitals, Kandy ...	June, 1882	4,000	0	20	6
W. G. Rockwood, M.D.	Colombo ...	Surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo	August, 1885	4,000	0	20	4
F. A. Vandersmagt, M.D.	Badulla ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals, Badulla, inspection of the Civil and Jail Hospitals, and Superintendent of Vaccination, Province of Uva ...	March, 1886	4,000	0	19	0
E. Gratiaen, L.F.P. & S.	Colombo ...	In charge of Convict Hospital, Colombo	July, 1885	4,000	0	18	2
J. Carbery, M.B.C.M.	Mátalé ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1886	4,000	0	19	4
W. E. Misso, L.R.C.P. & S.	Batticaloa ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals, Batticaloa, inspection of the Civil and Jail Hospitals, and Superintendent of Vaccination, Eastern Province ...	March, 1886	4,000	0	18	0
T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Port Surgeon, Colombo	August, 1886	4,000	0	11	3
P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S.	Negombo ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1882	3,500	0	9	4
G. P. Schokman, M.B.C.M.	Galle ...	In charge of Civil Hospital	December, 1886	3,500	0	8	11
H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. & S.	Kurunégala ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	October, 1883	3,500	0	8	10
E. De Livera, M.B.C.M.	Nuwara Eliya ...	Do. do. do. ...	July, 1885	3,500	0	8	8
W. H. Swan, M.B.C.M.	Jaffna ...	In charge of Jail Hospital and Medico-Legal duties	November, 1884	3,500	0	7	11
S. Fernando, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Office Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer	June, 1886	3,000	0	7	7
A. H. Fretz, L.R.C.P. & S.	Kandy ...	In charge of Jail and Medico-Legal duties	April, 1886	3,000	0	6	11
F. Orrloff, M.B.C.M.	Trincomalee ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	November, 1884	3,000	0	5	2
A. H. Toussaint	Galle ...	Port Surgeon, in charge of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary	August, 1879	2,500	0	24	11
E. Waitealingam	Mullaittívu ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	January, 1871	2,250	0	15	11
W. H. Muir	Colombo ...	Superintendent of the Leper Asylum	October, 1879	2,250	0	14	4
J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.P. & S.	Mátara ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	December, 1886	3,000	0	4	1

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.		Annual Salary. R. c.	Length of Service. Y. M.
W. E. Rudd, M.R.C.S.	Kandy ...	In charge of Lock Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary, and Relieving Medical Officer, Central Province	August 1,	1885	3,000 0	2 8
N. Suppayah, L.R.C.P.	Ratnapura ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	October 1,	1885	3,000 0	10 8
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.						
M. Eliyatamby, M.R.C.S.	Colombo ...	In charge of Police, Lock, and Infectious Diseases Hospitals	June,	1886	1,500 0	6 8
H. A. Keegel, L.R.C.P., L.F.P. & S. ...	Kalutara ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	July,	1885	1,500 0	11 7
H. G. Thomasz, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Galle ...	In charge of Jail Hospital, House of Observation, Visiting Surgeon of Lock Hospital, and Judicial Medical Officer	May,	1886	1,500 0	2 3
F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Gampola ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	June 25,	1885	1,500 0	12 7
Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.						
R. C. Aldons, L.C.M.C.	Máráwila ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	July,	1885	1,300 0	13 7
S. Waitialingam, L.C.M.C.	Mannár ...	In charge of Immigrant and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	November,	1876	1,300 0	13 7
E. Modder, L.F.P. & S.	Puttalam ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April,	1886	1,200 0	11 7
S. Hallock, L.F.P. & S.	Chilaw ...	Do. do. ...	August,	1885	1,200 0	10 8
W. Mass, L.C.M.C.	Mahara ...	In charge of Jail and Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June 1,	1886	1,300 0	12 7
W. Jayasinghe, L.C.M.C.	Kurunégala ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	February,	1886	1,200 0	10 8
S. B. Perera, L.C.M.C.	Weligama ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station...	August 14,	1885	1,200 0	9 8
W. E. Leembruggen, L.C.M.C. ...	Báruwala ...	Do. do. ...	November 21,	1885	1,100 0	8 9
P. S. Wijesinghe, L.C.M.C.	Taugalla ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	July 1,	1885	1,100 0	8 9
J. Heyzer, L.C.M.C.	Kégalla ...	Do. do. ...	November,	1885	1,000 0	5 2
J. De Rosairo, L.C.M.C.	Kandy ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	June 1,	1886	1,000 0	5 0
V. T. LaBrooy, L.C.M.C.	Balapitimódara ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and Jail and other Medical duties of the station	February,	1886	1,000 0	5 7
R. C. Seenicutty, L.C.M.C.	V-Viláúkulam ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May,	1885	1,000 0	4 6
V. Muttukumaru, L.C.M.C.	Point-Pedro ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	June,	1885	1,000 0	4 6
A. Chinniah, L.C.M.C.	Batticaloa ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	July,	1886	1,000 0	4 4
O. Bartholomeusz, L.C.M.C.	Hambantota ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	July 1,	1885	1,000 0	5 0
G. J. Woutersz, M.R.C.S.	—	On leave to Europe...			900 0	2 9
W. Wijesekera, L.C.M.C.	Galle ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	July 20,	1885	900 0	1 5
D. P. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Dambulla ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	March,	1886	900 0	1 4
O. Johnson, L.F.P. & S.	Colombo ...	House Surgeon, New Lunatic Asylum	November 16,	1885	900 0	1 2
S. L. Anthonisz, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Colombo ..	Do. General Hospital	July,	1886	900 0	0 9
C. B. Lourensz, L.C.M.C.	Colombo ...	House Physician, do.	May,	1886	900 0	0 8
C. F. Ephraums, L.C.M.C.	Kalmunai ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station ...	July,	1886	900 0	8 9
Medical Practitioners.						
J. H. Town	Chávakachchéri ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station ...	January 8,	1862	600 0	25 0
M. H. Hitchcock	Kayts ...	Health Officer of the Port	December,	1881	240 0	20 8
C. McIntyre	Mihintalé ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	June 1,	1885	900 0	17 0
E. A. Anderson	Colombo ...	Health Officer of the Port	July,	1871	1,000 0	15 6
A. Appavupillai	Anurádhapura ...	In charge of Immigrant & Jail Hospitals & other Medical duties of the station	July 2,	1871	1,200 0	15 5

E. Lovell	Kankésanturai ...	Health Officer of the Port	November,	1871	240	0	15	2
J. Mendis	Colombo ...	In charge of Breakwater and Slave Island Jails	October 1,	1878	720	0	11	3
U. Tambu	Kalpitiya ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station ...	September 8,	1876	600	0	10	4
J. B. Shaw	Vankálai ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital do. do ...	August 1,	1877	1,000	0	10	0
V. Navasivayam	Trincomalee ...	Health Officer of the Port	September 1,	1877	240	0	9	4
G. C. Andriansz	Puliádi-irakam ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	January,	1878	600	0	9	0
E. H. Casinathar	Batticaloa ...	Health Officer of the Port	March 1,	1882	120	0	4	10
L. S. Strong	Point Pedro ...	Do.	April 18,	1885	240	0	1	9
C. Mooniyah	Valluveddítturai ...	Do	February,	1886	240	0	0	11
A. Pereira	Ratnapura ...	Itinerating Medical Officer	May,	1886	720	0	0	8
G. S. Gunesekera	Moratuwa ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station ...	September,	1886	720	0	0	4
ESTATES BRANCH.								
Superintending Medical Officers.								
H. Thornhill, M.B.	Kandy ...	Superintending Medical Officer	January 1,	1883	5,000	0	4	0
C. T. Griffin, M.R.C.S.	Dikoya ...	Do.	January 1.	1883	5,000	0	4	0
J. Craib, M.D....	Badulla ...	Do.	January 7,	1886	5,000	0	1	0
District Medical Officers.								
A. B. Santiago, L.C.M.C.	Haputalé ...	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties	January 1,	1883	1,500	0	10	8
M. Candyah, L.C.M.C.	Kelébokka ...	Do. do.	October,	1886	1,500	0	10	8
H. C. Seneviratna, L.M.S. MADRAS ...	Dikoya ...	Do. do.	August 15,	1884	1,500	0	4	0
C. Heynsberg, L.C.M.C.	Uda Pusselláwa ...	Do. do.	March,	1886	2,000	0	7	6
N. S. Chandrasagram, L.C.M.C. ...	Madulsíma ...	Do. do.	March,	1883	1,500	0	9	8
G. Van Rooyen, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Lindula ...	Do. do.	December,	1883	1,500	0	3	1
A. E. Weinman, L.C.M.C.	Badulla ...	In charge of Medical Aid duties	September,	1886	1,000	0	0	7
C. P. Fonseka, L.C.M.C.	Dimbula ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties	December,	1883	2,000	0	5	6
Medical Assistants.								
M. Kaylasapillai, L.C.M.C.	Rakwána ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties	January,	1883	1,500	0	6	3
J. W. De Hoedt, L.C.M.C.	Maskeliya ...	Do. do	January,	1883	1,500	0	4	7
O. S. Meerwald, L.C.M.C.	Maturata ...	Do. do.	January,	1883	1,500	0	4	5
S. F. G. Danforth, L.C.M.C.	Teldeniya ...	Do. do.	October,	1886	1,500	0	4	6
E. De Kretser, L.C.M.C.	Balapgoda ...	Do. do.	March,	1886	1,500	0	6	3
M. Sinnatamby, L.C.M.C.	Ramboda ...	Do. do.	November 24,	1885	1,500	0	4	0
J. M. Ratnayake, L.C.M.C.	Deltota ...	Do. do.	August 1,	1885	1,500	0	4	4
F. P. Abeyesekere	Náwalapitiya ...	Do. do.	December 17,	1885	1,500	0	4	0
V. Saravánamuttu, L.C.M.C.	Avisáwélla ...	Do. do.	August,	1885	1,200	0	9	7
J. B. Tissera	Monarágala ...	Do. do.	September,	1886	1,000	0	2	5
C. Dias	Karawanella ...	Do. do.	April,	1886	720	0	0	8
G. A. Dias	Morawak Kóralé ...	Do. do.	August,	1886	720	0	0	5
D. Abraham	Elkaduwa ...	Do. do.	September,	1886	720	0	0	4
E. C. Perera	Kandy ...	In charge of Medical Aid duties	November,	1886	720	0	4	0
J. E. Disánáyaka	Mátalé ...	Do.	November,	1886	1,000	0	0	5
M. A. Dharmaratna	Badulla ...	Do.	November,	1886	1,000	0	0	2
F. V Bertus...	Náwalapitiya ...	Do.	October,	1886	600	0	0	3
F. Lutersz	Haputalé ...	Do.	December,	1886	600	0	0	1
A. Perera	Dikoya ...	Do.	January,	1886	720	0	1	0

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, FOR THE YEAR 1886.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

THE expenditure of 1886, which includes under the head of "Advances" a sum of Rs. 3,276·35 spent on Bookbinding, a branch of work started in November, 1885, was Rs. 7,548·36 in excess of that of 1885, as will be seen by the following figures :—

1885. Rs. c.		Heads of Service.		1886. Rs. c.
21,902 28	...	*Fixed Salaries* ...	...	14,770 56
7,306 24	...	*Provisional Salaries* ...	...	5,074 71
		Office Contingencies :		
20,813 5	...	Day- and Piece-work	...	32,255 37
3,122 78	...	Incidental Expenses	...	3,102 68
		Miscellaneous Services :		
51,897 66	...	Stationery ...	...	53,127 77
7,508 34	...	Plant and Material	...	7,372 23
112,550 35	...	Expenditure on Votes	...	115,703 32
1,312 90	...	Advances ...	...	5,708 29
113,863 25	...	Total expenditure ...	...	121,411 61

The expenditure on day- and piece-work has nearly doubled since 1882, when it was Rs. 16,686·52, while "salaries" have decreased from Rs. 30,884·62 to Rs. 19,845·27.

The following table, from which the expenditure on new material is omitted, and which takes into account the value of paper used, as distinguished from that paid for, gives in the usual form the working expenses of the Bookwork and Jobbing Departments for the last two years :—

1885. Bookwork. Rs. c.	1885. Jobwork. Rs. c.	1885. Total. Rs. c.			1886. Bookwork. Rs. c.	1886. Jobwork. Rs. c.	1886. Total. Rs. c.
6,160 68	6,824 65	12,985 33	...	Superintendence	6,875 48	7,276 27	14,151 75
3,346 80	886 10	4,232 90	...	Proof Reading and Revision ...	3,522 98	693 85	4,216 83
7,256 16	243 85	7,500 1	...	Composition, Piece-work ...	8,258 48	294 62	8,553 10
6,688 83	3,348 69	10,037 52	...	Composition, Day-work ...	5,833 49	4,633 55	10,467 4
1,547 50	7,375 80½	8,923 30½	...	Press- and Machine-work ...	2,232 75	5,766 70	7,999 45
721 50	3,756 19	4,477 69	...	Warehouse work ...	580 93	4,531 98	5,112 91
659 85	678 6½	1,337 91½	...	Stereotyping	283 5	960 46	1,243 51
—	1,792 84	1,792 84	...	Ruling	—	1,864 53	1,864 53
240 25	190 0	430 25	...	Binding	—	—	—
996 21	863 7	1,859 28	...	Clerical Staff	1,031 32	1,155 50	2,186 82
1,249 37	1,082 38	2,331 75	...	Casual Expenses	630 25	633 77	1,264 2
414 33	358 96	773 29	...	Leave	572 96	603 69	1,176 65
29,281 48	27,400 60	56,682 8	...	Total, Printing Charges ...	29,821 69	28,414 92	58,236 61
6,283 38	45,866 70	52,150 8	...	Paper	5,729 14	46,229 35	51,958 49
35,564 86	73,267 30	108,832 16	...	Total, Working Expenses ...	35,550 83	74,644 27	110,195 10

It does not however include any allowance for depreciation of material, to cover which 10 per cent. should be added to the Printing Charges.

II.—THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

Though the number of pages of Bookwork printed in 1886 shows a decrease of 922, it will be seen from a comparison of the Printing Charges, and especially of the amounts paid to Compositors, that the work of 1886 was a trifle heavier than that of 1885 :—

Cost.		Pages printed in 1885.		Pages printed in 1886.	Cost.	
Printing charges...	Rs. 29,281 48*	3	Royal	9	Printing charges...	Rs. 29,821·69†
Paper	„ 6,283·38	6,436	Foolscap folio	6,444	Paper	„ 5,729·14
	Rs. 35,564·86	228	Demy 4to.	150		Rs. 35,550·83
		1,906	Royal 8vo	938		
		1,588	Demy 8vo	1,550		
		326	Crown 8vo.	508		
		454	Foolscap 8vo.	420		
		10,941		10,019		

* Composition, Rs. 13,944·99

† Composition, Rs. 14,091·97

The details of the work are given in Table I. annexed, where it will be seen that there was a brisk demand from the Department of Public Instruction for vernacular schoolbooks.

The vernacular edition of the "Gazette" was on my suggestion discontinued as a separate publication after October 15, and from the following week such translations of notices as it has been necessary to publish in the vernacular have been included in the ordinary issue. I estimated that this change would probably effect a saving of Rs. 1,000 a year, and it led me to combine, under one Foreman, the English and Vernacular divisions of the Bookwork Department, which had previously been worked separately.

III.—THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The following figures afford an analysis of the work of the last two years :—

1885.*			1886.
15,439,298	...	Aggregate number of Printed Forms issued ...	12,275,975
275,078	...	Railway Tickets printed	132,959
896,199	...	Stamps surcharged and overprinted ...	117,368
Rs. c.			Rs. c.
27,400 60	...	Printing charges	28,414 92
41,090 54	...	Value of paper in Forms issued	34,971 11
68,491 14			63,386 3

It will be seen that though the number of forms issued in 1886 was over three million less than in 1885, their cost was, proportionately, much higher. The explanation is, of course, that a smaller demand for cheap forms was largely counteracted by an increased demand for the more expensive kinds. As an example of this, the figures for the Postal-Telegraph Department may be instanced. In 1885 this Department was supplied with 3,401,545 valued at Rs. 10,422·42, while the cost of the 1,750,641 supplied in 1886 was Rs. 9,368·21.

So far as the decrease in the aggregate number of forms issued is concerned, upwards of 900,000 are accounted for by the smaller demands from Judicial Officers, who, it is clear from the following figures, greatly over-estimated their requirements preparatory to the introduction of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes on 1st January, 1885, and in 1886 worked on the balances of previous years' supplies; their figures for the three past years are :—

1884	...	2,582,265
1885	...	1,008,739
1886	...	107,674

In Table II. annexed details of number and cost are given for every Department from 1883 to 1886, 1883 being the first year in which the cost was accurately computed according to the various sizes of the forms and the qualities of paper used.

Excluding the figures for the Courts, which for 1884 and 1886 are, as shown above, abnormal, the figures afford, it is believed, an index to the expansion or otherwise of the work of Departments. As instances where business is on the increase, judging by the demand for printed forms, the Secretariat, Public Works, Customs, Postal-Telegraph, Public Instruction, Police, and Medical Departments may be cited; while as prominent examples of the reverse, the cases of the Fiscals, whose combined printing bills have fallen from Rs. 7,738·38 in 1883 and Rs. 8,101·24 in 1884 to Rs. 2,007·41 in 1886, may be mentioned.

The demands of the Railway Department have increased, but as it was only decided towards the end of 1886 that all its printing requirements should be met locally, instead of large supplies being obtained from England, the figures against this Department do not exhibit the cost of the whole of its printing.

The following figures show the work done in line-ruling, perforating, and paging or numbering :—

1885.	*Line-ruling.*	1886.
4,769,497	Number of rulings	4,359,767
Rs. 1,792·84	Cost	Rs. 1,864·53
37·59 cents	Average cost per 1,000 rulings	42·76 cents
	[The mean rate for the years 1882 to 1884 was 39 78c.]	
	Perforating.	
1,228,239	Number of sheets perforated	1,719,942
	[Paid for by piece-work at the rate of 4c. per 1,000 sheets.]	
	Paging or Numbering.	
400,724	Number of impressions	956,354

* An unfortunate error, caused by the transposition of figures, which crept into the similar statement given in last year's report, and made it appear that (in round numbers) the 12 millions of forms issued in 1884 cost Rs. 10,000 more than the 15½ millions of 1885, is here corrected.

Railway Passenger Tickets.—Only 132,959 of these tickets were demanded by the Railway authorities during the year: these can only have been a very small portion of the year's requirements. In my report for 1884 I mentioned that I knew of no reason why the whole of the passenger tickets should not be printed here, instead of the bulk being obtained from England. At present the two ticket machines are standing idle for eleven months out of the twelve, while, if the tickets were called for in large numbers, they might be supplied at a saving on the cost of those imported.

IV.—STEREOTYPING.

The expenditure on this branch of work in 1866 was Rs. 1,243·51, against Rs. 1,337·91 in the previous year:—

1885. Rs.	c.		1886. Rs.	c.	1885. Rs.	c.		1886. Rs.	c.
520	28	Labour	644	1	659	85	On Bookwork	283	5
817	63	Material	599	50	678	6	On Jobwork	960	46
1,337	91		1,243	51					

The number of stereotypes taken was 3,554, the metal used weighing 7,034 lb., and the cost of the plates averaging under 18 cents per pound. They comprised 870 pages of Bookwork, against 1,542 in 1885, and 2,684 of Jobwork, against 1,456 in 1885. The latter are catalogued, and the papier-maché matrices, if uninjured after the casts have been taken, are preserved for future use.

V.—BOOKBINDING.

In March I was authorised to continue the bookbinding experiment which had been initiated towards the close of 1885. The expenditure was met by advances from the Treasury, which were repaid as recoveries were made from Departments.

The work was placed in the immediate charge of the Ruling Foreman, who is an expert binder, the number of hands engaged varying from 13 to 29. Most of the plant was hired. The work executed was at first charged to Departments at the rates each had previously paid, but a schedule of rates was subsequently drawn up, in which the Departmental rates were in most cases considerably reduced.

The expenditure from November, 1885, to December, 1886, inclusive, amounted to Rs. 3,451·61: Rs. 2,104·91 for labour, Rs. 1,216·70 for materials, Rs. 130 for hire of plant. The recoveries reached Rs. 3,612·49. The balance, Rs. 160·88, has been this year credited to revenue. The profit would have been greater had the bulk of the materials been imported direct—as they will be in future—instead of recourse having to be made to the local and Indian markets. Considering the highest amount that was at any time outstanding to the Treasurer, Rs. 450, as *capital*, the apparently small profit was equivalent to a dividend of over 35 per cent. Though not dissatisfied, on the whole, with the result of the thirteen months' work, I anticipate much better results during the current year. But, apart from any direct profit on working expenses, so long as the amount expended on binding printed forms is kept within the previous average yearly expenditure—between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000—it is obvious that forms which are to be bound before being used are more liable to deterioration if despatched in loose sheets than when bound before they leave this Office, and that consequently the existence of a Bindery is an advantage.

The outturn of work (the binding being as plain and cheap as possible consistent with being serviceable) was as follows:—

	No. of Volumes, &c.
Full bound (native tanned leather)	1,120
Half bound (leather and marble paper)	2,531
In stiff cover (marble paper and cloth back)	451
Schoolbooks, pamphlets, reports, &c., stitched in paper covers ...	16,122
Documents stitched without covers	4,712
Total ...	24,936

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The expenditure on Plant and Material was Rs. 8,299·68, distributed over the following departmental heads of account:—

	Rs.	c.
Standing Plant and Machinery	920	67
Type	5,921	58
Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture	953	33
Under Casual Expenses (repairs to Machinery, &c.)	504	10

The first item did not include any addition to machinery: it was principally for tools which were in request, and included a sum of Rs. 166·66 for a rack for storing surplus type, made at the Government Factory to a special design, which deserves notice. The rack is 15 ft. 6 in. wide, 7 ft. 3 in. high, 1 ft. 3 in. in depth, and is fitted with 210 sliding shelves, on which 1,746 strawboard boxes, each to hold a different kind of type, are fixed. The contents of each shelf are labelled, and any particular box which is required can be found at a glance. This rack supersedes the large unwieldy fount cases, which, with their contents, were of great weight, and have always been looked upon in printing offices as sources of much inconvenience.

The additions to type were about equally divided between the Bookwork and Jobbing Departments, and were the first attempts which were possible towards replenishing worn-out stocks, which have for years past been the subject of complaint, and which will require for some time to come a considerable share of the annual vote for plant and material before they are able to cope adequately with the work demanded. The supply for the Jobbing Department comprised a series of old-style founts and jobbing letter, which has enabled that department to send out creditable work.

Under the third head, Rs. 550·81 were for the wages of lead-casters, who turned out 4,039 lb. of leads or space lines, clumps, and metal furniture (a quantity of worn-out material being melted down for the purpose), which to have imported would have cost more than double the amount.

Of the cost of repairs, Rs. 287·31 were for repairs to steam engine, on which Rs. 545 had been expended in 1885.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The recoveries with which this Office should be credited for 1886 were Rs. 3,009·28 in excess of similar recoveries for the previous year. I refrain from taking credit as previously for sums recovered by the Public Instruction Office for books printed here, as the actual cost of such work is now paid for by that Department.

1885. Rs.	c.			1886. Rs.	c.
1,020	59½	...	Subscriptions to and sales of "Gazette" ...	711	74
704	23	...	Unofficial advertisements in "Gazette" ...	624	82
469	46½	...	Subscription to and sales of "Supreme Court Circular"	486	13
272	63	...	Printing for Road Committees, Local Boards, account forms for stamp vendors, &c. ...	4,563	26
195	25	...	Sales of Ordinances, Customs returns, &c. ...	64	0
6	5	...	Sales of unserviceable articles, &c. ...	75	32
2,668	22			6,525	27
2,899	97	...	Recoverable by Government Agents for Fiscals' advertisements in "Gazette" ...	2,350	16
1,255	96	...	Realised by sales at Record Office ...	958	0
6,824	15			9,833	43

There is a decrease of Rs. 938·07 in the amounts credited to "Gazette" in 1886 (items 1, 2, and 7), over half of which is due to the falling off in Fiscals' sale advertisements, the recoveries on account of which have declined each year since 1882, when they stood at Rs. 5,017·24. The increase in the fourth item is due to the work for Road Committees having been executed for payment, instead of having been as formerly supplied free.

The circulation of the "Gazette" and the "Supreme Court Circular" were as follows at the close of 1885 and 1886 respectively :—

December, 1885. Officials.	Subscribers.		December, 1886. Official.	Subscribers.
346	87	"Gazette"	292	86
183	47	"Supreme Court Circular" ...	162	37

The official lists were abridged in June.

VIII.—BUILDINGS.

The only remark I have to make under this head is that the Lift constructed by the Factory Engineer, and erected by him late in December, 1885 (allusion to which was omitted in my last report), has proved of great utility. Such an appliance for the carriage of formes of type and printed work is practically indispensable where the Machine Room is on a lower floor than the chief Composing Room and the Warehouse.

IX.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The number of persons in the employ of the office on 31st December, 1886, was 194, an increase of 18 on the previous year: viz., Government Printer 1, Assistants (Superintendents of Branches) 2, Readers and Revisers 5, Reading boys 4, Foremen 5, Clerks 6, Compositors 63, Machine-minders and Pressmen 15, Machine and Press boys 17, Warehousemen and boys 16, Line-rulers 15, Stereotypers 2, Lead-casters 2, Engraver, Joiner, Roller-maker, Engine attendant, Fireman, Door-keeper, Cooly, and Liftman 8, and Office boys 6.

Mr. Coleman (in the Jobbing and Machine Departments) and Mr. Cottle (in the Bookwork Department) worked energetically during the year, bringing their experience to bear in many directions with the effect of simplifying work and securing speed and economy in its execution, and I have no hesitation in asserting that their departments will bear comparison, as regards management and efficiency, with those of any similar establishments elsewhere. The Head Reader (Mr. James Fonseka), the Foremen of the Bookwork Department (Mr. S. Silva), Jobbing Department (Mr. C. Fernando, a compositor promoted to the post during the year), and Machine and Press Department (Mr. E. Fernando), I may single out as very hard-working and reliable officers.

Sick Fund.—In January a fund for the relief of contributors during sickness and for affording aid by means of loans in exceptional cases, was established. All men paid by the piece or at daily rates, and whose earnings average, or wages are fixed upon a scale of, Rs. 5 a month and upwards, contribute, the monthly contributions being of four classes: for those earning Rs. 30 and upwards, Re. 1; between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30, 75 cents; between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20, 50 cents; between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, 25 cents. The rates of sick pay, granted when illness of three days and upwards has been satisfactorily established, are respectively Rs. 15, 10, 5, and 2·50 per month, for a period not exceeding 50 working days, and half rates for a further period of 25 working days, within any twelve months. Provision is also made for gratuities to be paid on the death of a contributor to his widow or family—ranging, according to the deceased's class, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 25—such gratuities being recouped by special calls. In order to admit of a bonus being declared before Christmas, the year's accounts are made up as soon as all transactions for October have been closed.

The contributions for the ten months amounted to Rs. 672·75; sick pay was granted to the extent of Rs. 255·85; and 75 per cent. of the amount standing to each contributor's credit on October 31 was returned by way of bonus. This fund has supplied an undoubted want, and is appreciated by those for whose benefit it was started.

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

I.—BOOKWORK.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Pages printed in the Bookwork Department of the Government Printing Office during 1886, and the Cost incurred, giving separately (1) Printing Charges (including proportion of Superintendence and other General charges) and (2) Value of Paper used.

☞ * = *Brought forward from 1885.* † = *Unfinished.* ‡ = *Printed from Stereotype plates.*
§ *Printed for those concerned on payment of actual expenses incurred.*

Name of Work and Size of Page.	No. of Pages.	No. of Copies printed.	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.		Value of Paper.		Total Cost.	
			Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Royal.								
Sheet Almanac, 1887	1	3,500	164	32	94	79	219	14
Railway Time and Fare Tables	8	2,750	275	91	106	73	296	97
	9	—	440	23	201	52	516	11
Foolscap Folio.								
Blue Book, 1885	634	110	2,424	49	283	70	2,708	19
Administration Reports, 1885	578	240	4,254	95	580	32	4,835	27
Sessional Papers, 1885*	90	225	384	11	102	34	486	45
Do. 1886†	296	225	1,509	79	287	29	1,797	8
Supply Schedules, 1886†	128	100	108	67	41	67	150	34
Supplementary Supply Schedules, 1886 ..	16	50	114	9	7	68	121	77
Supply Schedules, 1887†	110	100	675	70	31	93	707	63
Post Office Daily List	930	264	994	5	348	57	1,342	62
Papers relating to Arrack	86	50	312	17	8	85	321	2
Papers relating to Temple Lands and Buddhist Temporalities (reprint)	44	100	150	1	13	81	163	82
Report on "Green Scale" or "Bug" on Coffee† ...	6	200	15	50	—		15	50
Pension Scheme for Railway Officials ...	14	—	69	22	—		69	22
Papers *re* Darjeeling Himalayan railway service ...	20	35	67	14	2	45	69	59
Miscellaneous	20	75	106	61	2	10	108	71
Government Gazette (English) with Supplements ...	2,830	380	7,416	56	1,930	13	9,346	69
Do. (Vernacular) do. ...	642	114	1,893	67	127	74	2,021	41
	6,444	—	20,496	73	3,768	58	24,265	31
Demy Quarto.								
Supreme Court Circular { Vol. VII. } ...	104	400	436	35	50	4	486	39
Supreme Court Circular { Vol. VIII.† } ...	24	400	156	86	14	20	171	6
Widow's and Orphan's Pension Fund Tables and Explanatory Notes	22	250	24	99	15	79	40	78
	150	—	618	20	80	3	698	23
Royal Octavo.								
Bills in Council	142	—	656	80	86	45	743	25
Legislative Enactments, Vol. IV., Pt. I., 1885–86 ...	[78]	500	179	1	48	72	227	73
Criminal Procedure Code (Sinhalese)* ...	48	1,500	169	80	197	8	366	88
Do. do. (Tamil)* ...	222	1,500	542	25	169	26	711	51
Translations of Ordinances	52	—	252	76	19	95	272	71
Departmental Code of Public Instruction (English) ...	26	100	81	68	5	46	87	14
Do. do. (Sinhalese)	26	500	69	47	12	63	82	10
Do. do. (Tamil) ...	28	100	63	11	3	20	66	31
Governors' Addresses, Vol. III. *† ..	24	100	43	59	2	62	46	21
Extracts from Code for Aided Schools for 1887 (Sin.) .	22	150	10	41	3	0	13	41
Do. do. (Tamil)	24	100	4	59	2	23	6	82
Various Departmental Regulations	26	200	59	60	5	26	64	86
Colonial Store Price Lists	38	600	90	99	48	61	139	60
Confidential§	260	12	282	22	1	81	284	3
	938	—	2,506	28	606	28	3,112	56
Demy Octavo.								
Ceylon Civil List, 1886	234	130	502	85	24	15	527	0
Do. 1887†	98	—	463	51	—		463	51
Postal Guide for 1886	72	500	463	29	52	18	515	47
Ceylon Telegraph Guide, 1886§	54	200	129	91	9	20	139	11
—— Quarterly Tariffs for Foreign Messages ...	48	150	75	44	6	48	81	92
Dharma Pradipiká (Advanced Reading Book)*§ ...	216	1,000	373	17	74	27	447	44
Ummaga Játaka (3rd edition)§	222	1,000	504	64	167	76	672	40
Sinhalese Eighth Standard Reading Book§ ...	8	500	16	29	1	0	17	29
Journal of Ceylon Branch of Royal Asiatic Society: Vol. II., No. 4, 1884 (Reprint)§	16	150	49	37	1	80	51	17
Do. do. Vol. VIII., No. 28, 1884*§ ...	24	300	72	91	22	76	95	67
Do. do. Vol. VIII., No. 29, 1884§ ...	198	300	581	14	55	6	636	20
Do. do. Vol. IX., No. 32, 1886†§ ...	40	300	76	14	6	35	82	49
Do. do. Vol. X., No. 34, 1886†§ ...	60	300	171	28	3	66	174	94
Proceedings of ditto, 1885§	114	300	313	37	35	35	348	72

I.—BOOKWORK—*continued.*

NAME OF WORK AND SIZE OF PAGE.	No. of Pages.	No. of Copies printed.	Printing charges inclusive of Superintendence.		Value of Paper.		Total Cost.	
			Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Reports on Museum Collections†	20	100	40	11	2	31	42	42
Various Departmental Regulations	58	300	120	3	16	50	136	53
Guide to Colombo†§	16	1,000	35	83	—		35	83
Report of Public Service Provident Association§ ..	8	300	8	10	1	76	9	86
Regulations of Synod and Ordinance 6 of 1885 (Tamil)§	44	250	48	50	3	54	52	4
Crown Octavo.	1,550	—	4,045	88	484	13	4,530	1
Report of Galle Friend-in-Need Society, 1885 ...	10	150	13	33	1	9	14	42
District Classification of Schools for 1886† ...	32	150	152	19	4	70	156	89
Do. do. 1887 ...	66	150	175	6	8	16	183	22
Railway Working Time Tables	76	500	185	41	21	32	206	73
Siṇhalese Physical Geography†§	176	600	352	66	62	88	415	54
Sukhopadésaya (Siṇhalese), 3rd and 4th Editions§ ...	74	6,000	247	16	295	86	543	2
Foolscap Octavo.	508	—	1,125	81	394	1	1,519	82
Botany Primer, 2nd Edition†§	100	500	147	44	—		147	44
Primer of Agriculture (Siṇhalese) 3rd Edition‡§ ...	126	3,000	222	32	176	82	399	14
Do. (Tamil) 2nd Edition‡§ ...	142	1,500	160	60	10	55	171	15
Police Pocket Manual, 4th Edition ...	52	225	58	20	7	22	65	42
	420	—	588	56	194	59	783	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,019	—	29,821	69	5,729	14	35,425	19

II.—JOBWORK.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments, and the Cost with which each should be debited, for the years 1883–1886.

No. of Forms Supplied.				Departments.	Cost.			
1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
					R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
39,500	87,300	94,419	133,748	Secretariat	463 84	1,252 96	1,264 62	1,913 93
39,548	3,158	17,431	40,673	——Record Office ...	72 40	20 64	245 55	114 41
43,553	40,724	40,236	39,013	Treasury	177 87	267 15	251 92	253 58
32,917	35,002	39,717	35,568	Audit Office ...	501 42	504 40	644 17	527 73
				Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Councils and Tribunals):				
932,546	742,513	783,341	539,931	Western Province ..	4,370 14	3,793 32	4,320 56	3,508 10
357,249	129,323	115,510	197,058	North-Western „ ...	1,832 10	1,118 85	750 3	2,141 26
438,404	289,167	361,577	181,308	Southern „ ...	2,756 18	2,309 79	2,056 80	1,447 52
290,703	132,312	152,153	88,638	Eastern „ ...	1,864 80	1,040 50	1,282 71	937 42
184,729	199,047	259,119	196,719	Northern „ .	1,528 34	1,206 88	1,714 2	1,441 94
73,770	84,697	126,632	65,719	North-Central „ ...	559 34	373 87	757 85	609 67
621,506	484,745	495,239	527,649	Central „ ...	3,635 82	4,551 31	3,435 78	3,875 44
—	—	—	91,647	Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	953 4
				Road Committees:				
379,860	350,128	794,216	763,587	Western Province ...	1,072 16	1,127 35	2,148 95	2,296 65
124,010	103,517	250,710	200,511	North-Western „ ...	429 82	306 43	516 36	658 58
175,302	105,662	259,436	217,475	Southern „ ...	484 94	229 97	574 20	613 8
39,362	51,796	63,758	53,028	Eastern „ ...	121 70	105 98	132 2	127 8
158,255	137,642	176,645	114,690	Northern „ ...	408 10	405 28	410 47	226 42
66,960	49,946	67,711	41,060	North-Central „ ...	164 99	129 14	125 21	111 68
273,593	325,732	500,823	166,032	Central „ .	845 85	1,072 4	1,469 70	583 62
—	—	—	60,127	Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	127 16
179,436	131,127	347,016	312,605	Public Works ...	1,079 42	1,098 49	2,481 42	4,563 96
60,801	14,411	20,757	40,917	Survey	607 10	110 39	290 68	385 11
404,041	241,151	285,411	405,789	Customs	1,144 83	721 42	933 36	1,096 25
				Masters Attendant:				
31,538	28,856	15,800	46,577	Colombo ...	181 15	183 26	120 38	355 11
1,527	419	451	1,415	Trincomalee ..	10 31	2 54	3 56	14 53
3,107	425	1,704	2,701	Galle	21 19	2 4	5 97	23 4
300	—	—	422	Jaffna	1 63	—	—	2 94
2,073,719	1,365,792	3,401,545	1,750,641	Postal and Telegraph ...	8,494 75	7,031 13	10,422 42	9,368 21
164,860	96,610	132,286	152,985	Public Instruction ...	1,365 23	829 95	1,448 72	1,804 30
				Registration:				
117,020	83,288	318,752	177,120	Lands	1,290 60	1,578 68	4,388 57	1,921 39
283,037	154,730	323,457	119,765	Marriages, Births, and Deaths	1,754 15	1,491 13	2,009 85	764 46
793,595	838,430	2,192,240	2,826,774	Railway	2,099 9	1,053 95	2,675 67	4,062 35
14,067	7,012	5,262	24	Railway Extension ...	128 99	43 26	36 8	0 43
				Fiscals:				
498,683	779,609	115,157	121,209	Western Province ...	2,823 13	4,506 91	650 28	831 70
92,482	25,114	42,995	15,854	North-Western „ ..	593 35	144 29	237 70	123 43
221,674	225,365	275,805	71,843	Southern „ ..	1,339 5	1,155 15	1,688 27	459 77
88,893	108,158	55,793	14,384	Eastern „ ..	572 18	689 27	350 54	82 27
145,914	159,479	166,066	26,174	Northern „ ...	976 78	935 16	1,015 82	139 69
9,535	4,270	3,474	3,973	North-Central „ ...	57 5	42 53	20 53	30 95
259,315	108,655	189,665	39,970	Central „ ...	1,376 84	627 93	979 15	146 40
—	—	—	23,867	Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	193 20
208,254	105,252	123,212	258,649	Police ...	1,479 92	769 52	880 54	2,465 82
213,487	184,574	194,117	93,235	Prisons ..	1,874 25	1,638 61	2,095 30	979 58
38,043	37,393	24,830	40,389	Colonial Store ..	263 40	294 83	98 19	674 42
614,242	743,406	795,656	1,007,343	Medical	3,199 73	3,184 96	4,239 66	5,974 37
4,922	5,980	2,491	7,502	Botanic Gardens ...	36 77	26 5	19 17	33 99
1,214	2,620	2,160	4,852	Museum ...	4 57	12 33	6 66	29 92
1,387	625	1,599	1,489	Ecclesiastical ..	8 73	3 18	11 82	10 26
1,357	3,508	2,762	3,159	Loan Board ..	31 51	95 71	62 88	69 99
11,485	5,100	3,527	4,291	Savings Bank ..	19 94	14 70	53 17	3 71
13,792	1,662	3,260	1,227	Colombo Harbour Works ..	37 48	9 61	14 77	6 68
6,478	3,867	39,400	8,729	Colombo Waterworks ..	52 31	21 49	—	64 14
33,784	8,458	1,195	22,700	Grain Commissioners ...	552 62	100 52	30 50	527 34
1,750	3,587	2,725	3,990	Ceylon Volunteers ...	8 35	17 72	18 59	36 61
55,935	27,459	119,127	47,904	Municipalities and Local Boards	144 99	115 73	344 76	204 62
—	—	—	5,283	Widows' Pension Fund ...	—	—	—	99 70
7,857	8,285	29,763	7,536	Miscellaneous ...	102 20	61 85	219 63	51 62
11,972	5,085	12,078	1,455	Supreme Court ...	122 33	35 19	105 17	16 6
13,494	11,089	10,263	5,958	Attorney-General's Department	104 23	62 10	101 17	59 4
11,004,764	8,583,462	13,890,474	11,634,861	Carried over ...	55,249 96	48,527 44	60,161 87	60,145 67

No. of Forms Supplied.				Department.	Cost.			
1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
					R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
11,004,764	8,883,462	13,890,474	11,634,861	Brought forward ...	55,249 96	48,527 44	60,161 87	60,145 67
				District Courts:				
20,321	37,389	41,631	224	Anurádhapura ...	79 91	132 7	149 56	3 37
52,671	41,211	34,311	1,058	Colombo ...	241 84	221 86	130 28	6 86
36,254	35,800	14,838	728	Galle ...	107 27	104 38	50 52	4 70
11,717	26,983	16,842	326	Jaffna ...	38 41	81 49	56 84	5 28
19,171	24,097	8,950	995	Kalutara ...	57 85	88 70	57 50	8 65
2,425	5,214	734	415	Kandy ...	15 34	22 5	3 86	4 93
6,979	30,714	10,619	412	Kurunégala ...	28 97	96 2	49 65	2 53
24,768	17,954	13,415	548	Mátara ...	96 58	71 57	54 87	20 43
				District and Minor Courts:				
13,831	38,471	51,406	1,435	Badulla ...	39 94	124 83	219 49	5 81
31,963	88,174	29,118	1,695	Batticaloa ...	82 47	274 75	122 53	7 65
52,081	86,066	34,758	14,121	Chilaw ...	184 97	286 5	124 35	87 42
21,590	64,753	17,196	300	Kégalla ...	70 54	179 21	70 72	4 57
14,479	24,304	4,147	554	Mannár ...	65 72	87 19	17 33	3 97
5,440	20,264	5,147	90	Mullaittívu ..	20 5	47 42	26 46	2 58
37,518	68,978	43,095	3,439	Negombo ...	101 27	203 85	155 97	14 25
33,868	79,633	22,223	2,002	Ratnapura ...	115 60	239 37	78 76	20 40
30,062	52,981	25,296	306	Tangalla ...	96 93	159 21	82 99	4 37
35,636	19,353	52,992	113	Trincomalee ...	109 71	55 28	176 83	1 47
8,793	9,319	11,603	42	Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	33 93	32 99	53 60	0 83
				Minor Courts:				
45,995	92,081	1,060	—	Anurádhapura ...	128 58	267 83	3 68	—
9,492	45,277	9,644	—	Avisáwélla ...	31 48	140 88	40 85	—
37,507	15,876	8,222	—	Balangoda ..	112 56	50 36	21 93	—
11,454	40,143	25,012	4,710	Balapitimódara ...	70 17	115 54	114 59	13 81
38,445	45,347	17,550	30	Chávakachchéri ...	101 59	115 37	56 17	0 63
76,026	114,093	27,898	2,565	Colombo Court of Requests	230 32	368 25	111 11	11 74
94,478	95,635	29,085	8,740	Colombo Police Court ...	271 42	248 24	104 83	32 8
26,958	32,328	—	—	Dikoya ..	99 9	99 52	—	—
11,581	7,525	—	—	Dimbula ...	41 28	28 15	—	—
30,064	157,116	72,033	5,491	Galle ...	109 57	450 65	254 69	25 4
49,847	53,777	28,666	125	Galagedara ...	125 4	155 40	101 20	2 85
15,513	59,078	17,140	500	Gampola ...	51 94	168 5	76 13	3 0
11,324	10,806	2,933	168	Hambantota ...	36 79	37 33	17 22	3 19
31,485	99,034	40,259	21,472	Jaffna ..	107 72	329 26	150 52	62 73
10,112	28,512	15,017	686	Haldummulla ...	41 14	96 19	61 11	6 27
—	5,899	12,033	1,910	Hatton ..	—	16 14	49 47	12 33
—	10,075	497	—	Kalmunai ...	—	28 73	5 88	—
11,015	17,215	2,804	989	Kalpitiya ...	36 28	54 79	16 72	5 99
42,078	92,555	45,898	2,122	Kalutara ...	129 49	243 28	181 41	13 94
42,249	144,619	27,209	5,566	Kandy ..	106 19	469 2	122 86	16 99
44,398	72,456	11,745	255	Kayts ...	105 61	188 27	44 18	1 18
92,383	82,979	29,113	5,097	Kurunégala ...	218 90	215 35	91 69	16 58
17,445	106,697	15,262	—	Mallákam ...	47 0	295 71	77 66	—
49,172	55,336	20,212	3,150	Mátara ...	169 51	184 54	82 66	16 49
7,510	49,751	24,827	—	Mátalé ...	29 76	181 17	82 57	—
7,234	14,807	497	—	Maturata ...	20 93	46 19	5 88	—
65,188	10,320	7,395	252	Nuwara Eliya ...	193 99	31 22	34 4	3 95
24,479	36,546	865	—	Náwalapitiya ...	77 89	106 80	7 46	—
27,781	58,917	24,940	4,543	Pánaduré ...	79 36	182 47	91 53	24 47
20,899	17,128	16,598	4	Panwila ...	73 93	54 89	70 78	0 12
15,675	32 602	8,158	470	Pasyála ..	54 14	97 23	29 96	6 83
18,701	35,380	12,961	8,976	Point Pedro ..	47 62	101 57	55 19	32 3
27,005	18,528	973	—	Pusselláwa ...	92 87	52 33	7 72	—
6,595	18,613	10,700	386	Puttalam ...	24 15	57 22	40 98	6 64
1,287	28,093	2,073	—	U'rugala ...	6 97	87 10	16 30	—
6,627	5,468	1,119	564	Unofficial Police Magistrates and Coroners ...	17 73	15 71	3 26	2 3
				Village Councils and Tribunals:				
262,268	104,300	134,400	111,775	Western Province ...	770 5	322 60	856 26	522 54
—	119,895	144,230	149,190	North Western " ...	—	726 81	1,085 30	803 12
86,118	163,897	107,950	78,150	Southern " ...	247 9	566 82	1,174 27	392 33
90,625	47,175	104,725	81,700	Eastern " ...	322 88	293 53	477 33	246 57
3,007	450	2,450	2,325	Northern " ...	8 71	8 79	6 26	5 36
2,650	7,100	8,300	40,500	North-Central " ...	14 19	19 17	114 53	200 66
34,203	31,443	38,050	67,100	Central " ...	235 41	190 30	230 97	354 34
—	—	—	2,800	Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	19 21
12,971,204	11,939,987	15,439,298	12,275,975	Totals ...	61,527 60	58,484 50	68,021 13	63,220 78*

* In addition, 117,368 stamps, 27,250 postage envelopes, and 639 post cards were overprinted at a cost of Rs. 65·50; and 132,959 railway passenger tickets were printed at a cost of Rs. 39·75.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF CEYLON FROM 1821 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS O

Year	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Military.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Schools.		Estimated Number of Acres under Cultivation. Acres.	Land Sales.		Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
							Schools.	Number of Scholars.		Extent. Acres.	Amount realised, including Fees. £		
1821		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459,699	481,354
1822		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473,669	458,346
1823		751,210	5,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		355,496	476,242
1824		753,159	4,241	5,333	2,645	...	...	...	..	...	...	387,259	441,592
1825		754,394	5,476	5,285	2,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	355,320	495,529
1826		752,903	3,985	4,549	3,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	278,350	394,229
1827		889,584	4,010	4,560	3,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,735	411,648
1828		934,260	...	18,739	5,183	10,283	...	...	243,309	1,555	...	305,712	339,516
1829		941,739	...	18,062	5,163	12,018	...	...	311,301	1,160	...	389,534	344,757
1830		962,155	...	19,408	5,529	14,840	...	..	416,982	1,279	...	403,475	347,029
1831		959,917	...	20,993	4,754	17,998	...	...	381,059	6,154	...	420,170	346,565
1832		1,009,008	...	18,705	8,114	17,025	...	...	394,829	2,784	...	369,437	338,100
1833		1,126,808	...	21,654	8,899	22,380	...	...	456,206			437,555	331,764
1834		1,167,700	...	21,930	7,527	15,424	1,105	13,891	1,462,163			377,952	334,835
1835		1,241,825	6,227	30,200	10,284	17,486	1,159	14,551	1,637,944			371,995	323,277
1836		1,240,653	5,630	30,186	10,276	17,439	1,209	16,529	1,676,116			406,787	352,986
1837		1,256,019	5,577	24,319	9,356	15,051	1,204	16,329	1,656,271			371,994	390,706
1838		1,283,479	5,705	25,070	8,013	15,875	964	13,582	1,621,007	267,373	142,758	339,437	359,074
1839		1,368,838	5,763	23,280	9,814	14,238	1,048	16,553	700,029			372,013	383,592
1840		1,400,280	4,793	24,700	8,927	22,480	495	16,489	588,460			331,200	355,298
1841		1,365,779	4,651	25,572	8,767	23,377	529	21,631	809,984			344,465	361,326
1842		1,364,539	4,743	24,736	8,515	15,784	661	20,703	760,821			322,369	327,103
1843		1,442,062	4,654	40,666	17,793	27,396	...	...	...			383,118	325,155
1844		Figures of 1843 are repeated					715	...	...	7,703	18,270	444,318	374,876
1845							1,098	21,086	780,479	19,450	31,480	454,146	448,232
1846							1,070	20,729	1,194,726	3,590	12,103	416,404	498,205
1847		1,555,833	4,190	38,861	14,534	25,689	1,245	24,688	839,438	4,508	6,496	440,619	518,987
1848		1,478,535	4,280	37,281	15,116	21,542	1,391	21,316	673,498	2,761	4,672	414,765	431,325
1849		1,524,174	4,383	34,977	12,893	25,618	1,398	18,844	695,583	786	2,265	409,306	418,424
1850		1,588,273	4,626	33,834	14,594	22,178	1,160	17,999	722,323	2,962	2,603	415,667	390,425
1851		1,643,458	4,642	39,119	12,603	24,269	1,414	22,961	805,641	939	1,695	429,701	409,124
1852		1,713,738	4,449	42,192	16,831	25,886	1,163	21,706	671,613	1,848	2,479	411,806	412,871
1853	25,365	1,675,054	4,394	40,533	14,305	28,616	1,273	23,711	657,405	2,200	3,824	412,835	386,519
1854		1,710,124	4,282	40,858	15,186	51,082	1,579	22,114	738,348	8,209	9,927	408,041	393,268
1855		1,625,960	3,699	37,253	18,635	40,542	1,374	21,906	766,717	7,286	16,410	476,273	405,610
1856		1,697,356	3,623	41,611	14,766	30,730	1,387	23,348	771,170	11,656	22,805	504,174	457,137
1857		1,727,964	3,695	44,046	15,612	26,681	1,315	23,474	736,026	19,795	37,027	578,028	535,804
1858		1,759,528	3,840	45,826	16,440	31,113	1,183	24,722	Figs. of 1857 repeated	15,752	33,425	654,961	a 594,383
1859		1,791,272	3,643	43,767	22,022	28,534	1,194	25,254	813,640	23,447	38,589	747,037	b 698,268
1860		1,876,467	3,699	50,663	22,391	37,718	1,269	28,951	927,581	33,660	51,628	767,100	c 705,440
1861		1,919,487	3,290	46,751	18,310	37,480	1,111	27,914	810,153	28,329	44,166	751,997	d 635,230
1862		2,079,881	3,138	48,602	19,518	33,652	1,237	25,408	1,567,974	25,302	45,300	759,135	e 626,654
1863		2,342,098	2,946	48,589	23,581	30,024	920	31,528	1,575,337	32,567	72,811	952,790	f 738,194
1864		2,051,109	2,981	45,713	18,542	39,997	907	29,065	1,580,078	34,122	76,567	867,728	g 843,292
1865		2,049,728	2,738	45,056	16,835	30,328	798	26,763	1,651,963	41,150	68,276	978,492	h 838,193
1866		2,088,027	2,235	48,223	18,921	39,125	698	25,147	1,397,008	45,546	72,021	962,873	i 917,669
1867		2,093,777	2,410	42,788	24,433	44,224	874	33,379	1,550,664	44,019	45,257	969,936	j 927,932
1868		2,081,395	2,467	55,058	14,346	56,138	716	26,807	1,532,710	24,492	38,514	925,266	k 974,959
1869		2,105,288	2,408	54,281	17,205	46,801	915	34,617	1,424,069	35,823	57,964	946,495	l 881,373
1870		2,128,884	2,116	63,111	17,150	40,230	978	41,490	1,526,583	29,560	57,206	1,091,606	m 1,026,871
1871		2,405,287	...	68,856	11,178	46,803	1,421	47,068	1,402,556	25,227	61,331	1,121,679	n 1,064,184
1872		Figs. of 1871 repeated	2,617	69,573	9,605	53,337	1,302	54,650	1,419,459	19,829	69,563	1,174,698	o 1,062,993
1873		2,323,760	1,456	68,605	22,458	46,732	1,424	66,424	†1,253,702	21,656	103,089	1,290,918	p 1,176,258
1874		2,418,741	1,365	73,062	23,953	49,754	1,458	66,385	†1,550,901	32,089	100,040	1,241,558	q 1,110,186
1875		2,459,542	1,716	67,285	13,837	53,363	1,570	73,020	1,260,230	17,609	59,974	1,354,123	r 1,220,186
1876		2,556,777	1,611	73,118	13,690	59,446	1,725	73,789	1,300,445*	25,632	104,959	1,375,888	s 1,276,930
1877		2,755,557	1,621	49,779‡	17,798‡	62,124‡	1,696	69,463§	...	28,543	132,245	1,596,205	t 1,437,266
1878		2,606,930	1,458	62,639	12,635	71,211	1,716	77,949	...	30,975	125,167	1,543,821	u 1,448,497
1879		2,558,488	1,256	69,226	10,394	58,018	2,095	85,868	2,345,118	26,738	67,969	1,382,688	v 1,376,98
1880		2,638,540	1,261	74,517	12,949	49,510	1,901	90,234	2,279,835	31,619	61,111	1,298,355	w 1,337,29
1881		2,763,984	1,226	74,794	12,075	75,012	2,041	97,628	2,506,399	26,818	40,749	1,283,108	x 1,268,74
1882		Figs. of 1881 repeated	1,262	74,070	13,087	54,683	1,439	92,791	2,309,313	22,446	32,997	1,140,147	y 1,171,37
1883			1,252	82,240	15,834	53,680	1,934	101,531	2,083,765	25,099	31,013	1,162,179	z 1,145,834
1884			1,149	87,409	13,721	62,398	1,821	102,062	2,111,297	21,943	39,079	1,162,722	aa 1,154,833
1885			1,112	79,251	10,725	81,919	3,421	105,470	2,114,071	22,085	35,795	1,186,019	bb 1,182,300
1886			1,157	76,836	20,212	67,041	3,486	112,652	...	20,460	33,140	1,004,035	cc 1,043,473

NOTE.—The figures under the heads Population (exclusive of those for 1871 and 1881, when a Census was taken), Births, Marriages, Deaths, Schools, and Cultivation, are only approximative. The Registration of Deaths is compulsory; Registration of Births is optional. The figures under the head Schools and Scholars for 1882 do not include Private Schools unaided by Government.

* The increase in Imports and Exports during 1853 is chiefly owing to a larger importation of Specie than usual.

† Exclusive of the estimated average of cultivated land in the District of Kégalla, Western Province.

‡ Exclusive of the Western Province.

§ This does not include the Scholars under the Roman Catholic Mission.

a This is exclusive of an expenditure of £40,256, charged against the Surplus Revenue of former years.

b Do. £53,826 do.

c Do. £78,425 do.

d Do. £19,759 do.

e Do. £3,484 do.

f Do. £120 do.

g Do. £250,000 do.

h Do. £28,162 charged on Balances.

i Do. £40,328 do.

j Do. £96,393 charged against Surplus Fund and Balances.

k Do. £79,021 do

l Do. £79,431 do.

CEYLON FROM 1821 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

Total Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.						Imports.			Exports.			
From and to United Kingdom. Tons.	From and to other Countries. Tons.	Total. Tons.	British, belonging to United Kingdom. Tons.	British, belonging to The Colonies. Tons.	Foreign. Tons.	From the United Kingdom. £	From other Countries. £	Total. £	To the United Kingdom. £	To other Countries. £	Total. £	Year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1821
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1822
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1824
5,363	86,322	91,685	...	...	...	23,440	272,861	296,301	97,537	126,851	224,388	1825
8,134	74,587	82,721	...	...	...	21,263	288,486	309,749	177,513	85,430	262,943	1826
6,518	132,191	138,709	...	..	...	16,800	326,510	343,310	233,452	84,242	317,694	1827
12,307	96,389	108,696	...	..	...	29,984	293,949	323,933	149,551	96,433	245,984	1828
9,726	124,555	134,281	...	...	...	39,290	300,911	340,201	196,558	128,226	324,784	1829
7,780	139,137	146,917	...	...	...	40,777	308,805	349,582	168 576	106 235	274.811	1830
5,076	116,591	121,667	...	...	...	28,560	254,429	282,989	59 903	92,391	152,294	1831
9,371	130,042	139,413	...	...	...	47,792	303,432	351,224	98,527	62,062	160.589	1832
12,369	121,572	133,941	..	...	...	60,813	260,078	320,891	42,403	90,127	132.530	1833
7,098	146,412	153,510	...	...	...	71,076	301,650	372,726	76,989	68,845	145 834	1834
10,421	134,761	145,182	...	...	...	69,997	282,079	352,076	79,596	119,672	199.268	1835
14,515	125,180	139,695	...	...	...	93.258	317,909	411,167	228,501	106,018	334 519	1836
19,366	136,564	155,930	...	...	...	168,585	427,303	595,888	191,583	135,277	326.860	1837
11,734	180,225	191,959	...	...	...	101,358	446,143	547,501	177,074	115,241	292,315	1838
14,699	191,305	206.004	...	...	...	152,895	509,025	661,920	228 391	147,217	375,608	1839
15,903	193,117	207,020	...	...	...	126,794	606,719	733,513	297,146	112.801	409,947	1840
18,625	200,168	218,793	...	...	...	183,161	496,509	679.670	253,870	114 513	368.383	1841
26,791	228,228	255,019	...	...	...	206,365	588,393	794,758	339,707	123,738	463.445	1842
...	...	280,475	...	...	...	...	...	1,034,532	...	...	421,083	1843
...	...	332.081	...	...	...	...	...	1,367.504	...	...	532,367	1844
36,943	349,236	386.179	...	...	...	310,480	1,184,647	1,495.127	440,328	142 772	583 100	1845
42,956	380,414	423.370	..	...	...	302,192	1,070,510	1,372,702	399,156	280.130	679,286	1846
51,545	406,191	457,736	...	..	...	281,056	1,140,731	1,421,787	563,360	397.757	961.117	1847
51,393	382,270	433·663	...	...	...	205 050	1,030,394	1,235,444	493,167	955.734	1,448,901	1848
51,486	415,485	466.971	...	...	...	231,387	1,116,162	1,347.549	695,734	510 415	1,206.149	1849
53,561	437,101	490·662	...	...	...	266,574	1.222.104	1,488,678	729.525	517.431	1 246.956	1850
49.988	454,353	504.341	...	...	...	254,012	1,744,439	1,998,451	777.844	1,028 033	1.805.877	1851
59.890	476.927	536·817	...	...	..	246,438	1.395,731	1,642,169	704 293	646 376	1 350·669	1852
94,429	547,803	642,232	...	...	...	365,596	3.161,586	3,527,182	818.186	2,443 379	3.261.565	1853
90.252	555,714	645,966	...	...	...	417,219	2,180,107	2,597.326	962.572	1,282 716	2 245.288	1854
66,192	568,290	634,482	261,590	331,450	41,442	448,495	1,939,696	2,388.191	1,015,074	959 703	1,974.777	1855
61,988	619,083	681.071	270,560	364,857	45,654	537,934	2.176.631	2,714.565	872.179	791 433	1,663 612	1856
103,738	772,825	876,563	424,183	385,671	66,709	631,368	2,475,290	3,106,664	1,348.614	1,239 846	2 588 460	1857
119,669	796,480	916,149	468,495	369,129	78.525	868,094	2,576,795	3,444,889	1,129,553	1,199,238	2,328,791	1858
76,583	704,809	781,392	373.957	335.564	71,871	938,491	2.535,996	3,474,487	1,434,820	1,089 932	2 524.752	1859
101,021	689.228	790.249	372.942	356,083	61,224	1,043 052	2,508,187	3,551,239	1,638,994	911 592	2 550 586	1860
73,866	763,355	837.221	364.640	394,425	78,156	801,491	2,862,259	3,663,750	1,724.740	981 467	2.706 207	1861
92.911	796,081	888,992	462,295	361,566	65.131	836,319	3,406.820	4,243,139	1,703 574	790 546	2 494 120	1862
125,672	942,642	1,068,314	517,158	403,039	148,117	1,011,995	4,421,811	5,433,806	2,407,578	1,179.656	3 587.234	1863
109,839	960.556	1,070,395	513,153	427,926	129,316	1,651,587	3,875,377	5,526,964	2,015.326	1,096 942	3.112.268	1864
122,842	1,027,998	1,150.840	605,575	419.041	126,224	904 255	4,117,924	5.022,179	2,420,056	1,145.101	3.565,157	1865
115,456	1,066,869	1,182,325	578,576	454,352	149.397	1,390,686	3,570,375	4,961,061	2,385,126	1,201.327	3.586,453	1866
126,754	1,070,011	1,196,765	579.090	476,606	141.069	1,350,312	3,154,027	4,504,339	2,556,188	974.036	3,530,224	1867
163,999	1,082,615	1,246,614	656,812	414,544	175,258	1,264.470	3,138,707	4,403,177	2,793,313	993.409	3 786,722	1868
112,971	1,100,855	1,213,826	697,987	369.204	146,635	1,175,758	3,459,265	4,635,023	2,652,781	978.284	3.631,065	1869
154.963	1,268,982	1,423,945	779,777	445,565	198,603	1,531,491	3,102,806	4,634.297	2,907,146	896,585	3,803.731	1870
268,182	1,370,215	1,638,397	775,465	671,800	191,132	1,462,050	3,335,902	4,797,952	2,633,169	1,001,684	3,634.853	1871
263,369	1,552,818	1,816,187	707,550	870,147	238,490	1,489,359	3,680,165	5,169,524	2,139,690	999,370	3,139,060	1872
280,140	1,714,254	1,994,394	1,157,848	556,395	280,151	1,534,852	4,039,506	5,574,538	4,056,138	1,383,453	5,4 39,591	1873
287,785	1,727,373	2,015,158	1,158,294	536,146	320,718	1,498,956	3,837.163	5,336,119	2,989,237	1 405,190	4,394,427	1874
361,109	1,855,294	2,216,403	1,292,906	576,550	346,947	1,427,115	3,944,125	5,361,240	3,709,012	1,666,398	5,375,410	1875
372,097	1,952,427	2,324,524	1,444,278	557,570	322 676	1,642,021	3,920,863	5,562,884	2,979,254	1,530,341	4,509,595	1876
399,685	2,102,959	2,502,644	1,431,591	724,618	346,435	1,611,738	4,274,232	5,885,970	4,251,279	1,478,772	5,730,051	1877
361,864	2,198,138	2,560,002	1,627,989	550,161	381,852	1,267,898	3,713,019	4,980,917	3,115,059	1,323,078	4,438,137	1878
381,772	2,227,959	2,609,731	1,351,135	843,110	415,486	1,149,058	3,880,377	5,029,435	3,615,479	1,325,459	4,960,938	1879
457,029	2.449.739	2,906,768	1,901,139	563,135	442,494	1,497,139	3,516,341	5,013,480	3,250,228	1,492,386	4,742,614	1880
504,338	2,565,790	3,070,128	2,087,213	456,532	526,383	1.199,510	3,218,148	4,417,658	2,018,738	1,373,946	3,392,684	1881
637,612	2,574,822	3,212,434	2,138,853	459,123	614,458	1,189,754	3,181,211	4,370,965	2,022,832	1,388,302	3,411,134	1882
749,881	2,676,775	3,426,606	2,360,973	409,583	656,050	1,287,527	3,241,142	4,528,669	1,883,007	1,447,893	3.330,900	1883
793,858	2,716,708	3,510,566	2,526,564	420,237	563,765	1,315,345	3,496,106	4,811,451	1,852,828	1,308,434	3,161,262	1884
804,491	2,756,701	3,561,192	2,599,110	356,049	606,033	1,053,964	3,177,192	4,231,156	1,955,960	1,398.640	3,354,600	1885
883,197	3,040.284	3,923.481	2,835,655	362,018	725,808	960,481	2,828,102	3,788,583	1,592,622	1,170,278	2,762,900	1886

m This is exclusive of an expenditure of £21,475 charged against Surplus Funds and against Balances.
n Do. £61,139 do. do.
o Do. £122,567 do. do.
p Do. £63,729 do. do.
q Do. £55,300 do. do.
r Do. £168,674 do. do.
s Do. £84,556 do. do.
t Do. £196,702 do. do.
u Do. £124,642 charged against Balances.
v Do. £30,945 do.
w Do. £20,021 charged against Surplus Funds and Balances.
x Do. £41,770 do. do.
y Do. £14,405 do. do.
z Do. £2,324 charged against Balances.
aa Do. £3,549 charged against Surplus Funds and Balances.
bb Do. £1,103 charged against Balances.
cc Do. £13,272

NOTE.—The great difference in value of Exports for 1873, as compared with 1871 and 1872, arises from the average value of coffee during 1873 in the local market previous to shipment being taken at £4. 10s. per cwt. for plantation and £4 per cwt. for native, instead of £2.14s. and £2 as heretofore.

The money figures from 1874 to 1885 have been converted from rupees to pounds sterling, at 1s. 10½d. to the rupee; 1886, at 1s. 7d. to the rupee. Prior to 1874 at 2s. to the rupee.

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